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Inspectors' 7th. Report.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1864.

REFORM
PALL MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Sir, April 26 1864.

In obedience to our standing instructions we submit herewith our Report for the year 1863. This Report is necessarily delayed till the present season to allow of our receiving from the United States and the North American Colonies the requisite information respecting the emigration of the previous year.

In the Appendix will be found a table of the emigration from the United Kingdom in the 49 years from 1815 to 1863 inclusive. This table shows that in the 26 years between 1815 and 1841 the emigration only once amounted to 100,000 in the year; that in 3 of the following 5 years it fell below that number; but that in the last 18 years, with the exception of 1861, it has always exceeded it. The average of the 31 years between 1815 and 1846 gives 49,751 emigrants a year, while the average of the last 18 years gives 213,361. During 8 of those years, from 1847 to 1854 inclusive, the annual average was 305,587.

Emigration 1815 to 1863. Appendices, Nos. 1 to 6.

The great emigration began with the Irish famine of 1847, and stopped with the commencement of the Russian war in 1854. Between 1st January 1847 and 31st December 1854 the number of Irish who emigrated was 1,656,044, of whom 1,321,725 went to the United States. They were drawn to that country, in the first instance, by the greater extent of its labour market, as compared with the labour market of the British colonies, and the direction once established perpetuated itself. Every succeeding emigrant desired to go to the country whither his countrymen had gone before, especially as he received from it the clearest proof of their prosperity in the remittances made to those left behind. In a short time those remittances provided the great bulk of the funds from which the expense of Irish emigration was defrayed. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the sums of which we have returns in each year since 1847;

Irish emigration.

Money remitted from America. Appendix, No. 33.

but it is necessary to add, that those returns are confessedly very imperfect.

After 1854 the emigration rapidly declined, partly, no doubt, from the improved condition of Ireland, but partly also from the large demand for the army and the departments connected with it. It revived in the early part of 1857, after the close of the Russian war, but again fell off in the autumn of that year, when there was a renewed demand for recruits on account of the Indian mutiny. From that date it never attained any large proportions until the past year, having, indeed, in 1861, been less than in any year since 1844.

Nationality of emigrants in 1863.

During the year 1863 the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom was 223,758, of whom there were—

	Nos.	Proportion.
English - - - -	61,243	27·37
Scotch - - -	15,230	6·81
Irish - - -	116,391	52·02
Foreigners - - -	7,833	3·50
Not distinguished - -	23,061	10·30
Total -	223,758	

Destination.

Of these there proceeded to—

	Nos.	Proportion.
British North America -	18,083	8·08
United States - -	146,813	65·61
Australia and New Zealand -	53,054	23·71
All other places - -	5,808	2·60
Total -	223,758	

Effects of War in America on emigration from Ireland.

A discussion has naturally arisen as to the extent to which the emigration has been affected by the civil war in the United States, and the large bounties offered to recruits. It has been alleged that of the Irish emigrants a large proportion have gone out for the purpose of enlisting as soldiers, and that they even form the main supply by which the Federal armies are kept up. If this were the case the Irish emigration might be expected not only to be larger in amount than in former years, but to be more largely made up of the class fitted for military service. We proceed to show to what extent that is the case:

First, then, in regard to the amount of the emigration. It will be seen from the following table, that though it greatly

exceeds the emigration of recent years, it falls far short of the emigration of the years immediately following the famine, not only in actual numbers, but also in proportion to the population. The population, it must be explained, is assumed in 1847 at the numbers given by the Census of 1841, because we believe that before 1847 there had been no material decrease in its numbers. The decrease shown by the Census of 1851 is distributed over the four years immediately preceding. Between 1851 and 1861 the reduction shown by the Census of the latter year is distributed equally over the whole term. The result is as follows:—

No. of Irish emigrants from 1847 to 1863.

	Year.	Estimated Population.	Emigration.	Proportion.
*	1847	8,175,124	219,885	2·69
*	1848	7,769,440	181,316	2·33
*	1849	7,363,756	218,842	2·97
*	1850	6,958,072	213,649	3·07
*	1851	6,552,385	254,537	3·88
*	1852	6,473,601	224,997	3·47
	1853	6,394,817	192,609	3·01
	1854	6,316,033	150,209	2·37
	1855	6,237,249	78,854	1·26
	1856	6,158,465	71,724	1·16
	1857	6,079,681	86,238	1·41
	1858	6,000,897	43,281	·72
	1859	5,922,113	52,981	·89
	1860	5,843,327	60,835	1·04
	1861	5,764,543	36,322	·63
	1862	5,764,543	49,680	·86
	1863	5,764,543	116,391	2·02

The emigration of last year, therefore, was less in proportion to the population of Ireland than the emigration of any of the years between 1846 and 1854.

Again, if the increase were attributable to an intention to take service in the Federal army, it would be reasonable to expect that the proportion of single men would be larger than in former years. That, however, so far as regards the Irish, is not the case.

The following table shows the total number of single men, and the total number of Irish single men, who emigrated in

* Previous to 1852 the returns did not distinguish the birth place of emigrants. But it was calculated from the best information at that time accessible that nine tenths of the emigrants from Liverpool and one third of those from the Clyde to North America were Irish. This proportion, added to those that went from Irish ports and those that went in ships chartered by this Board, give the number in the text.

1862 and 1863, as contrasted with 1859 and 1860, the two last years before the war:—

No. of single men to the United States in 1859, 1860, 1862, and 1863;

Year.	Total Emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States.	Total Number of Single Men to the United States.	Total Irish Emigration to the United States.	Total Number of Irish Single Men to the United States.
1859	70,303	22,927	41,180	15,494
		32·6 per cent.		37·6 per cent.
1860	87,500	30,042	57,247	21,781
		34·3 „		38·0 „
1862	58,706	19,398	33,521	11,264
		33·0 „		33·6 „
1863	146,813	53,030	94,477	36,083
		36·1 „		38·1 „

But it is said that the emigration is still proceeding at even an increased rate, and that of those now going out many go with the avowed intention of enlisting. The following table will show the nature of the emigration of the first three months of the present year as compared with the first three months of preceding years.

and in first three months of 1859, 1860, 1863, and 1864.

Year.	Total Emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States.	Number of Single Men to the United States.	Number of Irish to the United States.	Number of Irish Single Men to the United States.
1859	10,005	3,939	5,491	2,597
		39·3 per cent.		47·3 per cent.
1860	15,107	5,781	9,063	4,282
		38·2 „		47·2 „
1863	24,916	9,316	16,663	6,865
		37·3 „		41·2 „
1864	32,280	14,544	21,798	9,670
		45·0 „		44·3 „

Of those who went out many, no doubt, enlisted; but their number could have had but little effect in keeping up the strength of the Federal armies. It must be borne in mind that by the Passengers' Act all boys above 12 years of age are classed as "single men," and a deduction, therefore, of at least 12 per cent. must be made from the single men for boys between 12 and 18 years of age. A large

proportion of the remainder emigrated as sons or brothers in families, and were, therefore, not likely to enlist. After these deductions are made there would probably not remain in 1863 more than from 20,000 to 25,000 single men out of whom the Federal army would have a chance of obtaining recruits, and it is not to be assumed that even a majority of these took service. The high rate of wages in private employ may reasonably be expected to have outweighed, in many cases, the temptation of the bounty.

Causes of Irish emigration.

The largeness of the emigration from Ireland is no doubt to be attributed to distress. Whenever that arises, the natural and ready escape is through emigration, for which, as has been already stated, the liberality of preceding emigrants affords ample means. The sum remitted in 1863, as far as we have obtained returns, would have been sufficient to defray almost the whole expense of emigration from Ireland to America.

No. of emigrants to the United States, and in steamers.

Of 146,813 emigrants who went to the United States, 67,314, or, 45·85 per cent., took passage in the several steam liners running from Liverpool and the Clyde, and touching at Londonderry, Cork, and Galway. The establishment of these steam liners has effected a great and advantageous change in the carriage of emigrants. In former years more than four fifths of the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States were carried in American ships. Thus, between 1851 and 1859, of 1,759,000 emigrants who sailed from Liverpool (from which the bulk of the emigration proceeded), 1,522,000, or more than 82 per cent., went in American ships. In 1862 the proportion was still the same. Of 36,657 emigrants who left Liverpool for the United States, 29,813, or 81·33 per cent., went in American ships. But in 1863, as has been stated above, nearly 46 per cent. of the whole emigration was conveyed in British vessels. It may be added, that of cabin passengers during the last two years 97 per cent. in the first and 98 per cent. in the second year went in the British steamers. The advantage of this change, not only in the shortening of the voyage, but in the greater protection afforded to the emigrant, is sufficiently obvious.

No. of emigrants carried to the United States in British and American vessels between 1851 and 1859, and in 1862 and 1863.

Class of emigrants.

But the resort to steam vessels is gratifying in another point of view. It shows that the emigrants now going out are by no means in the destitute condition of emigrants in former years, since, in consideration of the advantages offered by steam ships, they can afford to pay the higher fares required by them as compared with sailing ships. The difference of fares in 1863 was:—

	Steam ships.	Sailing ships.
From Liverpool -	5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*	3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*
From Londonderry	6*l.* 6*s.*	4*l.*
From Cork -	5*l.* 5*s.*	

The change will be more felt if it is remembered that in 1847 and the years immediately following it was considered necessary to keep down the requirements of the Passengers' Act, even in the matter of dietary, to the lowest possible scale, to avoid enhancing the price of passages to Irish emigrants.

Mortality amongst emigrants to the United States in steam and sailing vessels. Appendices, Nos. 34 to 36.

We have again to notice the small mortality in the emigration. The shortness of the voyage to the American continent in steam ships, as compared with sailing ships, is of course conducive to healthiness among the people; and, accordingly, small as has been the mortality in sailing ships of late years, it has been still less in steam ships in 1863. The whole number of deaths, as far as we have returns, amounts among 27,603 emigrants in steam ships to only 30, being a per-centage of ·10; and among 60,564 emigrants in sailing ships to 161, being a per-centage of ·26.

Appendix, No. 37.

During the year there were, we regret to say, some very melancholy casualties at sea. One ship, the "Lord Raglan," which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 23d February, with 289 passengers and 65 crew on board, has never reached her destination. What was her fate we are only allowed to conjecture; but as, soon after she was last seen, a fire was observed in the direction in which she was steering, it has been supposed that she was burnt.

Casualties at sea. Loss of "Lord Raglan," "AngloSaxon," "Norwegian," and "Bohemian."

On the 27th of April the steamer "Anglo Saxon," belonging to the Montreal Steam Ship Company, and carrying the mails between the United Kingdom and Canada, was wrecked off the coast of Newfoundland with a loss of 237 lives. On the 14th of June the "Norwegian," belonging to the same company, was wrecked on St. Paul's Island, but her crew and passengers were saved. And on the 22d February last the "Bohemian," also belonging to the Montreal Company, was wrecked on Alden's Rock, six miles from Portland, with the loss of 43 persons. The two former vessels at the time of the accident were not under the Passengers' Act, being exempted as mail packets. That exemption has since been taken away by the Passengers' Act Amendment Act of last session.

Emigration to Australia and New Zealand. Unassisted. Assisted. Appendices, Nos. 7 to 19.

The emigrants to the Australian colonies and New Zealand amounted to 53,054, of whom 41,354 went out on their own resources, and 11,700 obtained passage certificates or warrants through their friends in the colonies, or were otherwise assisted out of public funds. The increase in the

number of passage warrants or certificates taken out in the colonies is a satisfactory feature of the emigration, and affords a guarantee both for its permanence and its healthy character. As far as male labourers are concerned, this system will probably furnish a sufficient supply; but the demand for female domestic servants continues as great as ever, and our selections have been principally confined to that class. But great as are the temptations which the colonies offer, the position of respectable women servants in this country is so favourable that it is impossible to procure the number whom the Australian colonies would wish to receive. The numbers of single women we have sent out in the past year have been,

No. of single women sent out by Government in 1863.

To New South Wales	1,688
Queensland	346
Victoria	1,512
South Australia	388
Western Australia	67
New Zealand	130
Total	4,131

Emigration of distressed operatives from Lancashire.

The distress in Lancashire naturally turned attention to emigration as one means of relief, and a circular was addressed by the Duke of Newcastle to the governors of the several colonies to which European emigrants resort, desiring information as to the opening which they offered for Lancashire operatives. The general effect of the answers was as follows:

Of the North American colonies, Canada, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island professed their readiness to receive a limited number of the men who had been accustomed to out-door labour, provided they were sent out early in the year; and any young women who could take places as domestic servants. The other North American colonies held out no hope of being able to find employment for any of the people.

Of the Australian Colonies, South Australia and Queensland offered to receive a considerable number of the operatives, and Victoria a few married couples with small families; and all those colonies, with New South Wales and Tasmania, stated that women servants were in great demand, and that young women capable of taking situations as house-servants could readily find engagements. Western Australia alone held out scarcely any prospect of employment to any class. New Zealand voted 10,000*l.*, and Victoria 5,000*l.*,

to provide passages for some of the people to those colonies; and Tasmania put at the disposal of the National Emigration Society a certain number of bounty tickets for the passages of female domestic servants. The sum sent home from Victoria was expended by the agent for that colony in this country, but that sent home by New Zealand was entrusted to us. We sent out accordingly two ships, the "British Crown" and the "Victory," carrying in all 643 passengers, selected from the manufacturing districts; and we are happy to be able to add, that the arrangements we made for the selection and despatch of the people met the entire approbation of the colonial authorities.

Nos. sent to New Zealand.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

Passengers' Act.

Principal amendments by Act of 1863.

In our Report of last year we stated that a Bill was then before Parliament to amend the Passengers Act in certain respects. That Bill passed very nearly in the shape in which it was introduced, and came into operation on 1st October last. It enlarges the definition of a passenger ship; it takes away the exemption of mail steamers; it allows the carriage, in certain proportions, of horses and cattle; and it clears away an ambiguity as to the application of certain clauses of the Passengers' Act, 1855, to persons whose passages are provided for them by others. We have no reason to doubt that these alterations will in practice be found advantageous.

Order in Council prescribing regulations for preserving order and securing cleanliness on board passenger vessels.

Appendix, No. 38.

Representations having been made that irregularities and immorality prevail in private emigrant ships on the voyage, the Order in Council issued under the 59th section of the Passengers' Act, 1855, has been revised, with a view to meet such cases. We place in the Appendix a copy of the revised order. In the emigration to America the risk will diminish in proportion as emigrants resort to steam vessels in preference to sailing ships. In that to Australia the Order in Council may become efficient if the colonial authorities will establish a system of inquiry into the voyages of all emigrant ships which reach their shores. Such an inquiry has always been necessary with ships sent out by us, to enable us to pay the second moiety of passage money; but in those ships cases of misconduct are, from the nature of the service, uncommon. In the case of ordinary passenger ships, where the same precautions cannot be adopted, the inquiry becomes for that reason the more necessary. Unless this is done the alteration of the Order in Council will be nugatory.

The following prosecutions were instituted under the Passengers' Act during 1863. Prosecutions under Act.

Place.	Party Prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
London	George Elliott	Breaches of 66th section	Fined 10*l.*
	E. K. Devonshire	Do.	Fined 5*l.*
Plymouth	Daniel Noonan	Breach of 83rd section	Fined 2*l.* and costs; in default of payment committed to prison for one month.
	Peter Plunkett	Do.	Fined 2*l.* and costs; in default of payment committed to prison for one month with hard labour.
	Bridget Conroy	Do.	Fined 2*l.* and costs; in default of payment was committed to prison for three weeks with hard labour.
	William Wade	Breach of 71st section	Fined 5*l.* and costs.
Glasgow	Messrs. Law and Co.	Breach of 31st section	Case dismissed.

The master of the ship "Sir William Eyre," from Glasgow to Southland, New Zealand, was prosecuted on his arrival in the colony for several breaches of the Passengers' Act. He was convicted in five cases, and penalties were inflicted amounting in the whole to 250*l.*

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the emigration officers were as follows, viz.:— Amount recovered by emigration officers.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Liverpool	75	1	9
London	43	10	4
Plymouth	3	0	0
Glasgow	255	12	6
Cork	5,348	12	3
Londonderry	681	7	6
	£ 6,407	4	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land sales.

The returns of land sales in New South Wales during the year 1862 show the following results:—

UNDER THE LANDS ALIENATION ACT OF 1861.

	Description.	No. of Lots.	Area sold.	Average Price per Acre.	Total Amount of Sales.	Amount received.	Balance remaining unpaid.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold at auction	Town	1,088	489 1 4	25 5 6	12,358 18 5	—	—
	Suburban	403	1,420 2 23	10 13 5	15,154 17 7	—	—
	Country	532	29,729 0 1	1 2 4	33,207 13 7	—	—
		2,023	31,638 3 7½	—	60,721 9 7	49,422 7 5	11,299 2 2
Unconditionally sold by selection		477	22,346 2 24	1 1.2	23,610 10 2	23,610 10 2	—
Improved lots sold to owners of improvements		275	3,470 0 0	2 3 4	Total Amount of appraised Sales. 7,523 7 9	3,301 9 3	4,221 18 6
Sold under return of water reservation		1	2 2 0	6 8 0	16 0 0	—	16 0 0
Specially sold at appraised price		2	6 3 0½	10 16 4	73 0 0	22 0 0	51 0 0
Reclaimed land sold at appraised price		1	2 0 9	24 16 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	—
Sold by pre-emption		117	30,619 3 14	1 0 11	32,028 17 0	16,212 11 9	15,816 5 3
Sold conditionally		4,493	357,280 2 21	1 0 0	357,280 13 2	89,320 3 3	267,960 9 11
GENERAL TOTAL		7,389	445,367 0 35¾	—	481,304 17 8	181,940 1 10	299,364 15 10

UNDER THE CROWN LANDS OCCUPATION ACT OF 1861.

Number.		Estimated Area.	Rent and Assessment received.
		Acres.	£ s. d.
2,938	Pastoral leases in the second class and unsettled districts	81,411,000	*185,843 13 0
4,272	Auction and pre-emptive leases in the first-class settled districts	3,117,390	Rent received. †10,658 2 7
	GENERAL TOTAL £		196,501 15 7

*Of which £16,534 18*s.* 11*d.* was for 340 new runs, containing an area of 13,556,380 acres.

†Of which £689 0*s.* 6*d.* was for 481 lots, containing an area of 195,571 acres.

UNDER THE GOLD FIELDS ACT.

	£ s. d.
Duty on gold in the nature of rent	70,888 19 1
43 Leases for mining purposes other than gold	2,803 0 0
103 Number of auriferous leases issued	965 0 0
26,319 Miners' rights granted—{ say 21,439 at 10*s.*,=10,719 10 0 / 4,880 at 5*s.*= 1,220 2 6 }	11,939 12 6
2,557 Business licences issued—{ say 1,957 at 1*l.*=1,957 0 0 / 600 at 10*s.*= 300 7 6 }	2,257 7 6
GENERAL TOTAL £	88,853 19 1

Miscellaneous.	£	s.	d.
Fines for non-payment of pre-emptive purchases within the prescribed time	109	9	6
Forfeited deposits	908	2	8
Licences to cut timber, &c.	2,007	0	0
Quit rents	250	6	9
Survey of land	217	16	0
Fees on transfers	1,016	0	0
Fees on deeds	3,319	0	0
Sundry collections	392	6	1
General Total - £	8,220	1	0

RECAPITULATION.

		£	s.	d.
Total Receipt	Under Lands Alienation Act	181,940	1	10
	" Occupation Act	196,501	15	7
	" Gold Fields Act	88,853	19	1
	Miscellaneous	8,220	1	0
	Grand Total - £	475,515	17	6

Revenue received in 1862	£475,515 17 6		
Balance payable in 1863	31,404 5 11		
Ditto in 1865, for conditional purchases	267,960 9 11		
		774,880	13 4

Land revenue.

We have not yet received similar returns for 1863, but we gather from the "New South Wales Gazette" that the land revenue for that year amounted to 371,270*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, derived from the following sources:—

	£	s.	d.
Land sales	102,113	10	8
Rents of lands for pastoral purposes	80,147	10	2
Assessment of runs	90,693	6	6
Quit rents	263	7	11
Survey of land	71	6	3
Licences to cut timber on Crown lands	1,925	10	0
Mineral leases	5,057	17	3
Miscellaneous	998	0	0
Total	£371,270	8	9

Gold revenue.

The revenue arising from gold was 44,370*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, being a decrease as compared with 1862 of 43,519*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

The total emigration from this country to New South Wales during 1863 comprised 6,379 persons. The assisted emigration was limited to the holders of passage certificates issued by the colonial authorities on the application of residents in the colony.

The number of persons, including three soldiers and their wives and families, sent out in the 14 ships despatched by us, was 5,162, of whom 1,141 were natives of England and

Wales, 3,588 of Ireland, 423 of Scotland, and 10 of Germany.

Mortality.

The number of deaths in our ships, as far as we have returns, was 26, equal to ·53 per cent. We have no information as to the mortality in private ships, but it was probably small.

QUEENSLAND.

Land sales.

Governor's report on the rapid increase and the flourishing condition of the settlers on the Darling Downs.

We have no return of the sales of land or of the amount of the territorial revenue in Queensland. In a recent despatch, of which an extract has been communicated to us by the Duke of Newcastle, the Governor describes in glowing terms a visit he had recently made to the Darling Downs. He states that the villages of three years ago had grown into flourishing towns; that new villages were growing up where in 1860 there was nothing but prairie; that a great advance had been made in the houses and other buildings of the squatters; that their stock had been improved by the importation of stock from Europe; and that the stations "now carry each from 40,000 to 150,000 sheep, "in addition to horses and cattle, and the net profits of the "principal squatters probably vary from 4,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* "annually." He adds, that the table land of the Darling Downs is as well adapted for growing wheat as the warmer seaboard for growing sugar, cotton, and other tropical produce; and that agriculture was making rapid progress. Several gold fields had also been "proclaimed" in the colony; but as yet no report has been received of their produce.

Act relating to the occupation of Crown lands for pastoral purposes.

Appendix No. 39.

An Act was passed by the legislature of Queensland, in the month of September last, to amend the laws relating to the occupation of Crown lands for pastoral purposes. We place a copy of this Act in the Appendix. It authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to proclaim additional unsettled districts, and extend the limits of the settled districts; to grant leases within the settled districts, on certain specified conditions, for any term not exceeding five years; and within the unsettled districts for any term not exceeding 14 years. It prescribes the mode of applying for runs; their area; the rent to be paid for them, and the mode of estimating that rent; and it provides for the renewal, under certain conditions, of expired leases. It also establishes general conditions for the regulation of all pastoral leases, whether in the settled or unsettled districts. This Act Her Majesty has, we believe, been advised to leave to its operation.

In our Report last year we explained the regulations which had been issued in Queensland to encourage the immigration of Indian coolies, with a view in great measure to the cultivation of cotton. No immigrants have been yet introduced into the colony under those regulations. It was also contemplated at one time to introduce Chinese labourers for the same purpose. The Governor has recently, however, reported that that proposition has been abandoned, so far as depends on any action of the colonists, the question of promoting the produce of cotton being, as they consider, more an English than a Queensland interest. Under the present circumstances, therefore, of the cotton supply, the proposed introduction of Chinese into Queensland is not likely to be carried out.

Introduction of Indians and Chinese for the cultivation of cotton.

During the past year we were not authorized to select any emigrants for free passages to Queensland. The emigrants sent out by us, with the exception of a few persons who paid full price in order that they might accompany their friends who had been nominated in the colony, were the holders of passage certificates issued by the Colonial Government. The number so sent out in five vessels was 1,426. Of these 799 were males and 627 females, including amongst the former 525 single men, and amongst the latter 346 single women; 362 were natives of England and Wales; 873 of Ireland; and 191 of Scotland. Besides the persons sent out by us, other emigrants have, directly or indirectly, been assisted by means of the Land Fund to reach Queensland in private vessels. We are unable to state the numbers that have thus reached the colony. The total emigration from the United Kingdom to the colony during the year amounted to 10,339.

Government emigration.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

The selection and approval of emigrants to Queensland has hitherto been entrusted by the colonial authorities to an agent appointed by themselves. Recently, however, they have applied to us to undertake the selection of emigrants for them, concurrently with their former agent.

Selection of emigrants by Commissioners.

The classes they are most anxious to obtain are female domestic servants, agricultural labourers, shepherds, drovers, and railway labourers under 40 years of age, with very small or no families, and to these they are willing to grant free passages. But to single women, not domestic servants, labourers of the above classes over 40, mechanics and other labourers, assisted passages only are offered, the payment for which varies from 4*l.* to 8*l.*, according to circumstances. We place in the Appendix the scale of payments prescribed for each class. To carry on this emigration the local legislature have voted a sum of 100,000*l.*, of which

Appendix No. 40.

10,000*l.* has already been remitted to us, and we are told to expect the rest at short intervals. We have, in consequence, taken the necessary steps for setting the emigration on foot.

VICTORIA.

Land sales.

No return for 1863.

In our Report last year we explained in detail the provisions of the Act then recently passed by the legislature of Victoria for the management and disposal of the Crown lands in that colony. The applications for land under that Act were very numerous, but we have received no account of the quantity disposed of, or of the amount of revenue derived from land during 1863.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

In commissioners ships.

The total emigration from the United Kingdom to Victoria in 1863 amounted to 20,261 persons. Of these 10,587, or more than half, emigrated at their own expense; 7,091 went out under the "passage warrant" system, in ships provided by the contractors with the Colonial Government; and 2,583 in ships chartered by us. Among those sent in our ships were 485 persons from the distressed districts of the three Kingdoms, for whose emigration (as we have before stated) a sum of 5,000*l.* was voted by the legislature of Victoria. Of these 332 were natives of England, 39 of Scotland, and 114 of Ireland. Of the other emigrants in our ships the great bulk were single females, accompanied only by such a number of married couples as were required to assist in maintaining discipline on board. A large proportion of those sent in the contractors' ships were also single females, who were placed on board under the provisions of the Order in Council of 3d February 1863, printed in the Appendix to our Report of last year.

Colonial arrangements for conduct of emigration.

In the month of September last the legislature of Victoria passed an Act for the appointment in this country of an Agent-General and six emigration agents, to whom the promotion of emigration to Victoria, and the despatch of all emigrants assisted out of colonial funds, were to be entrusted. At the same time they entered into a new contract with a firm in the colony to provide shipping for all such emigrants at 13*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* per adult. The only persons to be selected in this country, and provided with free passages, were female domestic servants, to the extent of not more than 50 in each ship. The persons to be provided with assisted passages were those for whom their friends might take out "passage warrants" in the colony, under the system explained in the Appendix to our Report of last year.

It was intended that this scheme should come into operation on 1st January last, but its doing so depended on

the passage of an amended Land Act, introduced during the same session. The Land Act, however, was lost in the Legislative Council; and the colonial authorities, in consequence, applied to us to undertake that portion of the duties of the proposed agents which consisted in the selection and despatch of female domestic servants. As it appeared probable that the necessity for our services would be temporary only, and as we were extremely reluctant to withhold any assistance we could give to the local Government, we consented to undertake this duty, although with a strong feeling that the arrangements contemplated under the proposed system would provide less completely for the protection of the young women on the voyage than those we have established in our ships. On our laying the correspondence before the Duke of Newcastle, his Grace was pleased, under all the circumstances, to sanction what we had agreed to do, but only to a limited extent and for a limited time. Under this arrangement we have despatched 64 single women to Victoria in 3 ships.

Temporary arrangements for selection of emigrants by commissioners.

No. of single women so despatched.

In the month of June last an Act was passed by the legislature of Victoria to amend the Act regulating the immigration of Chinese into that colony, and their residence there. By this Act the tax of 10*l.* imposed on Chinese entering the colony by sea, and of 4*l.* on those entering by land, was suspended for two years. But the residence tax of 4*l.* per annum is retained. A copy of the Act is placed in the Appendix.

Amendment of Act regulating immigration of Chinese.

Appendix No. 41.

An Act was also passed in the same session to regulate the appointment, and control the operations, of passage brokers and emigrant runners. This Act was copied, mutatis mutandis, from the sections of the Imperial Passengers' Act relating to passage brokers and emigrant runners, and was therefore unobjectionable. But the legislature had omitted to include in it the definition of an "emigrant runner" contained in the interpretation clause of the Imperial Act, an omission which would make it difficult to give practical effect to the measure. This omission has, we believe, been pointed out to the Colonial Government by the Duke of Newcastle.

Act to control operations of passage brokers and emigrant runners.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land Sales.

The number of acres sold in South Australia in 1862 was 129,910, being a decrease, as compared with 1861, of 17,444 acres. Of these 85,636 were country sections in 882 lots,

Land sales.

Land revenue

and realized at public auction 1*l.* 3*s.* 5¼*d.* per acre; 7,280 acres in 68 special country lots realized 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* per acre; and 197 town lots, comprising 104 acres, were sold at an average price of 27*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* per acre. In addition to the above, 36,890 acres of country land that had previously been put up to auction and not sold were disposed of privately, in 397 lots, at an average rate of 1*l.* per acre. The total amount realized was 148,695*l.*, being 34,657*l.* less than for 1861.

The extent of Crown lands under lease for pastoral purposes at the end of 1862 was 33,757 square miles. Of this quantity 30,170 square miles were under lease for 14 years; 110 annual leases, with right of renewal, comprising 3,587 square miles, were issued in 1862. Many thousand square miles of country were also held under claims for leases yet to be issued.

The total rent received during the year for pastoral leases, together with assessment on stock running thereon, was 77,049*l.* There was also received for depasturage of stock on waste lands within hundreds the sum of 3,078*l.*

Mining leases. During the year 1862, 101 mining leases were issued for an area of 7,337 acres, at a yearly rental of 3,668*l.* 10*s.*

The total quantity of land held under lease for mining purposes at the end of 1862 was 16,096 acres.

Immigration. The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony in 1862 was 3,230, while the number who left it was 2,685;
Emigration. showing an excess of immigration over emigration of 545.

		£
Imports.	The imports during 1862 were - -	1,820,656
Exports.	The exports - - - -	2,145,796
	Showing an excess of exports over imports of - - -	£325,140

Population. The estimated population on 31st December 1862 was—

Males - - - - -	69,608
Females - - - -	65,721
Total -	135,329

Northern territory. Extension of boundary of colony. In our last Report we mentioned that the extensive country north of South Australia, lying between the 129th and 138th meridians of east longitude, was about to be annexed to South Australia, by letters patent issued under the 24th and 25th Vict. c. 44. Those letters patent were issued on the 6th July. To regulate the sale and disposal of the vast tracts of land thus annexed to the colony, and to

encourage settlement, the legislature of South Australia, in November last, passed an Act, a copy of which, and of the regulations issued under it, we place in the Appendix. By this Act it is provided, that, notwithstanding the provisions of the Waste Lands Acts (No. 5 of 1857 and 18 of 1858), there shall be reserved for sale, by private contract, within the territory, 500,000 acres of country land, and 1,562 town lots of half an acre each; that for the sale of this land the Governor shall appoint an officer in London and one in Adelaide, who shall receive applications for land in London and Adelaide, and for that purpose keep their offices open, unless all the land is previously applied for, during 28 days; that in the first instance the quantity offered shall be at each office 125,000 acres of country land and 781 town lots, which shall be sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre, in lots of not less than 160 acres of country land and one town lot; that if the applications shall exceed the above quantity, the allotments shall be made pro rata, but if they fall below it, then that the land not applied for shall be held over, to be disposed of at the same rate as the remaining 250,000 acres. Purchasers of lots in this first allotment, on payment of the price and fulfilment of other conditions, are to receive "preliminary land orders."

Act to regulate disposal of waste lands in. Appendix, No. 42.

After the first allotments have been completed, the respective officers are again to open their offices (and keep them open, if necessary, for 90 days), to receive applications for any unsold residue of the first 125,000 acres and 781 town lots, and for the remaining moiety of the original reservation, viz., 125,000 acres, at each office. The lands to be disposed of at this second allotment are to be sold at the rate of 12*s.* an acre, but in other respects upon the same conditions as to size and mode of payment as the first instalment. Upon payment of the price and fulfilment of other conditions the purchasers are to receive "land orders." Purchasers or their transferees are to be entitled to select land within five years of the date of their "preliminary land orders" or "land orders," and on selection, and production of their "preliminary land orders" or "land orders," are to receive grants in fee simple. When the whole of the 500,000 acres country land, with the 1,562 town lots, have been allotted, the remainder of the territory is to return under the operation of the Waste Lands Act, to be disposed of in the same manner as other land in the colony.

In respect to the revenue to be derived from the sale or lease of land, or from custom dues or otherwise, within the northern territory, special provision is made. The Waste

Appropriation of revenue.

Lands Appropriation Act of 1862 is repealed as far as regards that territory, and it is provided that a distinct account shall be kept of all monies received or expended upon the territory, and that all monies derived from it shall be expended in its government and general improvement, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. to be paid to the general revenue. The Governor in Council is authorized to make rules for regulating the disposal of the waste lands, and to appoint a government resident and other necessary officers; and regulations made under the above authority are to be laid before the legislature within 14 days of publication or of the opening of the next session.

Regulations for the sale and lease of waste lands for pastoral purposes.

Accompanying the Act are the regulations for the sale and leasing of lands in the territory, made under the authority of the Act. The regulations for the sale are to a great extent a repetition and explanation of the provisions of the Act. But besides this they fixed the date at which applications for the purchase of the first portion of the reserved land were to be advertised for at not later than the 20th February last. They directed that applicants should be required to make deposits at the rate of 20*l.* for each lot of 160 acres country land and half an acre town lot applied for; and that the balance of purchase money should be paid within 14 days of allotment, on pain of forfeiture of the deposit. They allow applicants who are disappointed of obtaining an allotment out of the first portion either to receive back their deposit, or to have a first claim on the second portion to be sold at 12*s.* an acre. The purchase money payable in London is to be paid to the Agent-General of the colony, and that payable in Adelaide to the Treasurer. The site of the principal town is to be marked out on the arrival of the government resident, and a meeting of the holders of "preliminary land orders," or their agents, will be held there, not earlier than 1st September next, at which their order of choice will be fixed by lot, and the selections be made. A similar course will be pursued in regard to country lands, as soon as a sufficient quantity has been surveyed for the purpose.

The regulations for the leasing of pastoral lands provide that any person who shall apply for and describe to the Government a run in the new territory in his actual possession shall be entitled to a lease for not more than 14 years, of not less than 25 nor more than 300 square miles, at a rent for the first four years of 1*s.*, for the next five years of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and for the last five years of 5*s.* per square mile. Every application is to be accompanied by a declaration that the run has been occupied in a certain specified proportion, and in case of more than one application for the

same run the occupant is to have the preference. Rents are to be paid in advance, but if not paid when due they may be paid within 60 days, with an addition of 25 per cent. Runs may be resumed for public purposes, whether for sale or otherwise, after six months' notice; but in that case a proportion of the year's rent is to be returned, and improvements are to be paid for. Notice is to be given at the office of the Government resident whenever pasturage leases are ready to be issued; and lessees who fail to come forward within six months, and execute the leases, and pay up their rents, will be liable to have their leases forfeited. There are other minor provisions to regulate details which it seems unnecessary to notice.

General Acts regulating disposal of Crown lands.

Several other Acts have been passed by the legislature of South Australia for altering and amending the laws regulating the disposal of lands. In their session of 1862 an Act was passed to provide for an appeal against assessments of lands leased for pastoral purposes. In the same session an Act was passed to regulate the appropriation of the revenue derived from the waste lands, by which two thirds of the gross proceeds of sales were appropriated to the "Public Works Fund," and the remaining one third to the "Immigration Fund;" the latter fund to be applied to payment of the passage of immigrants from the United Kingdom. A third Act classified the lands let for pastoral purposes, and reduced the assessment on certain of them, according to their classification. And a fourth Act provided for the lease, for the purposes of mining any metal or mineral except gold, of sections not exceeding 320 acres, for periods not exceeding 14 years, at an annual rent of 10*s.* an acre, with a right of renewal for two further periods of 14 years on payment of fines of not less than 20*s.* nor more than 20*l.*, per acre. Applicants for leases, on payment of a year's rent, are to be allowed a year to search for ores in the lands comprised in their claims. We place a copy of this Act in the Appendix.

Appeals against assessment.

Appropriation of revenue.

Classification of lands.

Mineral leases.

Appendix No. 43.

An Act was also passed by the legislature in their last session to consolidate and amend the laws relating to masters and servants. The effect of this Act, as regards emigrants, is to allow contracts for service entered into in the United Kingdom or the British Colonies to be enforced by summary proceedings before the justices of the peace, but to make such contracts terminable after a year's service, on repayment to the master of any expenses incurred by him in introducing the emigrant. The result is that the master obtains a security that any money he may expend in importing labourers would not be thrown away, while the

Consolidation of laws relating to masters and servants.

labourer acquires an assurance that he would not be permanently held to a contract which on experience he might consider disadvantageous. So far the Act seems likely to encourage employers to incur the expense of introducing their own labour, rather than the contrary.

Emigration from United Kingdom.

Numbers despatched by Government.

The emigration to South Australia during 1863 amounted to 1,898, of whom 1,700 were assisted out of public funds, and were despatched in five vessels taken up by us. Of the above 1,700 there were:

English - - - -	1,206
Irish - - - -	374
Scotch - - - - -	120
	1,700

and of these there were—

Nominated by friends in the colony -	758
Selected by the colonial agent - -	942
	1,700

The deaths in the ships despatched by us amounted to 9, or ·53 per cent.

Proportions in which emigrants are to be selected by commissioners in United Kingdom.

The proportions of English, Irish, and Scotch to be sent out by means of colonial funds are regulated by a local Act of 1857 (21 Vict. No. 4.) which directs that the emigrants shall be taken from the three divisions of the United Kingdom as nearly as may be in the ratio of their respective populations.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The revenue derived from land in Western Australia amounted in 1863 to 13,672*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, accruing as follows :

	No. of Lots or Runs.	Total Acreage.	Amount realized.	Average Price per acre.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sold by Auction :—				
Town lands	24	15 3 10	472 7 0	30 10 6½
Suburban lands	26	154 2 0	193 19 0	1 5 1¼
Special country lots	—	—	—	—
Country lots	—	—	—	—
Total sold by auction	50	170 1 10	666 6 0	3 19 6½
Alienated under pre-emptive right	29	1,700 3 0	855 7 6	0 10 0¾
Alienated by sale at fixed price	74	3,671 3 0	1,996 7 6	0 11 1¾
Total alienation	103	5,372 2 0	*2,851 15 0	0 10 9½
Proceeds of pastoral leases or licences — Class A	623	2,492,749	2,370 18 0	—
„ B	61	436,500	5,568 10 2	—
„ T	73	7,990	1,949 6 0	—
Totals	757	2,937,239	9,888 14 2	—
Miscellaneous Receipts :—				
Timber licences			265 17 6	—
Forfeited deposits			—	—
Total Receipts on account of Land Revenue			£ 13,672 12 8	

* Exclusive of 50*l.* paid by Remission.
† „ 10*l.* „

Land regulations for the northern and eastern districts.

Appendix No. 44.

In the Appendix to our Report last year we printed a copy of the regulations which it was proposed to issue on the subject of pastoral leases in the northern district of Western Australia. Those regulations were subsequently enlarged so as to include the south-eastern district also, and were eventually issued on 23rd December 1862. We place a copy of them in the Appendix. They were at once brought into operation in the northern district by the despatch to Nicol Bay, by Mr. Padbury, a resident at Perth, of a vessel carrying stock. Some settlers had preceded him to the Glenelg River, in the expectation of finding there good pasturage, and if they succeeded others were prepared to follow. Among these were 6 parties from Melbourne, comprising 18 persons, who would probably introduce about 6,000 sheep.

Result of exploring expedition to the south-eastern district.

To the south-eastern district an exploring expedition was despatched in the month of May, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Lefroy, Superintendent of Convicts. The country explored by him was that lying between latitude 29° 45′ and 32° 12′ S., longitude 116° 46′ and 122° 3′ E. The climate was mild, in proof of which the few natives met with were entirely without clothing. The period of the year

was apparently the dry season, and much land was found covered with dry innutritious grass, and chains of water-holes or small lakes almost without water. Some well grassed spots, with plenty of water, were also found; and Mr. Lefroy indulges in the most sanguine expectations as to the future of the country. "I confidently hold," he says, "that, however much the best pastoral districts of Victoria "may surpass this district as to pastoral capacities, the "latter is vastly superior as to both pastoral and agricul-"tural purposes to any district of Western Australia here-"tofore explored." And again, in describing the country round a hill which he named Mount Burges, he says, "I "have no hesitation in expressing my belief that few finer "sheep runs are to be found in Australia than the vast "plain which encircles the fine hill above described." The distance travelled over by Mr. Lefroy and his party between 6th May and 31st July was 967½ miles, or about 11¼ miles a day; yet even with this slow progress their horses suffered much from the want of nutritious food and sufficient water. Mr. Lefroy notices as remarkable the almost entire absence of animals in the country, and the very few natives with whom they met.

Assisted emigration.

During the past year 165 emigrants were sent to Western Australia at the expense of the imperial funds. Of these, 88 were natives of England and Wales, 69 of Ireland, and 8 of Scotland. Included amongst them were a party of about 50 young women, formerly employed as cotton weavers, &c. in the distressed districts of Lancashire. All the emigrants found ready employment on their arrival in the colony, and at the date of the most recent advices only two families sent out in the last vessel remained in the depôt.

Immigration in 1863.

The total immigration into Western Australia during the year comprised 1,850 persons, of whom 1,220 were convicts, with their pensioner guard and warders, 490 were free immigrants, and the remainder were occasional cabin passengers from India or the Australian colonies. The departures were 759; leaving an excess of 1,091 immigrants.

TASMANIA.

Act for the management of mineral Crown lands, and for regulating mining for other minerals than gold.

In their session of 1862 the legislature of Tasmania passed an Act (No. 4. of 1862) for the management of mineral Crown lands, and for regulating mining for other minerals than gold. The effect of the Act was to enable the Government to withdraw from the operation of the 19th section of the Waste Lands Act (21 Vict. c. 33), which

empowers purchasers to select 320 acres at 1*l.* per acre, lands supposed to contain minerals. The motive was sufficiently obvious, namely, to prevent any person who might discover minerals on Crown land obtaining the land from the Crown by selection under the above section, to the exclusion of all others. This Act was left to its operation.

During their last session the legislature of Tasmania passed an Act for regulating the sale and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in that colony, a copy of which we print in the Appendix. By this Act it is among other things provided, that the land shall be divided into town, agricultural, and pastoral lands; that the Governor in Council may from time to time proclaim any suitable portions of the colony to be agricultural divisions; that the lowest upset price of land that has never been held under grazing licence shall be 5*s.* an acre, and for all other lands 1*l.* per acre; but the price of lands put up to auction at 1*l.* an acre, and not then sold, nor sold during the succeeding three months by private contract, may be lowered. All lands are to be surveyed before being offered for sale; due notice is to be given of the day of sale; the lands to be offered at the upset price of each lot; and no lands to be sold at a lower price than that fixed in the last preceding notice. Provision is made for the sale by private contract of lands that have been put up at auction, and for the selection of lands for private purchase at 1*l.* an acre to the extent of 320 acres. The price may be paid either at once or by instalments extending over nine years, but in the latter case one fifth is to be added to the purchase money as a premium for the allowance of credit. Purchasers on credit may, however, pay off the balance of their purchase money at any time during the period of credit, and obtain a proportionate deduction of the premium on doing so. Grants on special terms may be made of land bordering on navigable rivers or the sea, for the construction of wharves, jetties, docks, or patent slips, but not so as to interfere with the access of the neighbouring proprietors to the river or sea, nor so as to affect injuriously the navigation. Lands may also be let on lease for terms not exceeding 14 years at a minimum rent of 1*l.* per 100 acres for those that during the preceding year have been let under a depasturing licence, and of 10*s.* per 100 acres for those not so let. Land may also be let for a railway or tramway at a peppercorn rent. All leases are made terminable by six months' notice where the land is required for sale. Provision is further made for the reservation of mineral lands, and the grant of mining leases; for the leasing of agricultural lands; for free grants

Act for regulating the sale and disposal of waste lands of the Crown. Appendix No. 45.

on condition of settlement in the "unsettled lands" in the western part of the island; for resumption of lands where the conditions of the grant or lease have not been complied with; for the saving of existing rights, and for other purposes of the same nature. This Act has been left to its operation.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

The emigration from the United Kingdom to Tasmania in 1863 comprised only 38 persons.

NEW ZEALAND.

Land Acts 1862.

In our Report last year we explained the provisions of a series of Acts connected with the disposal of land which had been recently passed by the legislature of New Zealand. In our statement of the effect of one of those Acts we regret to find that an error crept in which we take this opportunity of correcting. It was said that Act No. 34. abolished the free grants of land allowed by the Act of 1858. This is not the case. The Act of 1858 remains in full force, and the grants authorized under the Act No. 34. are in addition to the free grants allowed by the Act of 1858.

In consequence of the war in New Zealand it has been considered necessary as a means of increasing the force at the disposal of the Government, and as a protection against future outbreaks among the natives, to promote the establishment in the Northern Island of settlers willing to accept land on conditions of military service. With this view it is proposed, in the first instance, to forfeit a portion of the land of the Waikato tribe which is in rebellion against the Crown, and to place upon it a body of military settlers to be raised for that purpose. We place in the Appendix copies of the regulations which apply to volunteer militiamen, to military and naval settlers, and to settlers generally. It will be seen that they offer to each individual of the above classes who, upon being relieved from actual service, receives a certificate of good conduct, one town allotment and one farm section; the town allotments to consist of one acre each; the farm sections to vary from 400 acres for a field officer to 50 acres for a private. As these regulations will not come into operation till the end of the war, it cannot be yet known how far they will effect their object.

Auckland.

Grants of land to volunteer militia. Military and naval settlers and settlers generally.

Appendix No. 46.

Otago.

Progress of the province. Gold discoveries.

But while the progress of the Northern Island has been arrested by the war, that of the Middle Island, and especially of Otago, has been stimulated by the progress of the discoveries of gold in that province, The first gold was found

there in 1861 ; but in the course of that and the two following years the discoveries of it have gone on at a rapid rate. Notwithstanding some disappointment experienced by the first persons who resorted to the Dunstan gold field, large quantities of ore were subsequently obtained from that field, as well as from the bed of the river Clutha. At the Cardrona creek, a tributary of the Clutha, and at a place called Fox's Rush, from the name of the discoverer, gold was discovered in abundance, almost on the surface. At the Shotover, said to be a considerable stream, more than 200 ozs. were obtained by four men in three days by washing the sands; and at Maori Point, higher up the river, 300 ozs. were gathered in a single day by a half-caste, assisted by a Maori. Many other spots yielded gold, though not in such quantities, and the result was an increase of the quantity sent down by escort from 394,609 ozs. in 1861–62 to 500,531 ozs. in 1862–3. The most profitable fields are the Wakitapu, the Dunstan, and the Tuapeka fields. The value of the gold obtained during the two years, including what does not appear in the Escort Returns, is estimated at 4,042,080*l.*, and the average number of persons engaged in obtaining it is calculated at 12,000.

Immigration. Emigration.

The effect of the gold discoveries was naturally to stimulate emigration to Otago, and accordingly it appears that in the year ended 31st July 1863 there arrived in the province 46,732 immigrants, while there left it 10,599, giving an excess of immigration of 36,133. Of these immigrants the great bulk came from the neighbouring colonies, the arrivals from those colonies amounting to 37,587 souls, of whom only 7,757 afterwards left. The increase from that source was therefore 29,830 souls. Of the whole immigration 38,137, were adult males, and only 5,627, or less than 15 per cent., adult females; a characteristic of this description of immigration which detracts very much from its value. With the gold discoveries and immigration has come an immense increase in the trade of the province. The imports and exports, which in 1860–61 were—

Imports and Exports 1860–1 and 1862–3.

Imports - - - -	£339,637
Exports - - - -	124,972,

having risen in 1862–63 to

Imports - - -	£2,472,097
Exports - - -	2,104,109.

Customs revenue.

During the same time the customs revenue increased from 32,981*l* to 214,406*l*. No less than 11 townships have been established in the gold fields, of which the most important has been named Queenstown.

Townships in the gold fields.

Miners' leases.

By the Gold Field Regulations, issued in 1862, every holder of a miner's lease is entitled to occupy for residence and cultivation half an acre of land, on payment of a fee of 5*s*. This payment protects the occupier against all comers, unless the land proves to be auriferous, in which case compensation for actual damage and loss must be made. Agricultural leases of 10 acres are also granted, at a yearly rent of 5*s*. an acre.

Emigration from the United Kingdom to New Zealand. *Canterbury.* No. of distressed operatives from Lancashire.

The emigration from the United Kingdom to New Zealand in 1863 amounted to 13,919 souls, including 643 sent out by us, as we have already stated, by means of the vote of the province of Canterbury for the relief of distress in Lancashire. The great bulk of the other emigrants were sent out by the agents in this country of the several provinces in the colony, but we have not the means of stating in what proportion they were distributed among those provinces.

CANADA.

Immigration.

The number of emigrants who arrived in Canada by the St. Lawrence in the year 1863 is stated by the Emigration Agent, Mr. Buchanan, to have been 19,419, of whom there were—

English	4,830
Irish	5,508
Scotch	3,949
Germans	3,047
Norwegians, &c.	1,416
From other Countries	669
	19,419

No. of emigrants from the United Kingdom who arrived in sailing vessels. Mortality.

Of those from the United Kingdom, 13,485 proceeded in steam vessels, and only 1,746 in sailing ships. The foreign emigrants arrived in sailing ships exclusively. In the steam ships which sailed from England there was not a single death among 5,376 emigrants; in those from Ireland only one death among 4,159; and in those from Scotland four deaths among 3,959 emigrants. There was only one death in the sailing ships from the United Kingdom. Among 3,105 emigrants from Germany there were 46 deaths, and among 1,119 from Norway, &c. there were six deaths. It is not unfair to infer from these results that the management of emigrant ships from the United Kingdom is superior to that of ships from other countries.

The classification of the male adult emigrants is thus given by Mr. Buchanan— Occupation of males.

Farmers	2,198
Labourers	3,147
Mechanics, &c.	2,098
Professional men	10
Domestic servants	23
Clerks, Traders, &c.	203
	7,679

Among the women were 241 sent from unions in Ireland, who unfortunately knew nothing of house work, and were, therefore, unable to take advantage of the great demand for women servants existing in the colony.

The immigration from Norway and Sweden had fallen from 5,289 in 1862 to 1,197 in 1863. These immigrants, however, were almost all bound to the Western States, only a few families, numbering in all 40 persons, remaining in Canada. Mr. Buchanan adds, that the Norwegians and Swedes who settled in Gaspé in 1860 and 1861, with the exception of 30 who are settled in Western Canada, have gone to the United States. Immigration from Norway and Sweden.

The number of steerage passengers who arrived in Canada in 1863 and their distribution is thus given— Distribution of steerage passengers.

Landed at Quebec	18,112
Arrived by the Suspension Bridge and Detroit	4,840
„ Lake Ontario	768
„ Oswego	3,196
„ Lake Champlain	465
„ Portland	1,338
	28,719
Proceeded to the United States (estimated)	5,000
	23,719
Settled in Western Canada	18,101
„ Ottawa District	1,700
„ Eastern Canada	2,774
„ the Lower Provinces	61
Unaccounted for	1,083
	23,719

In respect to the prospects for the present year, Mr. Buchanan reports as follows— Demand for labour, and prospects of emigrants, 1864.

" As to the demand for labour and the prospects which " Canada offers as a home for the industrial classes of the

" mother country during the season of 1864, they are, upon " the whole, favourable. The country is advancing steadily " in wealth and population. Our farmers are reaping the " benefit of an abundant harvest, and will be in a position " to afford increasing employment to skilled agricultural " labourers. To this class more particularly this country " at present holds out the fairest prospect of success, and I " do not anticipate any difficulty in providing for all who " shall seek our shores.

" The demand for artizans will remain extensive, and " some classes will more particularly be sought for. The " increasing attention which is now directed to the mineral " resources of the country will result in the employment of " large numbers of miners and other workmen having ex- " perience in the opening and working of mineral veins. " The numerous discoveries of copper ores made in the " eastern townships within a recent period have been fol- " lowed by many successful attempts to develop this source " of wealth, and there are already mining enterprises in " progress on a very large scale. The experience gained " in the working of the gold deposits known to exist in some " parts of the same district has encouraged more enlarged " examination, with successful results in many instances. " There appears no doubt that the judicious and economical " application of capital and labour to the production of " copper and gold will be attended with profitable results, " and that the field they offer for industry will be extended " year by year."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Immigration.

The emigrants who sailed from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick in 1863 amounted to 434; but the number who arrived in the colony is stated to have been 649. The difference arises from those who went to Nova Scotia by steam and thence to New Brunswick, of whom 198 were sent out by the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts. The emigration was perfectly healthy, not a single death being reported. The Immigration Agent states that the demand for agricultural labourers and domestic servants was such as to secure employment for all persons of those classes immediately on their arrival.

Emigrants sent out by Miss Burdett Coutts.

The Immigration Agent adds, that the settlements recently formed in the upper counties of New Brunswick, as well as those in Queen's and Charlotte county, are in a prosperous condition; and that wherever roads are made leading to good land settlement rapidly follows.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The number of emigrants who proceeded from the United Kingdom to Nova Scotia in 1863 was 419. We have no information as to the way in which they found employment. From the report of the Gold Commissioner for the first six months of 1863 it appears that mining and crushing operations were being carried on with success. The winter would make it impossible to work during three of those months; nevertheless the quantity of quartz crushed during the half year is stated to have been 6,875 tons, from which were extracted 5,193 ozs. of gold, being at the rate of ·70 oz. per ton.

Immigration.

Gold mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The latest intelligence we have received of the progress of British Columbia is in a despatch from Governor Douglas to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 14th September last, which his Grace communicated to us. From this despatch we learn that the carriage-road between Lillooet and Alexandria had at that date been completed, and that the road between Alexandria and Lytton was nearly so; that a wire suspension bridge of 268 feet span had been erected across the Frazer River at Chapman's Bar, 15 miles from Yale; and that the journey from New Westminster to Alexandria may now be easily made in eight days, by a connected line of steamboats and stages running between those places.

Completion of new roads between Lilloet and Alexandria.

Gold continued to be found in considerable quantities on Bridge River. From Richfield also and the Carribou district the accounts were very favorable, rich "prospects" having been struck by two companies engaged in mining for gold. About 500 acres of land had been brought under grain in the Lillooet district.

Gold.

Land under grain in the Lilloet district.

The revenue derived from customs and road tolls to 31st August amounted to 58,791*l.*, being an increase over the revenue from the same sources in 1862 of 10,721*l.*

Revenue.

Increase as compared with 1862.

In 1861, soon after the establishment of British Columbia, a proclamation was issued granting to officers of the army and navy remissions of purchase money in the acquisition of land. This proclamation was copied from the regulations in force in some of the Australian colonies and New Zealand, without sufficient reference to the difference of price in those colonies and British Columbia. A remission of 500*l.* or 600*l.* in a colony where the upset price is 1*l.* an acre cannot represent more than 500 or 600 acres; but in British Columbia, where the price was 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre, it represented from 2,400 to 2,800 acres. This extent was found

Grants of land to naval and military settlers.

too great; and in consequence the Government, by a proclamation issued last year, revoked the proclamation of 1861, and fixed the quantity of land to be granted to military and naval officers at the same number of acres as they previously were allowed pounds of remission. This proclamation, having been approved, was notified to the army in a circular issued from the Horse Guards on 31st August last.

MAURITIUS.

Immigration of coolies. Appendices, Nos. 21 to 24. Emigration. Mortality on voyage.

The number of Indian immigrants introduced into Mauritius in 1863 was 5,254, of whom 1,587 or 30 per cent. were females. The number of departures was 3,220, of whom 667 or 20·71 per cent. were females. The addition to the population consisted of 1,114 males and 920 females. From the returns of ships (which however do not include the whole number despatched), it appears that of 958 despatched from Calcutta 28 died on the voyage, being equal to 2·92 per cent. Of 2,674 despatched from Madras, 6 died on the voyage, equal to ·22 per cent.; and of 1,041 from Bombay, 5 died, being equal to ·48 per cent. The whole mortality, therefore, as shown by the ship returns, was 39 out of 4,673, equal to ·85 per cent. Of the 28 deaths in ships from Calcutta, 26 occurred in the ship "Earl of Clare," in which cholera broke out a few days after she left the Sandheads. With this exception, the emigration was unusually healthy. The numbers introduced into Mauritius in 1863 were considerably less than in former years, and they may be expected to decrease gradually every year, by reason of the large number already in the colony. That number on the 31st December last is stated to have been—

No. of coolies in colony.

Males - -	158,249
Females - -	70,730
Total - -	228,979

No. of engagements of coolies.

The number of engagements formed by immigrants during the year is said to have been 72,329, and the average wages 16*s.* 7*d.* per month. Of the whole number of engagements, 24,502, or 33·8 per cent., were at 16*s.* per month. The number of immigrants discharged during the year was 38,896.

Contracts of service for five years. Appendix No. 47.

We print in the Appendix an Ordinance No. 16. of 1862, passed by the legislature of Mauritius to authorize the engagement of coolies for 5 years. Her Majesty's assent to this ordinance was suspended for some time pending the

consideration by the legislature of some other alterations of the immigration law suggested by the Protector of Immigrants. Those alterations, so far as the legislature concurred in them, having been made, the Ordinance No. 16. of 1862 has been approved.

Leases of small islands.

In the course of the year a report was received from the Surveyor-General of Mauritius on a number of small islands, between 50 and 60 in number, lying between the 5° and 20° S. latitude, which form dependencies of Mauritius. These islands vary in size from mere rocks of value only as fishing stations to islands containing upwards of 7 square miles. In the larger islands the produce is almost exclusively cocoa-nut oil, of which about 195,000 gallons is annually exported to Mauritius.

Terms of leases.

The land in these islands has hitherto been held "en jouissance," an uncertain tenure, and therefore adverse to improvement. The Surveyor-General has proposed that leases of 99 years should be substituted for this tenure, on condition—

1st. Of a payment of 2*s.* per velt (a velt is $1\frac{1}{3}$ gallons) on the produce of the year 1862:
2nd. That all oil produced in the islands be exported to Mauritius; and
3rd. That a duty of 10 cents per velt be paid on the oil so exported, in lieu of rent.

Of this scheme the Duke of Newcastle expressed a general approval, except so far as regarded the compulsory export of the oil to Mauritius. But his Grace left to the local government the detail of the arrangements necessary to carry it into effect. His Grace likewise approved a proposal for the survey and sale of land in the island of Rodriguez, on such terms as would be advantageous to settlers who might be prepared to cultivate it, but would hold out no encouragement to the acquisition of more land than could be turned to profitable account.

Sale of land in island of Rodriguez.

WEST INDIES.

Cooly emigration East to West Indies in 1862–3. Appendices, Nos. 25 and 26.

The emigration from India to the West Indies during the season of 1862-3 was small, compared with that of previous years. It consisted of 11 ships from Calcutta and 2 from Madras. Of the 11 Calcutta ships 7 were despatched to British Guiana with 2,967 souls, and 4 to Trinidad with 1,389 souls, making, together, 4,356 souls. The 2 Madras ships went to Jamaica, and carried together 545 souls. The following table will show the details of the emigration:—

From Calcutta.

From Calcutta.

Colony.	No. of Ships.	Embarked.	Births.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on Numbers embarked and born on the Voyage.
To British Guiana - -	7	2,967	9	90	3·02
To Trinidad - - -	4	1,389	7	39	2·79
Total - - - -	11	4,356	16	129	2·95

From Madras.

From Madras.

Colony.	No. of Ships.	Embarked.	Births.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths on Numbers embarked and born on the Voyage.
To Jamaica - - -	2	545	3	6	1·09

Mortality on the voyage in emigration of 1861–2 and 1862–3.

It is gratifying to observe that there has been again an improvement in the health of the emigrants on the voyage from Calcutta. In the 11 ships despatched in 1861-2 to British Guiana with 4,365 emigrants the per-centage of deaths was 4·52. In the 7 ships sent last season with 2,967, it was only 3·02. In the 5 ships despatched in 1861-2 to Trinidad with 2,632 emigrants, the per-centage of deaths was 3·48 per cent. Last year in 4 ships conveying 1,389 emigrants, it was 2·79 per cent. In the whole emigration the per-centage of deaths in the two years was—

In 1861–2 - - - 5·01 per cent.
In 1862–3 - - - 2·95 „

showing a diminution of more than 2 per cent.

In the season of 1861–2, besides the ships despatched to British Guiana and Trinidad, 11 ships were sent to Jamaica, St. Lucia, Grenada, and St. Vincent, to which colonies none were sent last season. The two seasons, therefore, hardly admit of a general comparison. It is nevertheless satisfactory to observe that this is the third season in which there has been a progressive reduction in the mortality among emigrants despatched from Calcutta. Thus the per-centage of deaths which in 1859–60 was 11·8, was reduced in 1860–1 to 8·5; in 1861–2 to 5·01, and last year to 2·95. Again, if we compare the aggregate emigration of the three preceding years with the aggregate emigration of the three last years,

Reduction in, from Calcutta.

we find that in the former period in 45 ships carrying 16,692 emigrants, the per-centage of deaths was 11·49; while in the latter period, in 61 ships carrying 22,874 emigrants, it was 5·84, showing a reduction of nearly one half in the latter three years.

Suspension of cooly emigration to Jamaica.

The Government of Jamaica has decided to suspend, for the present, immigration from India, and the agency for that colony has consequently been given up. An application from Antigua for 900 coolies during the current season was also subsequently withdrawn. The cooly emigration for the season 1863–4 was consequently confined to British Guiana and Trinidad. The following table will show the number ordered for each of those colonies, and the number despatched up to the present time :—

Coolies ordered and despatched in season 1863–4.

Colony.	Numbers ordered.	Numbers despatched.	
		Ships.	Emigrants.
For British Guiana - - -	2,500	7	2,643
„ Trinidad - - - -	1,380	3	1,433
Total - - -	3,820	10	4,076

Intercolonial emigration. Barbadoes to Antigua, British Guiana, and St. Croix.

In the course of the spring and summer of last year some distress prevailed among the labouring class in Barbadoes, and, with the acquiescence of the Governor, 2,488 persons were induced to emigrate to Antigua and St. Croix. The distress, however, soon ceased, and the emigration to Antigua and St. Croix has been closed, and a scheme for a bounty emigration to British Guiana, which had been set on foot, has been negatived. The Government of Barbadoes reported that full employment could now be found for all who were willing to work in that island, and that the attempt to entice away their labourers had created extensive alarm among the planters. The Duke of Newcastle considered, we believe, that the encouragement by bounty of emigration from one West Indian colony to another would be inexpedient, as tending to unsettle the minds of the labouring classes, and to give rise to ill-will, and perhaps retaliation, between neighbouring colonies. But it was decided, that although the Government should not be permitted to intervene in such an emigration, no obstacle should be offered to the engagement of emigrants by such private individuals as might be relied on to perform the contracts they might make with the emigrants.

British Guiana. Emigration to Surinam.

But while British Guiana was endeavouring to obtain immigrants from Barbadoes, the Dutch colony of Surinam

was endeavouring to obtain immigrants from British Guiana. On the abolition of slavery in Surinam a great demand arose for labour, and a report having reached the Government that there were a number of time-expired coolies in British Guiana for whom no employment could be found, an agent was despatched thither by some of the planters of Surinam to endeavour to engage their services. The report was no doubt an exaggeration, inasmuch as British Guiana was at the same time importing, at a great expense, Indian and Chinese labourers. But the question having been brought under the notice of the Secretary of State for India by the Netherlands Minister at this Court, Sir C. Wood stated that he saw no reason to object to the emigration, provided the coolies rightly understood the terms of their contracts, and the risk they ran by leaving British Guiana of losing their right to return passages.

Ordinance for the introduction of immigrants from British West Indies and continent of North America.

Appendix No. 48.

Among the Ordinances passed by the Legislature of British Guiana last year was one to encourage the introduction of immigrants from other West Indian colonies and from the continent of North America. The West Indian immigration contemplated by this Ordinance was the immigration from Barbadoes, to which we have just alluded. The immigration from the continent of North America was the introduction of the free people of colour who, as one result of the civil war, were thrown on the hands of the Government at Washington, and whom the President had expressed his anxiety to remove from the United States. It was hoped by the planters of British Guiana that a portion of these people might be induced to emigrate to that colony.

The Ordinance authorizes the appointment by the Queen, upon a resolution of the Governor and Court of Policy, of Agents to superintend the proposed emigration, and provides for the payment of such expenses as may be required, including any bounty which it may be agreed to grant, out of the Immigration Fund, giving the Governor and Court of Policy power to determine by proclamation the amount to be paid by the employers to whom the immigrants may be indentured. It legalizes contracts for service made beyond the colony for periods not exceeding three years, if made and attested with certain formalities, and it brings all immigrants introduced in accordance with its provisions under the laws (so far as they apply) which govern the relations of other immigrants. Lastly, it contains provisions for securing the seaworthiness and ventilation of the vessels engaged in this emigration, for regulating the supplies of provisions and water, and for ensuring the good treatment of the people, and the maintenance of order and decency.

As the appointment of the emigration agents is vested in the Crown, and the amount of bounty and the payments by employers are to be fixed, the first by the Governor, and the second by the Governor and Court of Policy, the Government possess practically ample authority to control the working of the Ordinance. Under these circumstances the Duke of Newcastle considered that there was no reason for withholding from it Her Majesty's approval.

An Ordinance has likewise been passed by the British Guiana Legislature to amend the laws relating to "renewals of terms of service by immigrants."

Ordinance to amend laws relating to renewals of terms of service of immigrants.

The object of this Ordinance is to allow an extension to five years of indentures entered into by immigrants who have completed their three and five years industrial residence. These re-indentures are voluntary, and after so long a residence in the colony the immigrants are competent to understand their exact effect. We place a copy of this Ordinance in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 49.

The Duke of Newcastle has also sanctioned the prolongation of the indenture of Africans from three to five years (as had previously been done in the case of Indian immigrants), subject to certain conditions recommended by the Governor for the benefit of the Africans. The principal of these are, that arrangements should be made for giving the African, at the expiration of his indenture, a small allotment of land, gratis, in the neighbourhood of plantations or existing negro villages, where he would be under the supervision of Government and within reach of religious and secular instruction and of regular medical practitioners.

Extension of indenture of Africans from 3 to 5 years.

An Ordinance has also been lately passed, and is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government for consolidating the various Ordinances having reference to indentured emigrants, so as to bring into one view the whole law on the subject, which is at present spread over 12 or 14 Ordinances.

Consolidation of laws relating to indentured emigrants.

Antigua.

In Antigua an Act has been passed "relating to certain "contracts heretofore entered into by or on behalf of certain "immigrants." It repeals two Acts, passed in 1846 and 1851, to encourage the importation of labourers and to authorize the payment of bounty upon them; but declares that all contracts entered into in pursuance of those Acts shall be valid, and imposes a heavy penalty and imprisonment on any person forging such contracts.

Act relating to contracts of service.

The object of this Act is, apparently, to put a stop to the introduction, on bounty, of immigrants from the Azores, Madeira, Canaries, or Cape de Verde Islands.

Suspension of Portuguese bounty immigration.

Chinese Emigration.

Chinese emigration to British Guiana in 1862–3 and 1863–4.
Appendices, Nos. 29 and 30.

During the two seasons terminating in March last only two vessels have been chartered for the conveyance of Chinese emigrants to the West Indies. The first of these vessels, the "Ganges," sailed at the close of the season of 1862–3, with 413 emigrants of whom 293 were men, 100 women, and 20 children, and arrived in Demerara, on the 29th June last, in admirable order, after a passage of 84 days. Besides five infants, there died on the voyage seven men and eight women, making together 20 deaths, or a mortality of 4·83 per cent. The other ship, the "Zouave," sailed from Canton, on the 21st December last, with 337 men, 157 women, 16 boys, 2 girls, and 5 infants, equal to 503 statute adults. She arrived in British Guiana on 29th February, after a voyage of 70 days, having lost 10 by death, equal to a mortality of 1·93 per cent.

Mortality on the voyage.

Proposed emigration of Chinese into British Guiana and Trinidad during next three years.

With a view to diminish the expense of Chinese emigration, which has been the principal objection to it, the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad have agreed to receive a certain number of emigrants each, during the next three years. The number agreed upon is 2,000, of whom 1,250, or five eighths, are to be received by British Guiana, and the remaining three eighths, or 750, by Trinidad. It is hoped that by this arrangement the cost of the establishment in China will be materially reduced by being spread over a wider area, while the cost of shipping, which has hitherto been enhanced by the uncertainty of the demand, will likewise be lessened; and that Chinese emigrants may be landed in the West Indies at an expense not exceeding from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per statute adult. That sum, considering that they do not stipulate for a return passage, would not exceed the expense of the Indian immigrant. The conduct of the emigration is intrusted to Mr. Sampson, who was emigration agent at Canton under Mr. Austin, and who despatched the two vessels, the "Ganges" and "Zouave," above alluded to, and it is intended for the present to draw the emigrants from the province of Kwantung. We place in the Appendix an extract of a report received from Mr. Sampson giving an interesting account of the class from which emigrants are drawn.

Report of emigration agent at Canton on class of persons from which emigrants are selected.
Appendix No. 50.

Liberated African Emigration.

African emigration.
Appendices, Nos. 31 and 32.

Since our last Report there have been sent to the West Indies, from Sierra Leone and St. Helena, the following ships, with liberated Africans.

Ships and Africans despatched from Sierra Leone and St. Helena to West Indies.

Colony.	Numbers despatched.	
	Ships.	Emigrants.
To British Guiana - - -	4	607
Jamaica - - -	1	309
Grenada - - - -	1	120
St. Kitts - - -	1	224

In 1858 it was decided that the available liberated Africans should be distributed among the West India colonies, as far as might be practicable, in the following proportions, viz., British Guiana, eight; Jamaica, five; Trinidad, four; St. Vincent, two; Antigua, St. Kitts, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Tobago, each one. These proportions were based on the exports of sugar from each colony. In the course of last year the Government of Jamaica solicited a reconsideration of the distribution, alleging that sugar alone ought not to be taken into calculation, but that all the exports of the colony should be included. The Duke of Newcastle having acceded to this application, it appeared that the whole exports from Jamaica stood to the whole exports from British Guiana in a larger proportion than the exports of sugar alone. The proportion, therefore, of Africans to be distributed between the two colonies has been altered from 8 to 5 to 8 to 6½.

Alteration of proportion of liberated Africans to be sent to West Indies.

HONDURAS.

Amendment of Immigration Act, 1861.

In the early part of last year an Act was passed by the Legislature of Honduras, "to amend the 24th Vict. cap. 5, "commonly called the Immigration Act, Honduras, 1861."

This Act extends the period of indenture of "Coolie Immigrants" (interpreted to mean Indian, Chinese, and Asiatic immigrants) from three to five years. With that view it repeals the clauses of the Act of 1861, which relate to the indenturing of immigrants and the grant of certificates of industrial residence, and provides that written contracts for periods not exceeding five years shall, if made in the manner prescribed by the Act of 1861, be valid. It gives the immigration agent power to assign immigrants not under contract on their arrival for a term of five years, and it provides that coolie immigrants who have served five complete years shall be entitled to certificates of industrial residence.

CEYLON.

Registration of land titles.

Among the Ordinances passed in Ceylon in 1863 is one for the Registration of Titles to Land.

This Ordinance provides for the survey eventually of each district, in convenient divisions, and for the investigation of all claims made to the allotments therein. But as these objects can only be accomplished gradually and slowly, it further provides for the arranging and indexing of all deeds now in the custody of the secretaries of district courts, as well as for the registration of all future deeds, in a manner which will afford an easy and ready clue to all needful information, and also serve as a good basis for the introduction of the more perfect system of registration to be made after survey.

Ordinance to enable Crown take possession of private lands for public uses, &c.

An Ordinance has also been passed "to enable the "Crown to take possession of private lands for public uses, "and to survey and assess lands wanted by private pro- "prietors to secure access to their properties through the "lands of others."

The provisions of this Ordinance are substantially the same as the provisions of Ordinances No. 16 of 1843 and 4 of 1850, which it repeals. The only differences of importance are, first, that whereas those Ordinances required the Governor to act only with the advice of the executive council in ordering the survey of lands required for public uses, the present Ordinance allows him to act in this preliminary step on his own authority, and only requires the co-operation of the executive council in deciding on the resumption of the land; second, the number of jurors for the valuation of the lands is reduced from 13 to 7, the number of 13 being more than it is easy in some districts to get together; and third, the time for notice is shortened from one month to three weeks.

Ordinance to provide for the partition of lands held in common.

A third Ordinance passed in 1863 provides "for the "partition or sale of lands held in common." The object of the measure is sufficiently indicated by its title. Its necessity arises, as explained by the sub-committee of the legislative council on the bill, from the peculiar tenure of land in the island, which admits of a variety of independent interests coexisting with common possession. It is stated that "besides the proprietors of the soil, many native gardens "have several sets—often three or four—of planters, who "have a transmissible interest in the trees planted by them. "These planters and their descendants, together with the "proprietors of the soil and their descendants, go on pos- "sessing the common property for many years; and as a

" consequence the rights of the proprietors of the soil " resolve themselves into minute shares in the course of a " few generations, the planters interests undergoing the " same process without interruption. Hence suits for $\frac{1}{100}$th " part of a garden or the $\frac{1}{125}$th part of a tree are not un- " common. Though the value of the subject matter in " dispute in such cases is very small, the courts are never- " theless driven to an inquiry into the rights of the original " owner through whom the several litigants derive title, and " to trace the rights of the latter through several generations " with no other guide in the majority of cases than the oral " testimony of witnesses."

The provisions of the Ordinance are mainly taken from the repealed Ordinance No. 21 of 1844 with certain amendments and alterations.

All these Ordinances have, we believe, received Her Majesty's approval.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Arrangements conducting assisted emigration.

For several years the selection and despatch of assisted emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope has been intrusted to a colonial agent, for whom we have engaged shipping when required; but of late the emigrants have generally been distributed in small parties in private ships without our assistance. That arrangement has now been superseded, and we have been requested by the Colonial Government to superintend and manage the entire business, as the emigration is too limited for the employment of a separate agency.

No. of emigrants despatched.

We have accordingly provided passages for the small number of emigrants for whom the necessary "permits" had been sent home, and shall continue to do so as the cases arise. We are happy to say that we have been able to procure passages in the mail steamers at prices scarcely exceeding those of sailing vessels, which is of course a great advantage to the emigrants.

NATAL.

Tribal titles to land.

The question of granting to the natives of Natal documentary titles to the lands assigned to them, which we noticed at some length in our last Report, has been again the subject of discussion in the legislature of that colony. A Bill introduced into the Council to appropriate the sum of 1,000*l.* a year for the assistance of the Lieutenant-Governor in discharging the duty of sole trustee has been rejected.

The Government is thus, to a certain extent, released from its assent to the proposal, to which there are some obvious objections, that the Lieutenant-Governor should accept the sole trusteeship—and it has been proposed instead, that the Executive Council, or some of the more prominent officers of the Government, should be associated with the Lieutenant-Governor in the trust.

Pastoral leases of Crown lands.

The leasing of Crown lands for pastoral purposes has also been under consideration in the colony. The Legislative Council proposed a scheme which, however, did not meet with the concurrence of the Executive Council. The extravagance with which land in Natal was squandered in former years has probably, as the Executive Council assumed, made it necessary for the Government to retain under its control all that remains of the Crown estate, for the use of future immigrants. Of the 11,500,000 acres which the colony is supposed to contain, upwards of 7,000,000 have been granted away among a European population of about 12,500 persons; being at the rate of about 560 acres for every man, woman, and child. The available area remaining is estimated at only 3,219,000 acres, which, if the scheme of the Legislative Council were carried out, would be speedily occupied for pastoral purposes. This, as the Executive Council points out, would effectually close the colony against the introduction of capitalists, and against the influx of any considerable number of immigrants of the labouring class.

Government emigration. No. despatched in 1863.

Appendix No. 20.

The number of assisted emigrants sent from this country to Natal in 1863 was 225. These emigrants were nominated in the colony, the nominator entering into a guarantee to repay the Government a sum of 10*l.* per statute adult towards the expense of their introduction. The vote annually made to assist emigration is 5,000*l.* The number sent out under this system in the five years since 1858 has been 1,634 persons, and the Colonial Government consider that this rate of emigration could not at present be materially accelerated with advantage to the colony. On the other hand there is a great demand for coolie labour, and the employers would be desirous of obtaining the services of a greater number were they not required to pay the whole expense of their introduction, which up to the present time has averaged 17*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per head. With a view to relieve them from a part of this expense, an Ordinance has been passed which provides that the employer shall, in future, pay in advance 2*l.* 10*s.* a year for every male adult coolie indentured to him, making in all 12*l.* 10*s.* during the five years of the indenture, leaving the remainder of the cost to be defrayed out of colonial funds. The report of the immi-

From 1858 to 1863.

Immigration of coolies from East Indies.

Appendix No. 27.

gration agent on the condition of the coolies is very satisfactory. It appears that their health is generally good; that the whole number of deaths during two years and a half that they have been in the colony has only amounted to about 4¼ per cent., and that during the first six months of 1863, to which the report extends, there had been among upwards of 1,000 people returned as on estates, 24 births and only 6 deaths.

HONG KONG.

Land sales.

We have received information of only one land sale in Hong Kong in 1863; but in that case on 12 lots sold at $ 363 annual rent the premium realised was $ 6,490. These lots were put up to sale in consequence of the increased demand for land for the growth of English vegetables and garden purposes.

LABUAN.

Ordinance for disposal of waste lands. Appendix No. 51.

In the month of November the Legislative Council of Labuan passed an ordinance to provide for the disposal of Crown lands in that colony. We place a copy in the Appendix. By this ordinance it is provided that land in the colony shall be classified as town, suburban, and country land; that it shall be let on leases of 999 years, which shall be sold by auction at an upset price, the bidding to be on a premium for the lease. The quitrents are to be paid annually in advance, and to be redeemable at 10 years' purchase, and redemption is made compulsory when by subdivision of an allotment the quitrent falls below $ 1 per ann. Lots of which the quitrent is in arrear for 12 months, or which remain uncultivated or unimproved for three years, are liable to forfeiture. All coal and minerals, with a right of entry to work them, are reserved to the Crown. This Ordinance has, we believe, received Her Majesty's approavl.

New lease of coal mines to Labuan Coal Company, Limited.

The Labuan Company, whose operations were noticed in our Report of last year, have recently applied for the grant of a lease of the coal mines in that colony. By the licence granted to the company in 1860 they obtained the exclusive right of searching and digging for coal in Labuan, with the promise of a lease for 21 years, provided in the year ending 25th December 1862 they should raise not less than 15,000 tons of coal. This period was afterwards extended, under the circumstances stated in our Report of last year, to 25th December 1863. In January last the company applied for a lease. Accounts of the coal raised to 25th December had not of course been at that time received, and there was reason to believe that when received they would

show that the quantity fell somewhat short of the quantity stipulated in the agreement of June 1860. Nevertheless, the Duke of Newcastle being of opinion that sufficient had been done to show the determination and ability of the company to work the mines, decided, in the interest of the public, to grant the lease, and instructed us to take the necessary steps for that purpose. The lease having been completed and executed we place a copy in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 52.

GUANO LEASES.

Guano leases.

The only point which it remains for us to notice is the grant during the year of leases for the collection of guano on islands in different parts of the world.

In November 1861 an application was received from the agents of Dr. Crowther, of Hobart Town, Tasmania, for a lease of certain unoccupied islands lying between 18° 49′ and 23° 30′ south latitude, and 151° 20′ and 184° 2′ east longitude. The Duke of Newcastle having satisfied himself that these islands were unclaimed by any other country, and that Dr. Crowther possessed the means of working them advantageously, directed the Governor of Tasmania, on the 27th October 1862, to grant him a lease on certain specified conditions.

In May 1863 an application was received through the Government of New Zealand from Messrs. Burt, Combes, and Daldy, for the lease of an island called "Hero," or "Coral Queen's" Island, lying in 5° 36′ S. latitude and 155° 59′ W. longitude. The Duke of Newcastle consented to grant a lease for seven years at a rent of 100*l.* a year, and the necessary instrument was prepared for the purpose. We have, however, been recently informed that the lease has not been accepted by the lessees.

Licence to Mr. F. K. Dumas to export phosphatic substances from island of Sombrero.

Lastly, a licence was granted in February last to Mr. F. K. Dumas to raise and export from the island of Sombrero, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, certain phosphatic substances said to be valuable as manure. A copy of this licence is printed in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 53.

We have, &c.

T. W. C. Murdoch,
S. Walcott.

The Right Honourable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.

THE REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Total Emigration from the United Kingdom for each of the Forty-nine Years from 1815 to 1863 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	530,54	5,808	223,758
Total	1,242,833	3,303,489	826,860	109,627	5,482,809

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom } From 1815 to 1863 - 111,894
For the 10 years ending 1863 - 168,928

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 2. - - -

Table showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which emigrants embarked, th

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	North American Colonies.								West Indies.					East Indies
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward's Island.	Vancouver's Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total.	Jamaica	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements	Total.	
Bridgewater -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol - -	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cardiff - -	29	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	7	7	–
Fowey - -	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liverpool - -	109,113	648	7,730	83	47	6	17	29	–	7,912	70	16	–	17	103	3
London - -	4,082	195	23	8	31	5	4	89	80	240	59	22	39	181	301	1,05
Newport - -	11	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth - -	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southampton -	–	612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78	35	24	411	548	–
Swansea - -	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Total, England	113,235	1,483	7,942	91	78	11	21	118	80	8,341	207	73	63	620	963	1,09
Dundee - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glasgow - -	379	54	3,996	5	19	–	–	–	–	4,020	14	39	17	10	80	5
Greenock - -	–	8	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	16	–	1	–	2	3	–
Leith - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Port Glasgow -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Scotland	379	62	3,996	5	19	16	–	–	–	4,036	14	40	17	12	83	6
Belfast - -	392	–	141	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork - - -	25,540	–	715	–	322	–	–	–	–	1,037	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin - -	263	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Galway - -	3,437	–	–	134	–	–	–	–	–	134	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick - -	–	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–	188	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry -	3,567	–	3,953	204	–	–	–	–	–	4,157	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford -	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford - -	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, Ireland -	33,199	137	5,046	338	322	–	–	–	–	5,706	–	–	–		–	–
Grand Total, United Kingdom - -	146,813	1,682	16,984	434	419	27	21	118	80	18,083	221	113	80	632	1,046	1,13

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 2.

number embarked at each Port, and the countries to which they emigrated, in 1863.

China.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Falkland Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	Australian Colonies.							Grand Total.
							New South Wales.	Queens-land.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	
–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	–	–	–	–	58	72
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
4	–	293	6	–	–	10	1,971	2,987	14,308	–	–	–	406	19,672	137,799
201	83	8	280	715	56	4	849	3,856	3,570	96	220	38	9,614	18,243	25,466
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,083	787	1,027	1,799	–	–	954	7,650	7,800
–	–	28	180	–	–	–	475	625	1,241	–	–	–	239	2,580	3,948
5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36
213	83	332	475	715	56	14	6,378	8,255	20,204	1,895	220	38	11,213	48,203	175,209
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	8
9	3	3	3	15	–	–	–	–	19	3	–	–	1,463	1,485	6,106
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	508	19	–	–	–	1,223	1,750	1,784
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	–	–	–	12	31	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
9	3	3	3	15	–	–	1	508	57	3	–	–	2,706	3,275	7,931
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,576	–	–	–	–	–	1,576	28,153
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	400
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,571
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	188
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7,724
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,576	–	–	–	–	–	1,576	40,618
222	86	335	478	730	56	14	6,379	10,339	20,261	1,898	220	38	13,919	53,054	223,758

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 3. - - - -

Table showing the number of each sex that emigrated from each to which they

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.			FROM SCOTLAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States - -	65,532	47,703	113,235	257	122	379
Central and South America - - -	1,113	370	1,483	52	10	62
North American Colonies:—						
Canada - - -	4,915	3,027	7,942	2,115	1,881	3,996
New Brunswick -	55	36	91	3	2	5
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton - -	65	13	78	13	6	19
Newfoundland -	11	- -	11	13	3	16
Prince Edward's Island - -	17	4	21	- -	- -	- -
Vancouver's Island	87	31	118	- -	- -	- -
Hudson's Bay -	80	- -	80	- -	- -	- -
West Indies:—						
Jamaica - -	146	61	207	8	6	14
British Guiana -	56	17	73	25	15	40
Trinidad - -	60	3	63	11	6	17
Other Settlements	473	147	620	7	5	12
East Indies - -	980	116	1,096	46	17	63
China - - -	200	13	213	9	- -	9
Mauritius - - -	76	7	83	2	1	3
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c. - -	248	84	332	2	1	3
Cape of Good Hope -	338	137	475	2	1	3
Natal - - -	489	226	715	10	5	15
Falkland Islands -	52	4	56	- -	- -	- -
Sandwich Islands -	11	3	14	- -	- -	- -
Australian Colonies:—						
New South Wales	3,433	2,945	6,378	1	- -	1
Queensland - -	4,949	3,306	8,255	258	250	508
Victoria - -	11,133	9,071	20,204	32	25	57
South Australia -	1,064	831	1,895	2	1	3
Western Australia	96	124	220	- -	- -	- -
Tasmania - -	34	4	38	- -	- -	- -
New Zealand -	6,606	4,607	11,213	1,669	1,037	2,706
Total - -	102,319	72,890	175,209	4,537	3,394	7,391

Government Emigration Board,
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Appendix No. 3.

of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the countries emigrated, in 1863.

FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
18,234	14,965	33,199	84,023	62,790	146,813
91	46	137	1,256	426	1,682
2,866	2,180	5,046	9,896	7,088	16,984
169	169	338	227	207	434
240	82	322	318	101	419
- - -	- - -	- - -	24	3	27
- - -	- - -	- - -	17	4	21
- - -	- - -	- - -	87	31	118
- - -	- - -	- - -	80	- - -	80
- - -	- - -	- - -	154	67	221
- - -	- - -	- - -	81	32	113
- - -	- - -	- - -	71	9	80
- - -	- - -	- - -	480	152	632
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,026	133	1,159
- - -	- - -	- - -	209	13	222
- - -	- - -	- - -	78	8	86
- - -	- - -	- - -	250	85	335
- - -	- - -	- - -	340	138	478
- - -	- - -	- - -	499	231	730
- - -	- - -	- - -	52	4	56
- - -	- - -	- - -	11	3	14
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,434	2,945	6,379
1,024	552	1,576	6,231	4,108	10,339
- - -	- - -	- - -	11,165	9,096	20,261
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,066	832	1,898
- - -	- - -	- - -	96	124	220
- - -	- - -	- - -	34	4	38
- - -	- - -	- - -	8,275	5,644	13,919
22,624	17,994	40,618	129,480	94,278	223,758

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 4.

Table showing the amount of Emigration from each Port in 1863, the general destination, status, and nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing adults from children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Liverpool	United States	9,282	12,064	39,498	22,043	7,672	7,180	2,354	2,273	4,323	2,424	109,113	29,585	3,223	62,598	5,019	8,688
	British North America	392	429	978	312	348	306	87	71	3,096	1,893	7,912	2,123	47	390	315	5,037
	Australasia	1,930	2,189	7,423	4,799	1,429	1,352	281	269	- -	- -	19,672	8,078	1,936	8,880	521	257
	All other Places	31	38	241	74	35	24	8	8	502	141	1,102	40	2	353	14	693
	Total	11,635	14,720	48,140	27,228	9,484	8,862	2,730	2,621	7,921	4,458	137,799	39,826	5,208	72,221	5,869	14,675
London	United States	439	500	1,329	646	448	440	125	120	35	- -	4,082	2,876	- -	441	719	46
	British North America	5	9	40	5	9	2	1	1	168	- -	240	61	3	1	3	172
	Australasia	2,318	2,564	6,627	2,564	1,634	1,535	295	312	343	51	18,243	11,868	2,326	2,429	385	1,235
	All other Places	177	185	542	173	117	97	11	18	1,567	14	2,901	947	123	49	124	1,658
	Total	2,939	3,258	8,538	3,388	2,208	2,074	432	451	2,113	65	25,466	15,752	2,452	2,920	1,231	3,111
Plymouth	British North America	19	26	35	16	22	23	6	3	- -	- -	150	145	- -	- -	- -	5
	Australasia	852	938	2,534	2,014	573	509	118	112	- -	- -	7,650	3,261	410	3,508	4	467
	Total	871	964	2,569	2,030	595	532	124	115	- -	- -	7,800	3,406	410	3,508	4	472
Southampton	Australasia	291	290	429	1,164	170	185	29	22	- -	- -	2,580	1,198	425	941	7	9
	All other Places	356	154	395	119	36	29	6	7	178	88	1,368	421	126	30	525	266
	Total	647	444	824	1,283	206	214	35	29	178	88	3,948	1,619	551	971	532	275

ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	4	4	17	2	4	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	40	29	4	6	1	—
	British North America	11	4	8	2	4	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	39	38	-	-	1	—	—
	Australasia	6	10	30	7	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	58	58	—	—	—	—	—
	All other Places	10	6	27	6	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	47	2	1	9	—
	Total	31	24	82	17	14	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	196	172	6	8	10	—
	Total, England	16,123	19,410	60,153	33,946	12,507	11,705	3,324	3,218	10,212		4,611		175,209	60,775	8,627	79,628	7,646	18,533
GLASGOW	United States	23	38	202	53	25	26	7	5	-	-	-	-	379	1	229	124	22	3
	British North America	473	547	971	722	574	537	113	83	-	-	-	-	4,020	178	2,997	745	100	—
	Australasia	164	166	652	219	133	100	30	21	-	-	-	-	1,485	-	-	1,461	24	—	—
	All other Places	9	22	141	31	11	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	222	12	199	6	5	—
	Total	669	773	1,966	1,025	743	669	150	111	-	-	-	-	6,106	191	4,886	899	127	3
GREENOCK	British North America	1	1	9	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	16	—	—	—
	Australasia	190	193	615	445	116	126	36	29	-	-	-	-	1,750	69	1,419	250	1	11
	All other Places	3	4	5	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	15	1	—	—
	Total	194	198	629	446	123	129	36	29	-	-	-	-	1,784	71	1,450	251	1	11
ALL OTHER PORTS	Australasia	3	6	20	2	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	40	1	38	1	—	—
	All other Places	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	—	—	—
	Total	3	6	21	2	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	1	39	1	—	—
	Total, Scotland	866	977	2,616	1,473	869	803	186	141	-	-	-	-	7,931	263	6,375	1,151	128	14
CORK	United States	2,079	2,254	9,894	7,156	1,531	1,512	464	432	161		57		25,540	-	-	-	25,278	8	254
	British North America	46	70	251	218	67	60	15	14	223		73		1,037	-	-	5	734	—	298
	Australasia	154	159	680	237	162	136	28	20	-	-	-	-	1,576	121	98	1,357	—	—	
	Total	2,279	2,483	10,825	7,611	1,760	1,708	507	466	384		130		28,153	121	103	27,369	8	552	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 4.—*continued.*

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Galway - -	United States - -	274	456	1,066	962	255	259	83	82	- -	- -	3,437	79	- -	3,322	33	3
	British North America	16	15	29	30	19	17	4	4	- -	- -	134	- -	- -	134	- -	—
	Total - -	290	471	1,095	992	274	276	87	86	- -	- -	3,571	79	- -	3,456	33	3
Limerick - -	British North America	8	10	86	43	20	17	2	2	- -	- -	188	- -	- -	188	—	—
	Total - -	8	10	86	43	20	17	2	2	- -	- -	188	- -	- -	188	—	—
Londonderry -	United States - -	123	173	774	782	96	108	29	27	985	470	3,567	- -	25	2,053	18	1,471
	British North America	175	235	545	352	181	141	38	31	1,445	1,014	4,157	5	100	1,564	—	2,488
	Total - -	298	408	1,319	1,134	277	249	67	58	2,430	1,484	7,724	5	125	3,617	18	3,959
All Other Ports	United States - -	95	87	250	59	57	67	18	22	- -	- -	655	- -	- -	655	—	—
	British North America	23	26	55	39	21	16	6	4	- -	- -	190	- -	- -	190	—	—
	All other Places - -	5	9	75	24	10	11	1	2	- -	- -	137	- -	- -	137	—	—
	Total - -	123	122	380	122	88	94	25	28	- -	- -	982	- -	- -	982	—	—
	Total Ireland - -	2,998	3,494	13,705	9,902	2,419	2,344	688	640	2,814	1,614	40,618	205	228	35,612	51	4,514
Grand Total, United Kingdom - -		19,987	23,881	76,474	45,321	15,795	14,852	4,198	3,999	13,026	6,225	223,758	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,833	23,061

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the amount and particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which emigrants proceeded in 1863.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants embarked.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	12,220	15,485	52,763	31,642	10,027	9,525	3,062	2,939	5,504	2,951	146,118	32,541	3,477	93,816	5,819	10,465
Other ports	99	91	267	61	61	73	20	23	-	-	695	29	4	661	1	—
Total	12,319	15,576	53,030	31,703	10,088	9,598	3,082	2,962	5,504	2,951	146,813	32,570	3,481	94,477	5,820	10,465
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,135	1,342	2,944	1,698	1,243	1,105	266	209	4,932	2,980	17,854	2,512	3,168	3,756	418	8,000
Other ports	34	30	63	41	25	25	7	4	-	-	229	38	-	191	—	—
Total	1,169	1,372	3,007	1,739	1,268	1,130	273	213	4,932	2,980	18,083	2,550	3,168	3,947	418	8,000
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	5,899	6,499	18,960	11,442	4,217	3,943	817	785	343	51	52,956	24,595	8,075	17,389	918	1,979
Other ports	9	16	50	9	6	6	-	2	-	-	98	59	38	1	-	—
Total	5,908	6,515	19,010	11,451	4,223	3,949	817	787	343	51	53,054	24,654	8,113	17,390	918	1,979
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	576	403	1,824	398	203	157	25	35	2,247	243	5,611	1,422	465	439	668	2,617
Other ports	15	15	103	30	13	18	1	2	-	-	197	47	3	138	9	—
Total	591	418	1,427	428	216	175	26	37	2,247	243	5,808	1,469	468	577	677	2,617
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	19,830	23,729	75,991	45,180	15,699	14,730	4,170	3,968	13,026	6,225	222,539	61,070	15,185	115,400	7,823	23,061
Other ports	157	152	483	141	105	122	28	31	-	-	1,219	173	45	991	10	—
Grand Total	19,987	23,881	76,474	45,321	15,795	14,852	4,198	3,999	13,026	6,225	223,758	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,833	23,061

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the occupations, sex, and general destination of the Emigrants in 1863.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	121	143	1,908	70	2,242
Bakers	371	13	80	5	469
Blacksmiths and Farriers	82	14	142	9	247
Bookbinders and Stationers	20	6	5	1	32
Boot and Shoe Makers	348	24	141	4	517
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	238	8	19	1	266
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	7	1	25	1	34
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,156	22	160	3	1,341
Builders	32	1	17	1	51
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	102	9	55	3	169
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	30	2	30	1	63
Carpenters and Joiners	1,206	91	491	16	1,804
Carvers and Gilders	21	4	5	—	30
Clerks	376	92	247	77	792
Clock and Watch Makers	70	—	18	2	90
Coach Makers and Trimmers	6	1	11	—	18
Coal Miners	27	2	14	2	45
Coopers	124	8	16	2	150
Cutlers	85	1	6	—	92
Domestic Servants	158	15	71	2	246
Dyers	14	2	7	—	23
Engravers	51	—	8	—	59
Engineers	276	26	92	39	433
Farmers	6,555	717	1,530	115	8,917
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	890	174	1,132	319	2,515
Jewellers and Silversmiths	3	1	13	—	17
Labourers, General	40,386	1,493	13,932	165	55,976
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	19	1	3	—	23
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	184	6	27	—	217
Millwrights	11	1	19	2	33
Miners and Quarrymen	2,454	256	486	24	3,220
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	433	5	76	6	520
Pensioners	20	10	9	1	40
Printers	100	8	48	4	160
Rope Makers	3	—	4	—	7
Saddlers and Harness Makers	43	1	23	3	70
Sail Makers	5	—	6	—	11
Sawyers	16	16	31	—	63
Seamen	269	49	71	3	392
Shipwrights	15	8	13	2	38
Shopkeepers	446	53	596	21	1,116

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Smiths, General	727	6	75	1	809
Spinners and Weavers	1,518	332	234	2	2,086
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	46	—	22	—	68
Surveyors	—	—	15	2	17
Tailors	752	32	51	3	838
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	13	—	—	—	13
Tanners and Curriers	50	1	9	2	62
Turners	13	3	6	1	23
Wheelwrights	44	—	26	1	71
Woolcombers and Sorters	5	—	4	—	9
Other Mechanics not before specified	2,130	60	104	22	2,316
Not distinguished	3,278	458	2,785	1,080	7,601
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	13,968	433	5,249	33	19,683
Gentlewomen and Governesses	74	37	110	28	249
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	967	28	113	5	1,113
Married Women	15,576	1,372	6,515	418	23,881
Shopwomen	3	1	1	—	5
Mechanics not before specified	53	26	129	—	208
Not distinguished	16,638	1,214	5,849	362	24,063
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	10,088	1,268	4,223	216	15,795
Female do. do.	9,598	1,130	3,949	175	14,852
Infants	6,044	486	1,604	63	8,197
Not distinguished as to age	8,455	7,912	394	2,490	19,251
GRAND TOTAL	146,813	18,083	53,054	5,808	223,758

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 7.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Natal, &c., conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of Colonial Funds, during the Year 1863.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
14	15,312	New South Wales	Remittance	399	428	1,808	1,668	378	351	55	49	*5,136	4,667½	1,121	420	3,585	10	* 25 of these were conveyed in private vessels, 15 of whom were soldiers and their families.
			General	1	1	3	20	- -	1	- -	- -	26	25½	20	3	3	- -	
			Total	400	429	1,811	1,688	378	352	55	49	5,162	4,693	1,141	423	3,588	10	
5	3,344	Queensland	Remittance	133	138	523	343	123	124	16	15	1,415	1,260½	353	191	871	- -	
			General	1	1	2	3	1	3	- -	- -	11	9	9	- -	2	- -	
			Total	134	139	525	346	124	127	16	15	1,426	1,269½	362	191	873	- -	
7	5,893	Victoria	Passage Warrant Holders	3	3	5	395	10	13	- -	- -	429	417½	88	32	309	- -	† Of these 485 were distressed operatives from the manufacturing districts, sent out by funds specially remitted for the purpose.
			General	359	359	14	1,117	109	117	44	35	†2,154	1,962	1,162	504	488	- -	
			Total	362	362	19	1,512	119	130	44	35	2,583	2,379½	1,250	536	797	- -	

(continued)

TABLE showing the Details of the EMIGRATION to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NATAL, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
5	4,181	South Australia -	Remittance -	82	88	219	189	86	79	8	7	758	660½	328	64	366	- -	
			General - -	134	136	287	199	79	70	23	14	942	830½	878	56	8	- -	
			Total -	216	224	506	388	165	149	31	21	1,700	1,491	1,206	120	374	- -	
2	954	Western Australia (*a*)	Nominees -	10	12	36	33	9	13	- -	2	*115	102	38	8	69	- -	* 21 of these were surveyors and soldiers and their families.
			General	14	14	- -	34	4	4	- -	1	71	66	71	- -	- -	- -	
			Total -	24	26	36	67	13	17	- -	3	186	168	109	8	69	- -	
2	1,679	New Zealand -	Total General -	134	134	78	130	65	80	11	11	†643	548½	556	11	76	- -	† Distressed operatives from the manufacturing districts, sent out by funds specially remitted for the purpose.
3	1,199	Natal -	Nominees -	35	31	77	42	35	23	7	5	255	214	183	59	13	- -	‡ 59 of these were conveyed in private vessels, 31 of whom were policemen.
			General -	- -	- -	1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1	1	1	- -	-	- -	
			Total -	35	31	78	42	35	23	7	5	‡256	215	184	59	13	- -	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Natal, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	2	2	6	2	2	- -	1	- - -	*15	13	- -	8	7	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders - -	664	702	2,674	2,672	643	603	87	78	8,123	7,335	2,111	782	5,220	10	
			General - -	643	645	385	1,503	258	275	78	61	3,848	3,442½	2,697	574	577	- -	
38	32,562	Grand Total - -		1,307	1,347	3,059	4,175	901	878	165	139	11,971	10,777½	4,808	1,356	5,797	10	

(*a*) N.B.—The Emigration to Western Australia was at the Expense of Imperial Funds.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds during the Years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigrati

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrant								
				Adults.				Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		
1847	2	1,081	Sydney	80	80	120	148	77	60	8	8	[1] 581
	2	946	Port Phillip	63	63	63	68	67	53	3	5	[2] 385
	12	7,012	Adelaide	561	561	456	438	495	488	48	66	[3] 3,113
	—	—	Western Australia	—	—	45	—	6	—	—	—	[4] 51
	1	513	Cape	25	25	39	31	11	16	4	—	151
Total	17	9,552		729	729	723	685	656	617	63	79	4,281
1848	25	15,085	Sydney	1,014	1,014	1,059	1,426	805	724	92	90	[5] 6,224
	24	13,891	Port Phillip	1,019	1,019	1,162	1,073	790	732	82	102	[6] 5,979
	22	13,026	Adelaide	1,038	1,038	799	1,056	853	713	97	92	5,686
	—	—	Western Australia	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	[7] 50
	2	1,003	Cape	74	74	98	51	44	45	8	8	402
Total	73	43,005		3,145	3,145	3,168	3,606	2,492	2,214	279	292	18,341
1849	29	18,959	Sydney	974	974	1,253	2,427	781	750	96	109	[8] 7,364
	25	16,196	Port Phillip	923	923	1,026	2,043	715	660	101	90	[9] 6,481
	22	12,784	Adelaide	890	890	893	1,137	723	693	93	97	[10] 5,416
	—	—	Western Australia	—	—	53	22	—	—	—	—	[11] 75
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262
	6	3,564	Cape	210	210	330	222	165	155	30	20	1,342
Total	83	52,056		3,000	3,000	3,592	5,962	2,439	2,309	321	317	20,940
	2	1,196	New Zealand	128	128	34	26	98	76	16	14	520
	1	579	Falklands	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	119
Total	3	1,775		157	157	40	32	122	98	18	15	639

Summary.

	56	35,125	Sydney	2,068	2,068	2,432	4,001	1,663	1,534	196	207	14,169
	51	31,033	Port Phillip	2,005	2,005	2,251	3,184	1,572	1,445	186	197	12,845
	56	32,822	South Australia	2,489	2,489	2,148	2,631	2,071	1,894	238	255	14,215
	—	—	Western Australia	—	—	148	22	6	—	—	—	176
	1	553	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	37	111	55	51	1	1	262
	9	5,080	Cape of Good Hope	309	309	467	304	220	216	42	28	1,895
Total	173	104,613		6,874	6,874	7,483	10,253	5,587	5,140	663	688	43,562

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 8.

OMMISSIONERS at the Expense of Public Funds during the Years 1847, 1848, and 1849.

Embarked.				Deaths.							Infants.		Remarks.
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children, 1 to 14 years. M.	Children, 1 to 14 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
496½	24	—	557	1	3	2	3	2	2	13	11	1	[1] 7 of these conveyed in a private vessel.
517	120	2	263	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	5	—	
2,507½	2,628	149	336	2	3	9	8	8	9	39	36	5	
18	40	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[2] 51 of these conveyed in private vessels.
133½	66	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
3,502½	2,878	151	1,252	3	7	13	11	10	13	57	54	6	[3] 40 Do. do.
5,277½	4,249	984	991	1	17	25	22	12	13	90	113	17	[4] Conveyed in a private vessel.
5,031	4,016	1,473	490	7	15	26	34	18	18	118	132	24	
4,714	5,105	290	291	10	16	21	24	13	17	101	95	13	[5] 110 of these conveyed in a private vessel.
50	39	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
344½	291	17	94	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	[6] 27 Do. do.
15,417	13,700	2,764	1,877	18	48	74	80	43	48	311	346	54	[7] Conveyed in a private vessel.
6,393½	3,440	693	3,231	12	20	30	27	15	17	121	95	12	[8] 16 of these conveyed in a private vessel.
5,602½	3,365	578	2,538	16	36	24	25	14	13	128	96	16	
4,518	4,211	261	944	14	17	27	36	15	12	121	82	16	
75	59	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[9] 147 Do. do.
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1,132	1,025	72	245	5	4	4	5	4	4	26	15	—	[10] 5 Do. do.
17,928	12,238	1,609	7,093	47	77	85	93	48	46	396	288	38	[11] Do. do.
404	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	13	1	Military Pensioners not included in the Total.
93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
497	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	5	16	1	

Summary.

12,167½	7,713	1,677	4,779	14	40	57	52	29	32	224	219	30
10,955½	7,501	2,053	3,291	23	52	52	59	32	33	251	233	34
11,739½	11,944	700	1,571	26	36	57	68	36	38	261	213	34
173	138	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
207	138	5	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,607	1,382	89	424	5	4	6	5	4	4	28	23	—
36 847½	28,816	4,524	10,222	68	132	172	184	101	107	764	688	98

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 9.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigratio

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigran								
				Adults.				Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1850	11	7,692	Sydney	318	318	649	1,102	245	252	30	35	2,949
	4	3,046	Port Philip	164	165	283	243	136	121	13	15	[1] 1,140
	10	5,919	South Australia	398	398	548	432	312	313	36	39	[2] 2,476
	1	537	Western Australia	35	35	72	59	28	20	2	1	[3] 252
	—	—	Van Diemen's Land	3	3	2	7	6	7	—	1	[4] 29
	5	3,237	Cape	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1,073
Total	31	20,431		1,083	1,084	1,820	2,073	836	810	100	113	7,919
1851	11	7,497	New South Wales	399	399	759	735	303	268	30	34	2,927
	13	9,554	Victoria	569	569	943	808	393	336	56	50	3,724
	17	10,563	South Australia	799	799	959	674	515	443	82	72	4,343
	1	333	Western Australia	18	18	31	31	10	12	—	1	121
	3	1,504	Van Diemen's Land	25	25	38	409	45	31	4	1	[5] 578
Total	45	29,451		1,810	1,810	2,730	2,657	1,266	1,090	172	158	11,693
1852	21	15,846	New South Wales	1,431	1,431	511	1,476	1,148	1,121	155	140	[6] 7,413
	54	42,643	Victoria	3,852	3,852	2,035	3,400	3,291	3,113	387	383	20,313
	16	11,086	South Australia	945	945	725	590	853	766	110	103	5,037
	3	1,432	Western Australia	92	92	43	184	97	100	7	14	[7] 629
	3	1,447	Van Diemen's Land	94	94	39	253	86	119	7	11	703
Total	97	72,454		6,414	6,414	3,353	5,903	5,475	5,219	666	651	34,095
	1	565	New Zealand	60	60	19	7	50	52	5	6	259
Summary.												
	43	31,035	New South Wales	2,148	2,148	1,919	3,313	1,696	1,641	215	209	13,289
	71	55,243	Victoria	4,585	4,586	3,261	4,451	3,820	3,570	456	448	25,177
	43	27,568	South Australia	2,142	2,142	2,232	1,696	1,680	1,522	228	214	11,856
	5	2,302	Western Australia	145	145	146	274	135	132	9	16	1,002
	6	2,951	Van Diemen's Land	122	122	79	669	137	157	11	13	1,310
	5	3,237	Cape	165	165	266	230	109	97	19	22	1,073
Total	173	122,336		9,307	9,308	7,903	10,633	7,577	7,119	938	922	53,707

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 9.

Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds during the Years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

Embarked.				Deaths.							Infants.		Remarks.
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
2,635½	659	61	2,229	5	23	3	10	6	6	53	33	6	[1] 5 of these were conveyed in a private vessel. [2] 5 do. do. [3] 6 do. do. [4] Landed from the "Ramillies" for Sydney.
983½	322	47	771	4	13	18	14	—	4	53	21	7	
2,088½	1,760	120	596	5	12	4	19	5	2	47	34	3	
225	198	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
21½	19	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
929	629	54	390	—	—	4	5	2	2	13	10	2	
6,883	3,587	282	4,050	14	48	29	48	13	15	167	102	18	
2,577½	781	233	1,913	16	15	7	13	7	9	67	43	6	
3,253½	1,357	1,036	1,331	5	14	21	15	8	6	69	46	7	
3,710	2,577	687	1,079	15	12	21	22	11	9	90	66	5	
109	82	1	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
535	135	7	436	—	2	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	[5] 57 of these were conveyed in a private vessel "General Sale."
10,185	4,932	1,964	4,797	36	43	49	50	26	25	229	158	18	
5,983½	4,511	901	2,001	40	49	87	99	39	33	347	175	44	[6] 9 of these were conveyed in a private vessel. [7] 16 do. do.
16,341	9,183	8,398	2,732	96	147	293	342	113	98	1,089	415	78	
4,014½	3,211	1,115	711	12	15	73	65	22	27	214	116	16	
509½	438	21	170	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	15	4	
582½	387	31	285	1	1	2	8	1	5	18	10	3	
27,431	17,730	10,466	5,899	150	215	458	519	177	166	1,685	731	145	
197	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	10	—	20	10	[2]	Military pensioners not included in the total.

Summary.

11,196½	5,951	1,195	6,143	61	87	97	122	52	48	467	251	56
20,578	10,862	9,481	4,834	105	174	332	371	121	108	1,211	482	92
9,813	7,548	1,922	2,386	32	39	98	106	38	38	351	216	24
843½	718	22	262	1	3	3	5	2	3	17	20	4
1,139	541	38	731	1	3	2	8	1	7	22	12	3
929	629	54	390	—	—	4	5	2	2	13	10	2
44,499	26,249	12,712	14,746	200	306	536	617	216	206	2,081	991	181

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 10.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants								
				Adults.				Children 1 to 14 years.		Infants.		Total.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1853	20	16,933	New South Wales -	1,146	1,146	781	2,078	703	946	95	107	[1]7,002
	40½	[2]34,996	Victoria - - -	2,305	2,305	711	5,049	1,164	1,707	131	197	13,569
	17½	[2]11,853	South Australia -	1,075	1,075	320	1,223	631	834	91	85	5,334
	3	1,959	Western Australia -	135	135	45	300	118	129	12	13	887
	3	2,211	Van Diemen's Land	153	153	68	252	123	159	15	8	931
Total	84	67,952	- - - - -	4,814	4,814	1,925	8,902	2,739	3,775	344	410	27,723
1854	37	32,322	New South Wales -	1,761	1,761	2,791	2,622	1,285	1,357	162	140	11,879
	48	41,652	Victoria - - -	3,202	3,202	828	4,553	1,424	2,222	194	282	[3]15,907
	33	26,134	South Australia -	2,074	2,074	888	2,403	1,162	1,378	165	180	10,324
	2	1,052	Western Australia -	79	79	77	108	41	47	4	8	443
	9	5,918	Van Diemen's Land	326	326	185	910	263	274	20	18	2,322
	—	—	New Zealand - -	28	28	35	32	30	32	2	3	[4]190
Total	129	107,078	- - - - -	7,470	7,470	4,804	10,628	4,205	5,310	547	631	41,065
1855	35	31,508	New South Wales -	1,921	1,921	2,266	2,789	1,230	1,185	141	147	[5]11,600
	19	18,848	Victoria - - -	1,052	1,052	413	2,673	404	684	55	85	6,418
	34	26,318	South Australia -	1,555	1,555	1,325	3,560	812	916	118	106	[6]9,947
	—	—	Western Australia -	—	—	2	8	5	4	—	—	[7]19
	—	—	Van Diemen's Land	—	—	6	13	5	2	—	—	[7]26
	—	—	New Zealand - -	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	[7]6
Total	88	76,674	- - - - -	4,529	4,529	4,013	9,045	2,457	2,791	314	338	28,016
Summary.												
	92	80,763	New South Wales -	4,828	4,828	5,838	7,489	3,218	3,488	398	394	30,481
	107½	95,496	Victoria - - -	6,559	6,559	1,952	12,275	2,992	4,613	380	564	35,894
	84½	64,305	South Australia -	4,704	4,704	2,533	7,186	2,605	3,128	374	371	25,605
	5	3,011	Western Australia -	214	214	124	416	164	180	16	21	1,349
	12	8,129	Tasmania - -	479	479	259	1,175	391	435	35	26	3,279
	—	—	New Zealand - -	29	29	36	34	31	32	2	3	196
Total	301	251,704	- - - - -	16,813	16,813	10,742	28,575	9,401	11,876	1,205	1,379	96,804

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

Appendix No. 10.

Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds during the years 1853, 1854, and 1855.

Embarked.				Deaths.							Infants.		Remarks.
				Adults.		Children, 1 to 14 years.		Infants.					
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
5,975½	3,202	681	3,119	6	13	18	28	19	10	94	114	17	[1] 21 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
11,805½	3,996	3,726	5,847	21	56	59	76	18	21	251	190	24	
4,425½	3,488	591	1,255	8	19	27	22	16	8	100	111	25	
738½	595	41	451	3	1	2	4	1	1	12	10	—	[2] H. M. Ship "Hercules" conveyed passengers both to Victoria and to South Australia. The tonnage is not included.
767	312	318	301	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	27	5	
23,712	11,393	5,357	10,973	38	89	109	132	54	40	462	452	71	
10,256	5,551	2,155	4,173	16	23	44	60	14	24	181	164	25	
13,608	7,005	4,879	4,023	16	44	37	77	27	26	227	246	20	[3] 16 of these conveyed in a private vessel.
8,709	6,200	1,515	2,609	15	32	54	61	24	31	217	205	21	
387	242	11	190	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	5	2	
2,015½	628	206	1,488	3	—	8	10	2	3	26	29	1	
154	103	39	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	[4] Conveyed in private ships.
35,129½	19,729	8,805	12,531	50	100	144	210	67	84	655	649	69	
10,104½	6,332	715	4,553	22	23	34	20	18	15	132	158	8	[5] 2 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
5,734	2,873	558	2,987	6	23	9	15	7	4	64	85	8	
8,859	4,632	823	4,492	17	16	17	24	19	14	107	112	14	
14½	6	—	13	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	[6] 17 Do. do.
22½	5	3	18	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	[7] All of these do.
5½	—	—	6	—	—	—	No return.			—	—	—	
24,740	13,848	2,099	12,069	45	62	60	59	44	33	303	355	30	

Summary.

26,336	15,085	3,551	11,845	44	59	96	108	51	49	407	436	50
31,147½	13,874	9,163	12,857	43	123	105	168	52	51	542	521	52
21,993½	14,320	2,929	8,356	40	67	98	107	59	53	424	428	60
1,140	643	52	654	3	2	3	5	1	1	15	15	2
2,805	945	527	1,807	3	—	11	12	2	3	31	56	6
159½	103	39	54	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
83,581½	44,970	16,261	35,573	133	251	313	401	165	157	1,420	1,456	170

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 11.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants								
				Adults.				Children 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total.
				Married.		Single.						
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1856	24	24,803	New South Wales	1,331	1,331	2,301	1,595	822	831	148	115	[1]8,474
	23	20,191	Victoria	1,236	1,236	855	2,652	676	788	125	115	[2]7,683
	14	10,933	South Australia	716	716	1,268	447	459	445	48	75	[3]4,174
	1	451	Western Australia	18	18	14	31	8	4	2	1	[4]96
	—	—	Tasmania	—	2	6	3	1	2	—	—	[5]14
	1	227	Natal	7	7	38	11	9	4	4	1	81
	—	—	Falkland Islands	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	[6]4
Total	63	56,605		3,309	3,311	4,482	4,739	1,976	2,075	327	307	20,526
	1	1,220	New South Wales	40	40	77	5	27	17	3	3	212
	—	—	Ceylon	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
	—	—	Nova Scotia	5	5	340	—	—	—	—	—	350
1857	25	24,677	New South Wales	1,253	1,253	2,557	2,053	821	761	114	107	[7]8,919
	33	33,861	Victoria	1,411	1,411	2,091	4,545	1,242	1,314	142	133	[8]12,289
	11	8,245	South Australia	465	465	1,152	449	308	300	58	43	[9]3,240
	1	619	Western Australia	65	65	40	74	27	34	5	4	[10]314
	1	583	Cape of Good Hope	21	21	4	153	11	15	3	3	231
Total	71	67,985		3,215	3,215	5,844	7,274	2,409	2,424	322	290	24,993
1858	18	17,221	New South Wales	923	923	1,703	1,607	571	580	80	109	[11]6,496
	14	15,609	Victoria	406	406	805	2,853	459	464	64	47	[12]5,504
	10	10,460	South Australia	526	526	948	942	336	322	53	59	[13]3,712
	1	383	Western Australia	23	25	6	118	11	12	1	2	[14]198
	—	—	Tasmania	—	1	5	7	1	—	—	—	[15]14
	5	5,138	Cape of Good Hope	360	360	456	195	280	287	51	45	2,034
	2	455	Natal	32	32	32	23	43	31	5	3	[16]201
Total	50	49,266		2,270	2,273	3,955	5,745	1,701	1,696	254	265	18,159
			Summary.									
	67	66,701	New South Wales	3,507	3,507	6,561	5,255	2,214	2,172	342	331	23,889
	70	69,661	Victoria	3,053	3,053	3,751	10,050	2,377	2,566	331	295	25,476
	35	29,638	South Australia	1,707	1,707	3,368	1,838	1,103	1,067	159	177	11,126
	3	1,453	Western Australia	106	108	60	223	46	50	8	7	608
	—	—	Tasmania	—	3	11	10	2	2	—	—	28
	6	5,721	Cape of Good Hope	381	381	460	348	291	302	54	48	2,265
	3	682	Natal	39	39	70	34	52	35	9	4	282
	—	—	Falkland Islands	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Total	184	173,856		8,794	8,799	14,281	17,758	6,086	6,195	903	862	63,678

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

Appendix No. 11.

Commissioners at the Expense of Public Funds during the years 1856, 1857, and 1858.

Embarked.				Deaths.							Infants.		Remarks.
				Adults.		Children, 1 to 12 years.		Infants.					
Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Born on the Voyage.	Died.	
7,384½	5,621	680	2,173	6	10	29	35	22	18	120	107	4	[1] 22 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
6,711	5,080	818	1,785	2	12	10	18	14	10	66	84	10	[2] 7 do. do.
3,599	3,376	156	642	9	2	15	11	5	4	46	65	7	[3] 10 do. do.
87	50	—	46	—	—	No death.				—	4	—	[4] 3 do. do.
12½	9	5	—	—	—	No death.							[5] all do.
69½	64	16	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	
3	4	—	—	—	—	No death.				—	—	—	[6] do do.
17,866½	14,204	1,675	4,647	18	24	55	65	41	32	235	260	21	
184	212	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	Artillerymen and their families.
7	7	—	—	—	—	No death.				—	—	—	Sappers.
350	—	—	—	—	—	No death.				—	—	—	Soldiers of the German Legion. *Not included in total.*
7,907	6,018	912	1,989	13	10	21	20	14	17	95	108	13	[7] 7 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
10,736	6,087	1,512	4,690	12	20	21	29	16	8	106	144	13	[8] 33 do. do.
2,835	1,672	149	1,419	4	4	6	2	7	6	29	51	6	[9] 1 do. do.
274½	183	7	124	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	[10] 59 do. do.
212	57	—	174	—	—	No death.				—	2	1	
21,964½	14,017	2,580	8,396	29	34	49	51	37	31	231	311	33	
5,731½	3,703	797	1,996	12	16	24	18	13	7	90	63	9	[11] 2 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
4,931½	2,333	911	2,260	4	11	14	6	4	3	42	31	3	[12] 26 do. do.
3,271	1,752	555	1,405	4	9	15	12	9	13	62	46	6	[13] 5 do. do.
183½	97	—	101	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	[14] 11 do. do.
13½	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[15] All do. do.
1,654½	1,090	720	224	—	—	13	8	10	11	42	23	2	
156	145	27	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	[16] 27 do. do.
15,941½	9,124	3,010	6,025	20	37	66	45	37	34	239	166	20	

Summary.

21,023	15,342	2,389	6,158	31	36	74	73	49	42	305	278	26
22,378½	13,500	3,241	8,735	18	43	45	53	34	21	214	259	26
2,705	6,800	860	3,466	17	15	36	25	21	23	137	162	19
545	330	7	271	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	13	—
26	13	5	10	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—
1,866½	1,147	720	398	—	—	13	8	10	11	42	25	3
225½	209	43	30	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—
3	4	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—
55,772½	37,345	7,265	19,068	67	95	170	161	115	97	705	737	74

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 12.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration conducted by the Emigration

Date.	No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants embarked.										
				Adults.				Children 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.
				Married.		Single.								
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1859	13	13,481	New South Wales	549	549	1,551	1,400	344	324	63	58	[1] 4,838	4,383	1,682
	5	7,127	Victoria	226	226	18	1,397	73	57	19	18	[2] 2,034	1,932	942
	4	3,182	South Australia	150	150	346	399	114	130	19	18	[3] 1,326	1,167	653
	2	1,139	Western Australia	58	58	28	219	31	25	7	6	[4] 432	391	126
	—	—	Tasmania	1	3	2	19	1	2	—	—	[5] 28	26½	1
	15	10,588	Cape of Good Hope	606	606	1,242	644	447	381	68	57	4,051	3,512	2,203
	1	222	Natal	12	12	10	15	11	18	1	3	[6] 82	63¼	64
	—	—	Falkland Islands	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	[7] 7	5	—
Total	40	35,739		1,603	1,605	3,198	4,093	1,022	940	177	160	12,798	11,480	5,671
	13	13,138	East Indies	111	2,294	52	90	1,329	1,272	47	42	[8] 5,237	3,847½	1,422
1860	8	9,450	New South Wales	232	241	1,119	899	191	191	21	36	2,930	2,682	801
	1	668	Queensland *	49	49	88	68	14	21	3	8	300	271½	122
	6	5,256	Victoria	141	141	11	1,441	49	62	13	15	1,873	1,789½	732
	3	2,546	South Australia	116	116	279	256	111	102	11	12	[9] 1,003	873½	595
	1	671	Western Australia	41	43	28	151	17	14	5	4	[10] 303	278½	35
	—	—	Tasmania	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	[11] 10	10	3
	6	3,825	Cape of Good Hope	178	178	489	311	97	88	25	18	1,384	1,248½	541
	3	840	Natal	45	54	60	65	56	67	11	7	[12] 365	285½	307
Total	28	23,256		802	822	2,074	3,201	535	545	89	100	8,168	7,439	3,136
			British Columbia	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	[13] 7	5	2
	5	5,433	East Indies	180	589	9	27	279	279	25	22	[14] 1,410	1,084	810
1861	2	1,834	New South Wales	68	69	332	284	55	47	5	5	[15] 865	804	284
	3	3,551	Queensland	134	135	315	353	84	68	20	19	1,128	1,013	411
	4	3,634	Victoria	112	112	7	962	39	63	7	5	1,307	1,244	645
	—	—	South Australia	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	[16] 4	4	2
	—	—	Western Australia	3	6	19	26	4	8	—	2	[16] 68	60	27
	—	—	Tasmania	—	1	2	5	2	—	—	—	[16] 10	9	—
	4	3,053	Cape of Good Hope	140	140	297	215	107	100	20	16	1,035	895½	537
	3	1,123	Natal	53	53	84	58	42	38	3	8	[17] 339	288	275
			Falkland Islands	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	[16] 5	4½	5
Total	16	13,195		512	518	1,060	1,903	334	324	55	55	4,761	4,322	2,186

Summary.

	23	24,765	New South Wales	849	859	3,002	2,583	590	562	89	99	8,633	7,869	2,767
	4	4,219	Queensland	183	184	403	421	98	89	23	27	1,428	1,284½	533
	15	16,017	Victoria	479	479	36	3,800	161	182	39	38	5,214	4,965½	2,319
	7	5,728	South Australia	267	267	627	655	225	232	30	30	2,333	2,044½	1,250
	3	1,810	Western Australia	102	107	75	396	52	47	12	12	803	729½	188
	—	—	Tasmania	1	4	4	34	3	2	—	—	48	45½	4
	25	17,466	Cape of Good Hope	924	924	2,028	1,170	651	569	113	91	6,470	5,656	3,281
	7	2,185	Natal	110	119	154	138	109	123	15	18	786	637	646
	—	—	Falkland Islands	2	2	3	—	2	3	—	—	12	9½	5
Total	84	72,190		2,917	2,945	6,332	9,197	1,891	1,809	321	315	25,727	23,241	10,993

* Previous to the 1st December 1859 this Colony

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

Appendix No. 12.

MMISSIONERS at the Expense of Public Funds during the Years 1859, 1860, 1861.

	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Deaths. Adults. M.	Deaths. Adults. F.	Deaths. Children 1 to 12 years. M.	Deaths. Children 1 to 12 years. F.	Deaths. Infants. M.	Deaths. Infants. F.	Deaths. Total.	Infants. Born on the Voyage.	Infants. Died.	Remarks.
58	2,688	—	—	7	16	17	14	12	12	78	64	8	[1] 2 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
30	612	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	1	8	16	4	[2] 3 do. do.
90	473	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	9	11	4	[3] 12 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
29	277	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	[4] 29 do. do.
	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.		—	—	—	[5] Conveyed in private vessels.
66	1,088	74	—	—	4	17	11	7	7	46	37	2	[6] 16 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
7	1	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	[7] Conveyed in a private vessel.
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	[8] Wives and families of soldiers in India, *not included in total.*
66	5,167	74	—	8	23	36	27	25	24	143	131	18	[9] 37 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
52	599	—	2,764	1	24	248	253	19	21	566	43	10	[10] 36 do. do.
9	1,890	—	—	2	3	7	6	1	7	26	15	1	[11] Conveyed in a private vessel.
9	69	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	[12] 35 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
7	664	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	—	7	18	1	
0	88	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	6	12	—	
1	237	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	8	1	
	7	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
5	618	—	—	1	—	4	3	3	2	13	8	1	
9	9	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
0	3,582	—	—	5	12	14	11	4	10	56	62	4	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	[13] Conveyed in a private vessel *not included in total.*
7	443	—	—	—	6	12	14	2	—	34	17	2	[14] Wives and families of soldiers in India *not included in total.*
3	548	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	[15] 173 of these conveyed in private vessels.
7	400	—	—	6	4	9	4	3	4	30	10	—	[16] Conveyed in private vessels.
1	291	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	16	1	[17] 60 of these were conveyed in private vessels.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
3	38	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
	10	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
0	259	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	6	1	
1	23	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
3	1,569	—	—	8	5	11	5	5	4	38	42	3	

Summary.

0	5,126	—	—	10	19	24	20	13	19	105	86	9
5	469	—	—	7	6	9	4	3	4	33	11	—
5	1,567	—	—	1	7	4	2	2	1	17	50	6
3	561	—	—	—	4	1	2	3	5	15	23	4
	552	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	11	1
	44	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—
0	1,965	74	—	1	4	22	15	12	9	63	51	4
	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
	1	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—
8	10,318	74	2,764	21	40	61	43	34	38	237	235	25

ied part of New South Wales.

S. Walcott

Appendix No. 13. - - - - -

Summary of Emigration conducted by the Emigration Commissioners at th

No. of Ships.	Amount of Tonnage.	Colony.	Emigrants embarked.										
			Adults.				*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Total.	Statute Adults.	English.
			Married.		Single.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
		I. Government Emigrants.											
281	238,389	New South Wales -	13,400	13,410	19,752	22,641	9,381	9,397	1,240	1,240	90,461	78,592	46,8
4	4,219	Queensland - - -	183	184	403	421	98	89	23	27	1,428	1,284½	5
314½	267,450	Victoria - - - -	16,681	16,682	11,251	33,760	10,922	12,376	1,392	1,542	104,606	90,023	48,0
225½	160,061	South Australia -	11,309	11,309	10,908	14,006	7,684	7,843	1,029	1,047	65,135	55,295½	41,8
16	8,576	Western Australia -	567	574	553	1,331	403	409	45	56	3,938	3,431	2,0
19	11,633	Tasmania - - -	605	611	390	1,999	588	647	47	40	4,927	4,222½	1,6
—	—	New Zealand - - -	29	29	36	34	31	32	2	3	196	159½	1
860	690,328		42,774	42,799	43,293	74,192	29,107	30,793	3,778	3,955	270,691	233,008	141,0
45	31,504	Cape of Good Hope -	1,779	1,779	3,221	2,052	1,271	1,184	228	189	11,703	10,058½	6,4
10	2,867	Natal - - - - -	149	158	224	172	161	158	24	22	1,068	862½	8
—	—	Falkland Islands - -	3	3	3	—	3	4	—	—	16	12½	
915	724,699	Total - -	44,705	44,739	46,741	76,416	30,542	32,139	4,030	4,166	283,478	243,941½	148,3
		II. Miscellaneous Passengers.											
1	1,220	New South Wales -	40	40	77	5	27	17	3	3	212	184	21
3	1,761	New Zealand - - -	188	188	53	33	148	128	21	20	779	600	—
—	—	Nova Scotia - - -	5	5	340	—	—	—	—	—	350	350	—
—	—	British Columbia - -	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	—	7	5	
18	18,571	East Indies - - -	291	2,883	61	117	1,608	1,551	72	64	6,647	4,931½	2,2
—	—	Ceylon - - - -	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	
1	579	Falkland Islands - -	29	29	6	6	24	22	2	1	119	93	—
23	22,131	Total - -	556	3,149	537	164	1,809	1,720	98	88	8,121	6,170½	2,4
938	746,830	Grand Total -	45,261	47,888	47,278	76,580	32,351	33,859	4,128	4,254	291,599	250,112	150,8

Average per-centage of mortality in vessels to Australas

* Previous to 1856 the Adult age for the purposes of the Passengers' A

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

Appendix No. 13.

pense of Public Funds during the 16 Years from 1847 to 1861, both inclusive.

	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Deaths. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years. M.	*Children 1 to 14 and 1 to 12 years. F.	Infants. M.	Infants. F.	Total.	Infants. Born on the Voyage.	Infants. Died.	Remarks.
I. Government Emigrants.													
552	34,051	—	—	160	241	348	375	194	190	1,508	1,270	171	
426	469	—	—	7	6	9	4	3	4	33	11	—	
266	31,284	—	—	190	399	538	653	241	214	2,235	1,545	210	
983	16,340	—	—	115	161	290	308	157	157	1,188	1,042	141	
144	1,777	—	—	5	6	8	10	5	4	38	59	7	
575	2,711	—	—	4	3	13	20	3	10	53	68	9	
39	54	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
935	86,686	—	—	481	816	1,206	1,371	603	579	5,056	3,995	538	
013	3,177	74	—	6	8	45	33	28	26	146	109	9	
150	63	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	5	3	1	
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	
104	89,927	74	—	489	824	1,252	1,406	631	605	5,207	4,107	548	
II. Miscellaneous Passengers.													
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	Artillerymen.
—	—	—	779	1	3	9	1	11	—	25	23	3	Military Pensioners.
—	—	350	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	Soldiers of German Legion.
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	Family of Military Engineer.
609	1,042	—	2,764	1	30	260	267	21	21	600	60	12	Wives and families of soldiers in India.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No death.			—	—	—	Sappers.
—	—	—	119	—	—	—	No death.			—	3	—	Military Pensioners.
614	1,042	350	3,662	2	33	270	268	32	21	626	91	15	
5,718	90,969	424	3,662	491	857	1,522	1,674	663	626	5,833	4,198	563	
om 1847 to 1861			-	.55	.69	4.14	4.45	15.96	14·63	1.86	—	13.46	

s 14. Since that date, by the Act of 1855, it was fixed at 12.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 14.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to New South Wales in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Abyssinian	1,072	12 13 8	4 Feb.	29 May	114	Thomas Slater	189	171	23	21	404	1	2	1	3	7
Lady Milton	903	12 11 10	8 March	28 June	112	Arthur Goullet	132	153	16	30	331	—	—	1	—	1
Hotspur	1,670	14 2 6	11 April	18 July	98	William Arthur	204	172	26	26	428	1	—	1	1	3
Ocean Empress	1,068	13 19 3	17 June	26 Sep.	101	F. E. West	156	129	29	30	344	1	1	1	1	4
Northumberland	812	13 3 6	8 Aug.	12 Nov.	96	C. H. Graham, M.D.	124	124	24	28	300	No death.				
Eastern Empire	993	13 10 0	22 Aug.	29 Nov.	99	A. Newbold, M.D.	192	122	40	33	387	No death.				
				1863.												
Coldstream	756	14 5 0	13 Oct.	18 Jan.	97	A. D. White	126	117	22	22	287	—	1	—	—	1
†Lobelia	823	14 9 0	7 Nov.	14 Feb.	99	J. L. V. Gregory	138	129	34	42	343	1	—	—	—	1
Sir John Moore	608	14 14 10	8 Dec.	22 Mar.	104	James Wallis, M.D.	119	113	7	9	248	—	—	1	1	2
							2	2	0	2	*6	No death.				
						Total	1,382	1,232	221	243	3,078	4	4	5	6	19
				1863.												
Fairlie	755	14 7 0	7 Jan.	29 April	112	R. Newbold	128	116	24	24	292	—	—	2	—	2
Persia	1,684	14 3 5	21 Jan.	10 May	109	E. Kearney	173	175	62	60	470	—	1	—	—	1
Ironside	898	14 13 5	8 Feb.	9 May	90	S. P. Chennell	159	153	13	14	339	—	1	—	—	1
John Temperley	975	13 15 7	25 April	1 Aug.	98	J. B. Brown, jun.	178	164	30	21	393	1	—	—	—	1
Shackamaxon	989	13 9 5	12 May	3 Sep.	114	T. Slater	151	141	52	42	386	2	2	—	—	4
Spitfire	1,520	12 18 0	30 May	24 Aug.	86	A. Goullet	175	178	35	37	425	1	—	—	1	2
Peerless	1,005	12 18 9	23 June	23 Sep.	92	C. H. Graham, M.D.	162	161	24	29	376	2	1	—	1	4
Severn	850	14 9 0	14 July	11 Oct.	89	A. Newbold, M.D.	154	121	26	25	326	1	—	2	—	3
John Vanner	726	14 9 0	19 Aug.	23 Nov.	96	H. Rickards	131	122	19	19	291	—	—	—	1	1
Hotspur	1,574	13 17 5	6 Sept.	4 Dec.	89	J. G. Winstone	180	184	41	32	437	No death.				
				1864.												
Ida	1,157	13 4 9	4 Oct.	16 Jan.	104	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	166	174	24	19	383	1	1	—	1	3
Ocean Empress	1,068	13 19 5	16 Oct.	20 Jan.	96	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	160	140	23	18	341	No death.				
Sirocco	1,132	14 4 9	5 Nov.	28 Jan.	84	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	174	167	34	28	403	1	1	2	—	4
Montrose	779	14 19 5	15 Dec.	—	—	R. Newbold	117	112	22	24	275	—	—	—	—	—
							3	9	4	9	*25	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	2,211	2,117	433	401	5,162	—	—	—	—	—
				1864.												
Queen of the East	1,226	13 19 9	26 Jan.	—	—	Robt. T. Nicholls, M.D.	206	163	41	39	449	—	—	—	—	—
Sandringham	1,126	13 10 9	5 Mar.			W. Campbell, M.D.	152	181	21	37	391	—	—	—	—	—

*Conveyed in private vessels.

† This vessel put into Falmouth, and sailed from thence on 12 November.

Appendix No. 14.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New South Wales during the 9 years ended 31 December 1863.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.									No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	11,600	132	33	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	158	8
1856	8,686	121	40	54	6	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	107	4
1857	8,919	95	31	30	5	5	6	9	5	1	3	—	108	13
1858	6,496	90	20	35	4	—	8	14	4	5	—	—	63	9
1859	4,838	78	24	26	4	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	64	8
1860	2,930	26	8	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	15	1
1861	865	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
1862	3,078	19	6	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	23	1
1863	4,858	26	6	3	—	—	3	6	4	2	2	—	39	6

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 15.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to Queensland in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Theresa	704	14 15 0	26 April	6 Aug.	102	J. O'Donnell, M.D.	142	113	25	26	306	—	—	1	—	1
Ariadne	671	15 17 9	5 June	6 Oct.	123	W. Holman	103	119	20	18	260	—	1	4	1	6
Rajasthan	627	14 7 0	23 June	30 Oct.	129	C. Kitching	103	120	16	22	261	1	—	—	—	1
Utopia	949	15 9 1	23 July	6 Nov.	106	F. W. Johnson	158	104	27	30	319	—	—	1	—	1
Conway	1,156	13 12 6	17 Aug.	1 Dec.	106	J. G. Winstone	136	189	34	37	396	No death.				
				1863.												
Everton	904	14 5 3	4 Nov.	10 Feb.	98	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	168	131	37	30	366	—	—	8	4	12
							19	10	6	9	*44	No death.				
						Total	829	786	165	172	1,952	1	1	14	5	21
			1863.													
Warren Hastings	566	14 17 6	14 Jan.	26 April	102	Charles Taylor	127	89	17	17	250	1	—	1	—	2
Rockliff	688	14 3 6	11 April	21 July	101	J. D. Harrington	132	111	34	31	308	—	—	1	1	2
Norman Morison	529	14 9 3	27 Aug.	20 Dec.	115	C. Kitching	96	87	14	23	220	—	1	—	—	1
Ariadne	670	15 16 3	6 Oct.	- -	- -	A. Cumming	120	87	36	32	275	—	—	—	—	—
Vernon	891	15 7 6	8 Dec.	- -	- -	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	184	111	39	39	373	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	659	485	140	142	1,426	—	—	—	—	—
			1864.													
Warren Hastings	566	13 17 3	27 Feb.	- -	- -	E. A. Sterling	123	88	25	18	254					

* Conveyed in private vessels.

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Queensland during the 4 years ended 31 December 1863.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1860	300	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
1861	1,128	30	7	11	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	2	10	1
1862	1,952	21	4	13	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	34	5
1863	778	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	3

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 16.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Victoria, in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Boanerges	1,237	13 12 10	18 Mar.	9 July.	113	J. T. S. Jolley	56	322	29	38	445	—	1	1	—	2
Accrington	1,931	13 17 6	5 June	24 Aug.	80	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	43	336	27	30	436	1	1	—	—	2
				1863.												
Ivanhoe	1,034	14 4 0	18 Nov.	26 Feb.	100	W. Donaldson	37	283	20	15	355	—	1	—	—	1
Matilda Atheling	676	13 12 0	22 Dec.	1 April	100	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	33	202	16	10	261	—	No death.		—	—
							3	1	—	1	5*	—	No death.		—	—
						Total	172	1,144	92	94	1,502	1	3	1	—	5
			1863.													
Clara	939	13 17 0	28 Jan.	28 April	90	John Carroll	39	269	23	14	345	—	—	—	2	2
Maori	700	13 14 6	21 Mar.	25 June	96	W. Rutter	32	223	14	14	283	—	—	—	1	1
Caduceus	1,106	14 0 0	5 May	1 Aug.	88	W. Arthur	51	301	22	22	396	—	—	—	1	1
Robert Small	723	14 12 0	6 June	16 Sept.	102	W. Campbell, M.D.	30	226	11	15	282	—	—	—	1	1
Theresa	704	14 9 0	23 July	28 Oct.	97	W. G. Gun	30	227	16	12	285	—	No death.		—	—
Gresham	965	13 15 0	16 Sept.	11 Dec.	86	J. L. Crane, M.D.	43	290	13	16	362	—	3	1	2	6
Coldstream	756	14 13 0	16 Dec.	—	—	James Wallis, M.D.	35	221	8	10	274	—	1	—	—	1
†Southern Ocean	1,264	13 19 5	19 May	22 Aug.	95	— Mullinger	62	61	25	33	181	—	—	—	—	—
†Queen of the South	1,683	13 19 5	22 May	8 Aug.	78	P. J. Carroll	23	21	10	11	65	—	—	2	3	5
†Landsborough	1,066	13 19 5	22 Aug.	15 Nov.	85	T. W. Madden	7	7	3	4	21	—	—	1	1	2
†Maryborough	1,007	13 19 5	18 Sept.	11 Dec.	84	— Gillespie	29	28	18	14	89	—	—	2	2	4
						Total	381	1,874	163	165	2,583	—	—	—	—	—
				1864.												
Tudor	1,786	14 7 6	7 Feb.	—	—	E. Kearney	40	343	16	20	419	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in Private Vessels.

† Private Vessels. Emigrants (Distressed Operatives) from the Manufacturing Districts.

Appendix No. 16.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Victoria during the 9 years ended 31 December 1863..

Years.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.										No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	6,418	64	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	84	8
1856	7,683	66	24	26	1	1	4	9	—	1	—	—	84	10
1857	12,829	106	24	39	6	5	7	14	6	3	2	—	144	13
1858	5,504	42	7	17	—	3	5	5	3	—	1	1	31	3
1859	2,034	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	1,873	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	18	1
1861	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	1,502	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	—
1863	2,309	23	8	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	24	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 17.

TABLE showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to South Australia in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Sir John Lawrence	700	12 19 0	2 Aug.	30 Oct.	89	H. Rickards	125	134	10	36	305	—	1	—	—	1
Castle Eden	930	13 7 0	11 Sept.	26 Dec.	106	S. L. Crane, M.D.	126	145	20	18	309	—	3	1	1	5
				1863.												
Morning Star	1,285	15 19 5	19 Nov.	14 Feb.	87	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	204	165	40	43	452	—	—	12	12	24
						Total	455	444	70	97	1,066	—	4	13	13	30
			1863.													
Mary Shepherd	905	14 9 0	10 Jan.	18 April	98	C. Chapman	162	118	53	42	375	1	—	1	—	2
Adamant	815	15 4 0	4 July	25 Sept.	83	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	145	143	42	47	377	—	—	1	2	3
Sir John Lawrence	700	15 19 0	5 Sept.	14 Dec.	100	W. Booker	129	110	46	27	312	—	—	2	—	2
				1864.												
Northumberland	812	13 16 6	26 Sept.	9 Jan.	105	J. L. V. Gregory	131	122	37	25	315	—	—	—	2	2
Utopia	949	15 9 0	6 Nov.	8 Feb.	94	F. E. West	155	119	18	29	321	—	No death.			—
						Total	722	612	196	170	1,700	1	—	4	4	9
			1864.													
Ocean Chief	930	15 9 3	4 Jan.	- -	-	W. Donaldson	153	129	36	37	355	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Empire	993	13 9 6	16 Mar.	- -	-	I. B. Brown, jun.	191	127	36	44	388	—	—	—	—	—

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to South Australia during the 9 Years ended 31 December 1863.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	9,947	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	112	14
1856	4,174	46	9	24	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	65	7
1857	3,240	29	13	7	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	51	6
1858	3,712	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	—	46	6
1859	1,316	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1860	1,003	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	—
1861	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1,066	30	5	16	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	2
1863	1,700	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	2

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 26*th April* 1863.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 18.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Public Funds to Western Australia in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Mary Harrison	781	13 13 10	11 Feb.	24 June	133	S. W. Watts	41	182	17	22	262	—	2	—	—	2
*Tartar	530	17 0 0	25 June	— Oct.	—	- - - -	18	5	1	1	25		No death.			
				1863.												
*Palestine	427	22 10 0	2 Oct.	13 Jan.	103	- - - -	4	4	3	6	17		No death.			
Burlington	676	14 4 0	24 Dec.	8 April	105	E. A. Starling	92	104	39	33	268	—	—	1	—	1
						Total	155	295	60	62	572	—	2	1	—	3
			1863.													
Eena	424	15 0 0	1 April	19 July	109	John Gray	28	25	4	7	†64	—	No death.			
Tartar	530	14 5 0	26 Aug.	12 Dec.	108	E. Pocklington	32	68	9	13	‡122	—	—	1	—	1
						Total	60	93	13	20	186	—	—	1	—	1
			1864.													
Strathmore	—	14 5 0	13 Mar.	—	—	J. C. Rossellotty	23	57	5	4	89	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.
† This number includes 2 surveyors and their families (11 souls, equal to 9½ adults).
‡ Do. 2 soldiers and their families (10 souls, equal to 7 adults).

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Western Australia during the 8 Years ended 31 December 1863.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
		Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1856	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1857	314	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1858	198	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
1859	418	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1860	278	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1861	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1862	572	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	1
1863	186	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 19.

New Zealand.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants (Lancashire Operatives) despatched by the Emigration Commisioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to New Zealand in 1863.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.												
British Crown - -	1,100	14 14 0	2 May	16 Aug.	106	J. T. S. Jolley - -	131	164	52	59	406	—	—	4	6	10
Victory - - -	579	14 18 6	20 June	17 Oct.	119	W. Hohnan - -	81	100	24	82	237	—	—	1	—	1
						Total - -	212	264	76	91	643	—	—	5	6	11

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New Zealand during the Year 1863.

Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
643	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 20.

Natal.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Natal in 1862, 1863, and up to 31 March 1864.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1862.	1862.												
Nepisiquit - -	364	13 17 6	25 Jan.	1 June	127	Owen O. Rogers -	47	39	22	19	127	—	—	1	1	2
Dudbrook - -	601	13 17 6	28 Mar.	20 June	84	A. S. Crowdy - -	66	40	21	19	146	No death.				
General Havelock -	531	13 19 6	1 July	24 Sept.	85	W. A. Spedding - -	25	21	13	16	75	No death.				
Pharamond - -	406	13 17 6	1 Nov.	1863. 10 Jan.	70	Benjamin Blaine -	28	30	9	7	74	No death.				
						Total - -	166	130	65	61	422	—	—	1	1	2
			1863.													
*Natal Star - -	366	13 7 4	25 Feb.	5 May	69	J. H. Chittenden -	31	—	—	—	31†	—	No death.			
Maritzburg - -	536	14 5 0	28 Mar.	5 July	99	- - - -	30	21	19	5	75	—	No death.			
Sebastian - - -	364	13 17 6	27 June	21 Sept.	87	Henry Wills - -	19	22	13	10	64	—	No death.			
Damietta - - -	307	13 15 0	15 Oct.	30 Dec.	76	Frederic Meggy - -	24	30	6	8	58	—	—	—	—	—
*Natal Star - -	366	13 0 0	25 Nov.	1864. 6 Feb.	73	Charles Gordon - -	9	10	4	5	28	—	—	—	—	—
						Total - -	113	83	42	28	256	—	—	—	—	—
			1864.													
*Lady of the Lake -	329	12 8 0	20 Feb.	—	—	W. E. Young - -	14	11	5	7	37	—	—		—	—

* Private vessels † These were Policemen.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 21.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults.		Children.	Total.
			Male.	Female.		
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto - - - - -	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto - - - - -	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto - - - - -	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto - - - - -	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto - - - - -	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286‡
1861	Ditto - - - - -	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto - - - - -	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893¶
1863	Ditto - - - - -	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	- -	843	- -	- -	843
	Total	1,069	214,703	54,024	35,018	303,745

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total Souls.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
From Aden - -	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay -	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo - -	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver, 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

¶ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from captured slaver.

S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 22.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
Total	46,664	6,917	4,797	58,378

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 23.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West India Colonies and Mauritius, from the year 1843 to the end of the year 1856, and in each year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1863, so far as known.

Jamaica.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Great Britain	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	2,942
St. Helena	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	4,079
East Indies	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,982	542	9,195
China	*472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British West Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
Total	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	18,569

British Guiana.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Great Britain	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira	18,569	329	1,367	945	531	70	38	—	21,849
Cape de Verds	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	2,590	—	281	—	625	—	558	446	4,500
East Indies	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,800	5,078	3,729	5,625	2,353	47,316
China	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	9,639
British West Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	1,243
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Not stated	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Total	52,513	2,925	3,162	5,444	8,176	7,164	8,811	3,195	91,390

Trinidad.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Madeira	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verds	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	25,546
China	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	1,455
United States	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British West Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,773
Rio de Janeiro	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Total	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	39,093

St. Lucia.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Sierra Leone	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	747
East Indies	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	1,535
Total	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	2,833

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

Appendix No. 23—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	St. Vincent.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Madeira	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	802
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	567
Total	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	2,149

Whence Emigrating.	Grenada.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Maderia	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Sierra Leone	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	470
East Indies	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	2,041
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Total	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	3,937

Whence Emigrating.	Antigua.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Madeira	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	182	2,210
Cape de Verds	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
British West Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,196	1,253
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	100
Total	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,478	3,770

Whence Emigrating.	St. Kitt's.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Great Britain	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	1,008
Sierra Leone	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	318
St. Helena	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	337
British West Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	1,806

Whence Emigrating.	Nevis.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Madeira	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
Total	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

* Received from the French vessel "Perseverance," stranded at Barbuda.

APPENDIX No. 23—*continued.*

Whence Emigrating.	TOBAGO.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Sierra Leone	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	471
TOTAL	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	517

Whence Emigrating.	BAHAMAS.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	389
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	389

Whence Emigrating.	TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Great Britain	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira	23,156	486	1,664	1,048	608	124	88	401	27,575
Cape de Verds	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	12,382
Kroo Coast	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	500	1,641	1,093	14,002
East Indies	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,017	8,505	8,393	10,934	4,696	86,537
China	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	11,666
Canada	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
British West Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,196	7,656
Havannah	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Not stated	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers.	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	981
TOTAL	94,219	5,325	5,947	9,794	12,998	12,772	15,720	8,105	164,880

Whence Emigrating.	MAURITIUS.								
	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Aden	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies	173,141	12,725	29,946	44,397	13,286	13,985	9,893	5,254	302,627
China	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slavers.	—	—	—	—	730	*568	†199	—	1,497
TOTAL	174,980	12,725	29,946	44,397	14,016	14,553	10,092	5,254	305,963

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.
† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 24.

Return showing the Number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans who have Returned to their own Countries from the British West India Colonies and Mauritius, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of Earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1863.

Year.	From Jamaica.		From British Guiana.		From Trinidad.		From Mauritius.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856	1,644	(*a*) 3,000	(*b*)3,283	(*c*)20,160 3 4	1,675	23,561 10 10	46,066	No Returns.
1857 -	—	- - -	595	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	4,593	
1858 -	126	No Return	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	8,165	
1859 -	—	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	—	- - -	5,118	
1860 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,833	
1861 -	74	No Return	—	- - -	303	4,076 13 8	3,257	
1862 -	—	- - -	407	(*d*) 8,983 15 0	—	- - -	2,212	
			7	(*e*) 403 6 8	—	- - -		
1863 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,221	
Total -	1,844	3,000	5,412	61,234 9 10	2,680	39,861 3 0	75,465	

(*a*) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.
(*b*) In regard to 1,544 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.
(*c*) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.
(*d*) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these Coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.
(*e*) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India via England.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 25.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched fron Calcutta and Madras to the West Indies during the Season 1862–63.

Appendix No. 25. - - -

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigra

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Numb of Da on th Voyag
		£ s. d.				
Jamaica.						
Norman Morrison - -	561	10 0 0	Madras -	1862. 17 September	1863. 3 January	108
Lady M'Naughten - -	653	10 0 0	Ditto -	10 November	3 March	113
British Guiana.						
Shackamaxon - - -	989	12 17 6	Calcutta -	31 August	1862. 16 Dec.	107
Clasmerden - - - -	1,598	11 17 6	Ditto -	17 September	26 Dec.	100
Commodore Perry - -	2,017	12 7 6	Ditto -	4 October	1863. 29 January	117
Clarence - - - -	1,104	12 15 0	Ditto -	10 November	22 January	73
Sydenham - - - -	1,087	12 18 0	Ditto -	12 December	3 March	81
Arabia - - - - -	998	12 15 0	Ditto -	1863. 7 January	22 March	74
Maryborough - - -	1,007	14 10 0	Ditto -	18 February	13 May	84
Trinidad.						
Alnwick Castle - - -	1,087	12 18 0	Ditto -	1862. 2 November	1863. 22 January	81
Assaye - - - - -	783	11 18 0	Ditto -	9 December	8 March	89
Athletæ - - - - -	975	13 10 0	Ditto -	1863. 16 January	18 April	92
Brechin Castle - - -	537	14 10 0	Ditto -	2 March	12 June	102

N.B.—All the above vessels, with the exception of the "Assaye

Government Emigration Board,
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Appendix No. 25.

patched from Calcutta and Madras to the West Indies during the Season 1862–3.

Name of Surgeon.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numberlanded.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
m. Arthur - -	167	56	21	10	8	262	1	5	258	
G. Conran, M.D. -	187	60	18	9	9	283	2	1	284	
Total -	354	116	39	19	17	545	3	6	542	
. Rutter - - -	333	63	7	3	8	414	2	15	401	
W. Watts - - -	321	79	14	6	11	431	1	9	423	
. Slater - - -	363	81	7	5	10	466	2	32	436	
. Goullet - - -	308	92	9	6	15	430	2	11	*420	*1 man missing on arrival.
O'Donnell, M.D. -	317	78	9	8	11	423	—	14	409	
. H. Pearse, M.D. -	333	51	7	1	12	404	1	4	401	
. Cumming, M.D. -	264	105	10	7	13	399	1	5	395	
Total -	2,239	549	63	36	80	2,967	9	90	2,885	
T. S. Jolley - -	381	61	10	6	2	460	4	21	443	
. G. Gun - - -	223	57	8	1	5	294	1	11	284	
. A. Kidd, M.D. -	258	64	9	7	10	348	2	4	346	
ohn Prince - -	180	71	16	10	10	287	—	3	284	
Total -	1,042	253	43	24	27	1,389	7	39	1,357	
Grand Total -	3,635	918	145	79	124	4,901	19	135	4,784	

re chartered by the Agents in India.

S. Walcott.

REFORM CLUB

Appendix No. 26.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigra

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Numb of Da on t Voya
British Guiana.		£ s. d.	1863.	1863.	
Sevilla - - -	598	13 0 0	11 September	14 December	94
Golden South - -	976	12 17 6	5 October	1864. 12 January	99
Clarence - - -	1,104	12 10 0	6 November	25 January	80
Arima - - -	691	13 0 0	25 November	20 February	87
Sydenham - - -	1,087	12 10 0	17 December	3 March	77
Ganges - - -	839	14 0 0	1864. 15 January	25 March	70
Trevelyan - - -	1,041	11 10 0	15 February	- - -	—
Trinidad.			1863.	1863.	
Golden City - - -	1,365	13 0 0	24 September	16 December	83
Alnwick Castle - -	1,087	12 15 0	21 November	5 February	76
Spitfire - - -	1,240	12 0 0	1864. 23 January	- - -	—

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 27.

Table showing the Numbers and Particulars of Ships and Emigra

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Numb of Day on th Voyag
		£ s. d.		1863.	1863.	
Earl of Hardwicke -	961	8 4 9	Madras -	15 August	21 September	37
Scindian - - -	546	7 7 0	Ditto -	16 September	29 October	43
Rajasthan - - -	627	7 19 6	Ditto -	27 November	1864. 21 January	55

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Appendix No. 26.

patched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1863-64.

Name of Surgeon.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numberlanded.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Carroll - -	210	61	8	10	12	301	—	9	292	
Chapman - -	264	63	8	7	7	349	1	14	336	
P. Chennell - -	331	77	14	8	9	439	—	26	413	
Goullet - -	239	62	13	9	10	333	3	12	*322	*1 man missing.
. Arthur - -	307	69	16	14	16	422	1	11	412	
Slater - -	279	65	14	5	9	372	2	1	373	
G. Winstone -	314	75	12	16	8	431	—	—	—	
Total - -										
Johnson - -	388	56	7	5	3	459	1	18	442	
. Rutter - -	339	83	15	13	7	457	2	3	456	
T. S. Jolley - -	353	104	29	10	21	517	—	—	—	
Total - -										
Grand Total -										

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 27.

patched from East Indies to Natal during the Season 1863-64.

Name of Surgeon.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numberlanded.	Remarks.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
. W. Fraser, M.D. -	240	84	33	30	5	392	2	2	392	
. Patterson - -	172	69	24	22	11	298	1	4	295	
. A. Kennedy - -	203	76	21	19	12	331	1	1	331	
Total - -	615	229	78	71	28	1,021	4	7	1,018	

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Appendix No. 28.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:									
* Ostrich	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1858. Apr. 13	55	26	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total		1,147	312	100	82	81	1,722	54	1,670
British Guiana:									
* Lucknow	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	143
†Hempsyke	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	154
* Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	228
*†Lucknow	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	282
* Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	216
†Sandford	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	330
* Gipsy Bride‡	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
Total		3,220	769	252	191	105	4,537	328	4,231
Trinidad:									
* Eliza Stewart	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	nil.	22
* Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	324
*†Clarendon	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	225
* Bucephalus	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Morayshire‖	1858. Dec. 10	243	54	32	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
Total		2,010	342	144	145	39	2,680	126	2,578

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly perhaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the number as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

‡ In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.

§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.

‖ In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

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Appendix No. 29.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana during the Season 1862–63.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1863.	1863.										
Ganges - - -	839	17 18 6	Canton -	4 April	29 June	86	293	100	12	4	4	413	3	20	396

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 30.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana during the Season 1863–64.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Birth on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers Landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1863.	1864.										
Zouave - -	1,323	15 0 0	Whampoa -	21 December	29 February	70	337	157	16	2	5	517	2	10	509

Government Emigration Board,
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Appendix No. 31.

Table showing the number of Liberated Africans despatched from St. Helena to the West Indies during the year 1863.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
Wentworth - -	521	£ s. d. 7 9 0	Jamaica -	1863. 19 Jan.	1863. 26 Feb.	38	101	88	78	42	—	309	—	3	306
Bonanza - -	304	9 0 0	British Guiana	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23	14	6	15	8	—	43*	—	1	42
Midlothian - -	393	8 10 0	Ditto	16 April	10 May	24	163	21	9	3	—	196	—	1	195
Reward - - -	325	9 10 0	Ditto	15 Sept.	20 Oct.	35	76	48	9	3	—	136	—	1	135
Clarendon - -	468	8 10 0	Ditto	31 Dec.	1864. 22 Jan.	22	144	43	30	15	—	232	—	1	231
						Total -	397	118	63	29	—	607	—	4	603
Barbara Campbell	324	7 10 0	Grenada -	22 May	19 June	28	57	45	16	2	—	120	—	6	114
						Grand Total - -	555	251	157	73	—	1,036	—	13	1,023

* This Vessel also landed 74 Free Emigrants.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 32.

Table showing the Number of Liberated Africans despatched from Sierra Leone to the West Indies during the Year 1863.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1863.	1863.										
Chebucto - -	451	6 18 6	St. Kitts -	25 July	18 Aug.	24	78	112	16	18	-	224	1	2	223

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1863.

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Appendix No. 33.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1863, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859*	575,378
1860†	576,932
1861‡	426,285
1862§	381,901
1863¶	412,053

* During this year the sum of 45,798*l.* was also remitted from Australia.
† Do. do. 66,713*l.* do. do.
‡ Do. do. 78,095*l.* do. do.
§ Do. do. 81,123*l.* do. do.
¶ Do. do. 48,058*l.* do. do.

Note.—In addition to the above amounts for 1863, 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

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Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 26*th April* 1864.

Appendix No. 34.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States during the year 1863 (as far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
		For New York.		
Jan.	5	Neptune	165	2
	9	William Tapscott	206	—
	10	Resolute	169	1
	15	Dreadnought	138	—
	26	Isaac Webb	233	4
	26	Australia	386	—
	29	Constantine	80	—
Feb.	3	William Rathbone	196	—
	5	Columbia	223	1
	9	Adelaide	485	—
	17	Great Western	374	1
	18	Universe	448	2
	25	Benjamin Adams	638	2
	25	Thornton	690	3
Mar.	3	F. B. Cutting	328	1
	4	James Foster, Junior	683	3
	7	F. A. Palmer	639	—
	12	Orient	791	3
	13	John Bright	706	—
	17	Alexander Marshall	443	—
	18	Arkwright	384	1
	18	Albion	522	3
	19	Guy Mannering	722	2
	21	Victory	646	3
	25	Cultivator	720	—
	25	Aurora	764	3
	26	Excelsior	471	—
	29	General McClellan	775	1
April	2	Energy	251	2
	2	Monarch of the Seas	886	3
	2	Harvest Queen	727	—
	4	Enoch Barnard	589	—
	8	Emerald Isle	762	—
	8	North American	719	3
	10	Sunrise	379	1
	13	New World	621	—
	14	M. Nottebohn	379	2
	16	Neptune	750	2
	16	Bridgewater	695	3
	17	Ellen Austin	810	1
	20	American Union	570	—
	21	Jeremiah Thompson	867	—
	24	Resolute	717	1
	27	Star of the West	524	3
	30	R. A. Heirn	400	—
		Carried forward	23,671	57

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
		Brought forward - -	23,671	57
May	2	Fidelia - - - - -	368	—
	4	Atmosphere - - - -	528	—
	5	Ontario - - - -	746	—
	6	Lucy Thompson - - -	725	3
	8	B. S. Kimball - - - -	632	—
	8	Vanguard - - - -	583	—
	9	Adelaide - - - -	801	—
	12	America - - - -	471	—
	16	Isaac Webb - - - -	742	4
	18	Chancellor - - - -	865	2
	19	Calhoun - - - -	851	—
	22	Antarctic - - - -	464	2
	22	Australia - - - -	689	2
	28	Wisconsin - - - -	345	1
	30	Cynosure - - - -	744	12
June	1	John Clark - - - -	364	—
	1	Columbia - - - -	459	—
	3	Webster - - - -	781	1
	3	Constantine - - - -	500	—
	5	Joseph Gilchrist - - -	774	1
	9	Belle Wood - - - -	755	14
	11	William Rathbone - - -	471	—
	17	Universe - - - -	509	2
	17	William Tapscott - - -	759	3
	19	Great Western - - - -	607	—
	23	Thornton - - - -	698	2
July	1	John Bright - - - -	573	—
	1	Orient - - - -	623	—
	2	James Foster, Junior - - -	373	—
	8	Arkwright - - - -	272	—
	10	Benjamin Adams - - -	564	—
	14	Sir Robert Peel - - - -	128	1
	16	General McClellan - - -	351	1
	18	Alexander Marshall - - -	335	—
	20	F. B. Cutting - - - -	223	—
	22	Dreadnought - - - -	201	—
	24	Aurora - - - -	185	1
	24	Energy - - - - -	94	—
	25	Cultivator - - - -	460	—
Aug.	1	Victory - - - - -	327	—
	8	Neptune - - - -	276	—
	15	North American - - -	415	1
	19	Harvest Queen - - - -	252	—
	27	Bridgewater - - - -	639	3
Sept.	8	B. S. Kimball - - - -	128	2
	8	Atmosphere - - - -	402	1
	11	Adelaide - - - -	753	—
	15	Gratitude - - - -	504	2
	18	Isaac Webb - - - -	447	—
	19	America - - - -	191	—
	19	R. S. Eley - - - -	155	—
		Carried forward - -	48,753	118

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
		Brought forward	48,753	118
Sept.	19	Underwriter	155	—
	26	Resolute	528	1
Oct.	2	Columbia	375	2
	3	Star of the West	234	—
	6	R. A. Heirn	198	—
	6	Cynosure	562	18
	7	Wisconsin	358	—
	12	Chancellor	403	1
	14	Escort	381	—
	15	Ontario	201	—
	17	Great Western	385	—
	21	Vanguard	331	1
	21	Arkwright	231	3
	31	Webster	231	1
Nov.	2	Constantine	191	1
	3	General McClellan	389	2
	4	James Foster, Junior	362	—
	12	Constellation	336	—
	13	Orient	194	—
	14	John Bright	304	—
	16	Dreadnought	212	—
	20	Alexander Marshall	271	—
	27	Cultivator	492	2
	28	William Tapscott	518	3
Dec.	2	Neptune	368	3
	23	Victory	237	1
	31	M. Nottebohn	108	—
		Total	57,308	157
		For Philadelphia.		
Jan.	13	Saranak	85	—
Feb.	17	Tuscarora	192	—
Mar.	19	Tonawanda	440	2
April	20	Wyoming	395	2
May	15	Saranak	342	—
June	19	Tuscarora	430	—
July	17	Tonawanda	331	—
Aug.	18	Wyoming	200	—
		Total	2,415	4
		For Boston.		
April	21	City of Boston	221	—
May	9	Shatemuc	295	—
June	23	Pericles	325	—
		Total	841	—

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Liverpool	57,308	157	·27
Philadelphia	2,415	4	·16
Boston	841	—	—
Total	60,564	161	·26

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street Westminster, 26th April* 1864.

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Appendix No. 35.

Table showing the Mortality in Steam Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States and Canada during the Year 1863 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
	For New York.		
Jan. 7	Kangaroo	101	—
14	Edinburgh	105	—
21	City of Manchester	62	—
28	Etna	68	—
Feb. 4	Glasgow	86	—
11	City of Washington	109	3
18	City of New York	116	—
25	City of Baltimore	140	2
Mar. 4	Edinburgh	115	—
11	Etna	118	—
18	City of Washington	134	1
21	City of Cork	52	—
23	Louisiana	104	—
25	Glasgow	109	2
April 1	City of New York	181	1
1	Damascus	68	—
8	City of Baltimore	223	—
15	Edinburgh	175	—
17	City of Manchester	44	1
29	City of Washington	177	—
May 1	City of Cork	30	—
6	City of New York	223	—
13	City of Baltimore	130	—
15	Kangaroo	23	—
16	Great Eastern	481	—
20	Edinburgh	203	—
25	Melbourne	427	—
	Carried forward	3,804	10

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
		Brought forward - -	3,804	10
May	26	Louisiana - - - -	449	—
	27	Glasgow - - - -	301	2
	29	City of Limerick - - -	66	—
June	2	Olympus - - - -	260	—
	3	City of Manchester - - -	191	1
	10	City of New York - - -	172	—
	12	Shannon - - - -	222	—
	12	City of Cork - - - -	80	—
	16	Hecla - - - - -	321	—
	17	City of Baltimore - - -	417	1
	24	City of Washington - - -	362	—
	25	Kangaroo - - - -	98	—
	29	Great Eastern - - -	651	—
	30	Sidon - - - - -	254	—
July	1	Edinburgh - - - -	248	—
	8	City of London - - -	277	—
	10	City of Limerick - -	89	—
	14	Olympus - - - - -	211	—
	15	City of New York - - -	348	—
	21	Louisiana - - - -	310	—
	22	City of Manchester - - -	169	—
	24	City of Cork - - - -	217	—
	28	Hecla - - - - -	354	—
	29	Glasgow - - - -	219	—
Aug.	5	City of Washington - - -	183	—
	7	Kangaroo - - - -	46	—
	19	City of London - - -	305	—
	22	City of Limerick - - -	87	—
	25	City of Baltimore - - -	207	—
	26	City of New York - - -	454	—
	28	Adriatic - - - - -	137	—
Sept.	2	City of Manchester - - -	179	—
	5	City of Cork - - - -	282	—
	8	Hecla - - - - -	146	1
	9	Etna - - - - -	407	—
	15	Louisiana - - - -	229	—
	16	City of Washington - - -	317	—
	19	Glasgow - - - -	270	—
	22	Sidon - - - - -	244	1
	23	City of London - - -	382	—
	26	Columbia - - - -	145	2
	29	Virginia - - - -	427	1
	30	City of Baltimore - - -	367	—
Oct.	3	City of Limerick - - -	200	—
	7	City of New York - - -	363	1
	7	Olympus - - - -	269	—
	8	Kangaroo - - - -	157	—
	14	Etna - - - - -	357	—
	17	City of Cork - - - -	184	—
	20	Hecla - - - - -	246	1
	21	City of Washington - - -	403	—
		Carried forward - -	17,083	21

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
		Brought forward - -	17,083	21
Oct.	23	Adriatic - - - -	281	—
	31	Glasgow - - - - -	226	2
Nov.	3	Sidon - - - -	257	—
	4	City of London - - -	178	—
	5	North American - - - -	112	2
	11	City of Baltimore - - -	250	—
	14	City of Limerick - - -	182	—
	17	Kedar - - - - -	212	1
	18	City of New York - - -	321	1
	24	Virginia - - - -	351	—
	25	Etna - - - - -	144	—
	28	City of Cork - - - -	99	1
Dec.	1	Hecla - - - - -	242	—
	2	City of Washington - - -	209	—
	9	Edinburgh - - - - -	259	—
	12	Kangaroo - - - -	101	—
	15	Olympus - - - -	265	—
	16	City of Manchester - - -	157	—
	23	City of Baltimore - - -	172	—
	29	Sidon - - - -	135	—
	30	City of London - - - -	110	—
		Total - -	21,346	28
		For Boston.		
Aug.	13	Hibernia - - - -	62	—
Oct.	9	Hibernia - - - - - -	135	—
		Total - -	197	—
		For Portland.		
Jan.	1	Jura - - - -	32	—
Feb.	12	Jura - - - - -	71	1
April	9	Jura - - - - -	182	—
Nov.	19	Hibernian - - - -	187	—
Dec.	17	North American - - -	49	—
	24	Bohemian - - - -	56	—
		Total - -	577	1
		For Quebec.		
May	21	Jura - - - - -	290	—
July	2	Jura - - - - -	215	—
	23	America - - - -	103	—
Aug.	22	Jura - - - - -	100	—
Sept.	10	America - - - - -	77	—
Oct.	1	Jura - - - - -	154	—
	8	Hibernia - - - -	148	—
	15	Damascus - - - -	134	1
	23	Nova Scotia - - - -	120	—
	29	Bohemian - - - -	50	—
		Total - -	1,391	1

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
New York	21,346	28	·13
Boston	197	—	—
Portland	577	1	·17
Quebec	1,391	1	·07
Total	23,511	30	·12

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street Westminster,* 26*th April* 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 36.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1863 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
1863.	For the United States.		
April 9	St. Andrew	16	—
Nov. 14	Britannia	108	—
Dec. 12	Caledonia	81	—
26	United Kingdom	60	—
	Total	265	—
	For Canada.		
April 10	United Kingdom	287	—
May 12	St. George	407	—
June 3	United Kingdom	542	—
July 6	St. Andrew	417	—
4	St. George	441	—
8	Britannia	383	—
16	St. Patrick	111	—
18	United Kingdom	375	—
Aug. 1	St. Andrew	132	—
22	St George	186	—
22	Britannia	180	—
Sept. 5	United Kingdom	121	—
Oct. 3	St. George	39	—
3	Britannia	52	—
22	United Kingdom	154	—
	Total	3,827	—

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.
	For New Zealand.		
Jan. 28	Electric	120	2
April 8	Wave Queen	132	—
24	Victory	378	3
June 4	City of Dunedin	332	4
5	Mataura	320	10
July 3	Helenslee	319	2
15	Nelson	226	—
Aug. 15	Robert Henderson	165	—
21	Viola	96	—
Sept. 5	Daniel Rankin	155	—
29	Brechin Castle	45	—
Oct. 17	Aboukir	171	—
	Total	2,459	21

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per centage of Deaths.
United States	265	—	—
Canada	3,827	—	—
New Zealand	2,459	21	·85
Total	6,551	21	·32

Note.—The Vessels to the United States and Canada were steamers.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 37.

Table showing the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1863 from the United Kingdom; showing the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	5	*539	95	634	—	—	
Liverpool - -	9	†3,170	349	3,519	—	—	
Plymouth - -	16	‡5,421	559	5,980	—	—	
Southampton -	8	§2,580	285	2,865	—	—	
Total -	38	11,710	1,283	12,998	—	—	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	133	19,720	5,184	24,904	—	—	*a* The "Lord Raglan" sailed from Liverpool on the 23d Feb. 1863 for Melbourne, with 289 passengers and 65 crew. Has not since been heard of.
Liverpool - -	357	120,184	23,226	143,410	*a* 1	*a* 354, *b* 1	*b* The "Dreadnought" sailed from Liverpool for New York 16th November 1863, with 213 passengers and 51 crew; put into Fayal in damaged state; captain having been washed overboard. Proceeded on her voyage, 31st January 1864.
Plymouth - -	‖3	¶2,023	141	2,164	—	—	*c* The "Grasmere" sailed from Glasgow for Southland, New Zealand, on the 3d Dec. 1863, with 114 passengers and 24 crew. Totally wrecked on the 17th December, about 12 miles south of Belfast. Passengers and crew saved.
Glasgow - -	27	5,691	1,418	7,109	*c* 1	—	
Greenock - -	8	1,724	315	2,039	—	—	
Cork - - -	**2	††27,637	152	27,789	—	—	
Galway - -	‡‡4	§§3,559	33	3,592	—	—	
Limerick - -	1	169	22	191	—	—	
Londonderry -	‖‖11	¶¶3,760	295	4,055	—	—	
Total -	547	184,467	30,786	215,253	2	355	

* 156
† 1
‡ 24
§ 13
} of these were not Commissioners' Emigrants.

‖ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London calling to take in Passengers.
¶ Inclusive of 1,006 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London.
** Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
†† Inclusive of 26,856 embarked on board Ships which had previously cleared at London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
‡‡ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool calling to take in Passengers.
§§ Inclusive of 3,304 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool.
‖‖ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool calling to take in Passengers.
¶¶ Inclusive of 1,658 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool.

Appendix No. 37—*continued.*

Private Passenger Ships from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Belfast - - -	*2	†533	—	—	
Dublin - - - -	*1	‡400	—	—	
Wexford - - -	1	41	—	—	
Total - -	4	974	—	—	

* Exclusive of a Ship from Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
† Inclusive of 141 embarked on board a Vessel which had previously cleared at Glasgow.
‡ Do. 263 do. do. do.

Note.—The "Anglo Saxon," wrecked on the 27th April with a loss of 237 lives, and the "Norwegian," wrecked on the 14th June without loss of life, being Mail Steamers, were exempt from the provisions of the Passengers' Act, and are therefore not included in these returns.

Summary.

—	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	38	—	—	12,998	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	547	2	·36	215,253	355	·16
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - -	4	—	—	974	—	—
Total - -	589	2	·34	229,225	355	·15

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 26th April 1864.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 38.

Order in Council prescribing Rules and Regulations for preserving order, &c. on board Passenger Vessels.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 7th day of January 1864.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the "Passengers Act, 1855," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by an Order in Council, to prescribe such rules and regulations as to Her Majesty may seem fit for preserving order, promoting health, and securing cleanliness and ventilation on board of passenger ships proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad, and the said rules and regulations from time to time in like manner to alter, amend, and revoke, as occasion may require:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke an Order in Council made at a Court held at Buckingham Palace on the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in virtue of the provisions of the said Act, and to make a new Order in Council:

Now therefore Her Majesty doth, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in Her by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six be and the same is hereby revoked; and that the following shall henceforth be the rules for preserving order, for promoting health, and for securing cleanliness and ventilation, to be observed on board of every passenger ship proceeding from the United Kingdom to any port or place in Her Majesty's possessions abroad out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.

1. All passengers who shall not be prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause, to be determined by the surgeon, or in ships carrying no surgeon, by the master, shall rise not later than seven o'clock a.m., at which hour the fires shall be lighted.

2. It shall be the duty of the cook or cooks, appointed under the thirty-ninth section of the said "Passengers Act, 1855," to light the fires, and to take care that they be kept alight during the day; and also to take care that each passenger or family of passengers shall have the use of the fireplace at proper hours, in an order to be fixed by the master.

3. When the passengers are dressed, their beds shall be rolled up.

4. The decks, including the space under the bottom of the berths, shall be swept before breakfast, and all dirt thrown overboard.

5. The breakfast hour shall be from eight to nine o'clock A.M. Before the commencement of breakfast, all the emigrants, except as herein-before excepted, are to be out of bed and dressed, and the beds rolled up, and the deck on which the emigrants live properly swept.

6. The deck shall further be swept after every meal, and after breakfast is concluded shall be also dry holystoned or scraped. This duty, as well as that of cleaning the ladders, hospitals, round houses, and waterclosets, and of pumping water into the cisterns or tanks for the supply of the waterclosets, shall be performed by a party who shall be taken in rotation from the adult males above fourteen, in the proportion of five to every one hundred emigrants, and shall be considered as sweepers for the day. But the single women shall do all necessary acts for keeping clean and in a proper state their own compartment, where a separate compartment is allotted to them, and the occupant of each berth shall see that his or her own berth is well brushed out.

7. Dinner shall commence at one o'clock P.M. and supper at six P.M.

8. The fires shall be extinguished at seven P.M., unless otherwise directed by the master or required for the use of the sick ; and the emigrants shall be in their berths at ten o'clock P.M., except under the permission or authority of the surgeon, or, if there be no surgeon, of the master.

9. On each passenger deck there shall be lit at dusk, and kept burning till daylight, three safety lamps, and such further number as shall allow one to be placed at each of the hatchways used by passengers.

10. No naked light shall be allowed between decks or in the hold, at any time or on any account.

11. The scuttles and stern ports, if any, shall, weather permitting, be opened at seven o'clock A.M. and kept open till ten o'clock P.M. ; and the hatches shall be kept open whenever the weather permits.

12. The coppers and cooking utensils shall be cleaned every day, and the cisterns kept filled with water.

13. The beds shall be well shaken and aired on deck, weather permitting, at least twice a week.

14. The bottom boards of the berths, if not fixtures, shall be removed and dry-scrubbed, and, weather permitting, taken on deck, at least twice a week.

15. Two days in the week shall be appointed by the master as washing days ; but no washing or drying of clothes shall on any account be permitted between decks.

16. On Sunday mornings the passengers shall be mustered at ten o'clock A.M., and it will be expected to appear in clean and decent apparel. The Lord's Day shall be observed as religiously as circumstances will admit.

17. No spirits or gunpowder shall be taken on board by any passenger ; and if either of those articles be discovered in the possession of a passenger, it shall be taken into the custody of the

master during the voyage, and not returned to the passenger until he has landed or is on the point of landing.

18. No loose hay or straw shall be allowed below for any purpose.

19. No smoking shall be allowed between decks.

20. The following kinds of misconduct are hereby strictly prohibited; that is to say, all immoral or indecent acts or conduct, taking improper liberties or using improper familiarity with the female passengers, using blasphemous, obscene, or indecent language, or language tending to a breach of the peace, swearing, gambling, drunkenness, fighting, disorderly, riotous, quarrelsome, or insubordinate conduct, also all deposits of filth or offensive acts of uncleanliness in the between decks: Provided that no conviction under the said Passengers Act for any of the offences herein specified shall operate as a bar to any civil or criminal proceedings which may in the ordinary course of law be instituted for the same offence by any party aggrieved.

21. Fire-arms, swords, and other offensive weapons shall, as soon as the passengers embark, be placed in the custody of the master

22. No sailors shall be allowed to remain on the passenger deck among the passengers, except on duty.

23. No passenger shall go to the ship's cookhouse without special permission from the master, nor remain in the forecastle among the sailors on any account.

24. In vessels not expressly required by the said "Passengers Act, 1855," to have on board such ventilating apparatus as therein mentioned, such other provision shall be made for ventilation as shall be required by the emigration officer at the port of embarkation, or, in his absence, by the officers of customs.

25. And, to prevent all doubts in the construction of this Order in Council, it is hereby further ordered that the terms "united kingdom," "passenger," "passenger ship," "passenger deck," and "master," shall herein have the same significations as are assigned to them respectively in the said "Passengers Act, 1855;" and, unless inconsistent with the context, words of one number shall import both numbers.

And the Most Noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Appendix No. 39.

Queensland.

No. 17.—An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the occupation of Crown lands for pastoral purposes.

[Assented to 21st September 1863.]

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the waste lands of the Crown occupied for pastoral purposes : Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Interpretation. 1. The following terms within inverted commas shall, for the purposes of this Act, unless the context otherwise indicate, bear the meanings set against them respectively.

"Settled districts."—The districts described in the schedule to this Act marked A. as being of the settled class, and such other districts as may from time to time be proclaimed as such under the provisions of this Act.

"Unsettled districts."—The districts described in the schedule B. to this Act as being of the unsettled class, together with such other districts as may from time to time be proclaimed as such under the provisions of this Act.

"Crown lands."—All lands vested in Her Majesty which have not been dedicated to any public purpose, or which have not been granted or lawfully contracted to be granted to any person in fee simple or for any less estate ; and all lands which at the time of the passing of the Act shall not be subject to any contract, promise, or engagement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty ; and all lands which at the time of the passing of this Act may have become, or which after the passing of this Act may become, forfeited by reason of any breach in the conditions on which the same have been granted or contracted to be granted.

"Run."—Any portion of Crown lands which shall be comprised in any licence granted or lease granted or applied for under this Act, or under the "Unoccupied Crown Lands Act of 1860," or the "Tenders for Crown Lands Act of 1860," or the "Pastoral Occupation Act of 1862," or the Orders in Council of the ninth of March one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, or of the eighth February one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, or any Regulations made in pursuance thereof.

"Gazette."—Queensland Government Gazette.

"Appraisement."—Settlement of rent by appraisers to be appointed as specified in the twenty-fifth section of this Act.

partial repeal of previous lists, &c.

2. On and from the commencement of this Act, the Act of Parliament of New South Wales made and passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty, and numbered seventeen, intituled "An Act to impose an assessment "on runs in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and to "increase the rent of lands leased for pastoral purposes within "the settled districts of New South Wales," so far as the same affects the provisions of this Act, and such parts of the Orders in Council and regulations now in force in Queensland respecting waste lands of the Crown as are repugnant to any provisions of this Act; and also the Acts of the Legislature of Queensland, intituled "Unoccupied Crown lands occupation Act of 1860," and the "Tenders for Crown lands Act of 1860," and the "Occupied Crown lands leasing Act of 1860," and the "Pastoral occupation Act of 1862," shall be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prejudice anything already lawfully done under the said Orders in Council, Acts, and regulations, or any of them, or commenced or contracted to be done thereunder respectively, or shall affect any lease or leases that may hereafter be issued thereunder.

Governor may proclaim additional districts.

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by Proclamation in the Government Gazette, to create additional districts of the unsettled class, and to extend the limits of the "settled districts" by including therein any portion of the "unsettled districts:" Provided that no licence or lease granted or contracted to be granted shall in any way be prejudiced by the lands comprised therein being brought within the settled districts.

Commissioners to be appointed.

4. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time appoint fit and proper persons to be commissioners of Crown lands; and such commissioners shall execute the provisions of this Act in such districts as may be assigned to them respectively: Provided that the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall define and declare the duties of such commissioners in regulations to be made for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of the sixty-fifth section of this Act.

Leases within the settled districts.

Leases for five years.

5. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to grant leases of Crown lands within the settled districts for any term not exceeding five years, subject to the conditions herein-after set forth.

To be offered at auction.

6. Such leases shall be offered at auction at the office of the nearest convenient land agent, and such auction shall be notified by Proclamation published in the Government Gazette not less than one month or more than three months prior to the day of sale.

Upset rent.

7. The upset price shall in no case be less than at the rate of one pound per square mile, according to the estimated area; and the highest bidder shall be declared the lessee, and the amount of such highest bid shall be the annual rent to be paid for such lease.

8. The first year's rent shall be paid to the land agent at the time of sale, and in each succeeding year shall be paid into the treasury in Brisbane on or before the 30th day of September. Time and place of payment.

9. The term of any such lease shall be computed from the first day of January or July nearest the day of sale: Provided that no remission shall be made in the amount of the past year's rent for any portion of such term which may have expired on the day of sale, and that where the term of lease is to commence on a future day the purchaser may at once occupy the run. Commencement of leases.

10. In the event of any such lease being forfeited or vacated, the lands comprised therein shall be dealt with as vacant Crown lands. Forfeited leases.

Leases within the unsettled districts.

11. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to grant leases for pastoral purposes of Crown lands within the unsettled districts for any term not exceeding fourteen years, subject to the conditions herein-after set forth. Leases for fourteen years.

12. If any person be desirous of obtaining a run he shall make application in writing to the commissioner of the district in which such run is situated, for a licence to occupy the same for one year from the granting of such licence, and shall, at the time of making such application, deposit, with such commissioner an acknowledgment or receipt from the person duly authorized to grant the same that money sufficient to cover the occupation fee payable by such applicant at the rate of ten shillings per square mile has been received at the treasury, and shall accompany his application with a declaration (in the form contained in the schedule to this Act marked C.) to the effect that he has occupied the said run with stock to an extent equal to one fourth of the number of sheep, or equivalent number of cattle, which such run shall by this Act be deemed to be capable of carrying; and if the said commissioner shall be satisfied that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, and that the land is open for licence, he shall grant a licence to the applicant; but if the commissioner be aware that the land applied for is wholly or in part already under authorized occupation, or reserved for any special purpose, he may refuse a licence, and such issue orrefusal shall be recorded in the register of applications for licences. Provided always, that if the value of the acknowledgments or receipts so deposited as aforesaid shall in any case exceed the amount of the occupation fee payable by the person depositing the same, the commissioner shall return to him any such unexhausted acknowledgment or receipt, after endorsing thereon the amount for which the same is still available. Mode of obtaining a run.

13. Provided that if the said commissioner shall estimate the area of the lands applied for to be greater than that on which the fee shall have been paid, then a further sum of ten shillings for every square mile estimated by him to be in excess of the area paid for shall be paid into the hands of the said commissioner within ninety days from the date of notice by the said commissioner that the said further sum is due, and in default of such Additional fee to be paid if commissioner estimates area to exceed that stated in the application.

payment the licence, together with the fee paid thereon, shall be forfeited: Provided also, that if it shall subsequently be ascertained that such licence included lands previously granted, or was obtained by means of any false representation, the same shall be cancelled.

Description of runs to be given on application for licence.

14. All applications for licences shall be in the form required by any regulation to be made in pursuance of this Act, and shall contain clear descriptions of the runs applied for, and the boundaries thereof, and the marks or natural features by which such boundaries are indicated, so as nearly as may be to describe the run according to the provisions of section fifteen of this Act: Provided that it shall be lawful for the commissioner or other officer duly authorized to amend any such description, and to insert such amended description either in the licence or in the lease to be applied for and granted as herein-after provided, as well as in the book to be kept by the commissioner as herein-after mentioned.

Area of runs.

15. Each run shall consist of not less than twenty-five square miles nor more than one hundred square miles, and shall be of rectangular form, in which the external lines shall run east and west and north and south, and the length of each run shall be as nearly as may be equal to the width, subject, however, to such deviations as the general features of the country and the adoption of natural boundaries may require, but in no case shall the extreme length of any run exceed three times the mean width thereof, and subject also to the exclusion of water necessary to the beneficial occupation of adjoining lands: Provided that in computing the area of any run it shall be competent for the local commissioner to exclude any portion which may be unavailable for pastoral purposes: Provided that the portion so excluded shall in no case exceed half the area comprehended within the external boundaries.

Applications to be entered in a book to be kept by the Commissioner.

16. Every such application shall be entered in a book to be kept by the commissioner of the district for that purpose; every such entry shall contain a description of the run applied for, and shall be then and there signed by the applicant or his authorized agent; and such books shall be open for inspection by all persons, on demand, and on payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence: Provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any commissioner or assistant commissioner to sign the said book as agent for any applicant.

When applications may be made.

17. Applications for runs as aforesaid may be made and shall be received at the usual office of the district commissioner on all days, except Sundays, and such other days as the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, shall declare in any regulation to be issued under this Act, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, and at no other time or place, and all applications made on the same day between those hours shall be considered as having been made at the same time.

If applications made at same time licences to

18. If two or more persons occupy the same country and shall apply for it at the same time, preference shall be given and a

licence issued to each applicant for such blocks of the said country as he shall by actual survey be found to be entitled to by virtue of having been the first to occupy the same with stock. be regulated by occupation.

19. If two or more such persons applying at the same time shall be found to have stocked at the same time the country for which they apply, and that the runs applied for are identical, or partly so, or should their boundaries be found to clash, the commissioner shall, when necessary, adjust the boundaries, and divide the country fairly between the applicants, if the same be sufficient for all ; but should the number of blocks so applied for be insufficient for all the parties, and none be willing to withdraw their application, each block shall then be submitted separately, on the ground, to competition, among the said applicants only, and the licence to occupy issued in all cases to the highest bidder. Area to be divided rateably between persons occupying at the same time.

20. The upset price at which a licence shall be offered to competition under the last preceding section shall be ten shillings per square mile on the estimated area, and the highest amount bid shall be the licence fee for the term of one year from the day of sale, but such amount shall in no way affect the amount of rent to be charged on any lease of the said run which may be subsequently granted to the licensee. Upset price of licence.

21. In all cases where a licence is refused or cancelled the government shall on demand refund the occupation fee. Occupation fee to be refunded if licence refused or cancelled.

22. A return of all licences granted under this Act shall, not less than once in six months, be published in the "Government Gazette," together with the descriptions given in such licences, and all such publications shall be made at the expense of the licensee. Return of licences to be published.

23. Any holder of a licence may, at any time not less than three months prior to the expiration of the year for which his licence has been granted, apply to the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, through the district commissioner, for a lease of the run comprised in such licence, and a lease of the same at the rent herein-after specified shall be granted to such holder for a period of fourteen years, subject to the following conditions :— Leases may be granted on application.

24. The lessee of every run shall during the continuance of his lease pay a yearly rent for the same, as herein-after mentioned, and such yearly rent shall be payable at the treasury in Brisbane on the thirtieth day of September in each year, and at the rates following :—First, the rent to be paid for each run during the first four years of any lease of the same shall be a sum of ten shillings per square mile, according to an estimate of the area of such run to be made by the commissioner and by the party applying, and in the event of their not agreeing by an umpire to be appointed as herein-after provided ; secondly, the rent payable in respect of such lease for the succeeding periods of five years and five years, being the residue of the term comprised in such lease, shall be the appraisement made at the commencement of such periods of five years and five years respectively, in proportion to the value of the run, its capabili- Rent to be paid. Amount of rent during first four years. Amount of rent during residue of term.

ties, advantages, and disadvantages being considered: Provided always, that in no case during the first period of five years shall the rent be after a less rate than twenty-five pounds nor a greater than fifty pounds, and during the second period of five years in no case shall it be less than after the rate of thirty pounds nor more than seventy pounds per block of twenty-five square miles.

Mode of estimating the rental of runs.

25. In order to estimate the rent of each run the lessee shall, at some time during the fourth and ninth years of his lease, and not less than three months previous to the expiration thereof, respectively nominate in writing to a commissioner of the district in which his run is situated a valuer on behalf of himself, and such commissioner shall act as valuer on behalf of the Crown, or name one to act for him, and these two valuers shall nominate an umpire before commencing their valuation, but if they cannot agree in the choice of an umpire he shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council: Provided that if the lessee shall neglect or refuse, within the space of three months after notice in writing to be given to him for that purpose by such commissioner, to appoint a valuer, it shall be lawful for such commissioner to appoint a valuer on such lessee's behalf, and such valuer shall be a valuer appointed by and acting on behalf of such lessee; and every valuation made under such appointment (as well as all other valuations under this Act) shall be published in the "Government Gazette" within two months after the same has been determined upon, and shall thenceforth be deemed to be valid.

If lessee shall refuse or fail to appoint a valuer commissioner shall have the power to appoint him.

Date of lease.

26. The term of every such lease shall be computed from the first day of January or July next preceding the expiration of the licence in virtue of which the lease is granted.

If lease not applied for runs to be dealt with as vacant Crown lands.

27. If any licencee of a run shall omit or neglect to apply for a lease of the same within the time specified in this Act and according to the provisions thereof, or shall fail to obtain a lease of the same, or shall fail to keep up the amount of stock required to be on the run at the time of obtaining the licence. such run shall be dealt with as vacant Crown lands.

Defined capability of runs.

28. Every run shall be deemed to be capable of carrying at least one hundred sheep or twenty head of cattle per square mile.

Lessee may register contiguous runs not exceeding 200 square miles as a consolidated run, and place the stock on any part thereof.

29. Where a licencee or lessee shall have two or more runs adjoining each other not exceeding in the aggregate two hundred square miles, he may apply to the commissioner to register the same as a consolidated run, and after such registration it shall be sufficient that the amount of stock required to be maintained on the several runs be depastured on any part of the consolidated run.

Lease will be forfeited if stock be not maintained thereon.

30. If the lessee of a run shall fail to keep the same stocked to at least one-fourth part of the grazing capabilities thereof as defined by the twenty-eighth section of this Act, unless prevented by unavoidable accident, the lease shall be thereby forfeited.

Sale at auction of leases of forfeited and vacated runs.

31. All runs, whether leased under this Act or any of the herein-before repealed Acts or Orders in Council, which may be forfeited or vacated during the currency of the first lease thereof, may be offered for sale by public auction for the residue of the term of the original lease computed from the nearest first day of January or July. The upset price shall be ten shillings per square mile according to the estimated area, and the highest amount bid shall be the annual rent to be paid for the remainder of the first four years, or the second term of five years, or the third term of five years respectively which may be current at the time of sale, and shall not interfere with the appraisement of rent in the fourth or ninth years of the original term of lease, as provided in the twenty-fourth section of this Act.

If not sold may be offered at a lower upset price.

32. Any such lease if unsold may be once again put up for sale in like manner, and if not then sold the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may reduce the minimum upset rent to such sum as may be deemed just and reasonable, and the same shall be again submitted for sale as aforesaid at such reduced upset price.

Time and place of payment of rent.

33. The amount of the first year's rent shall be paid to the land agent at the time of sale, and in each succeeding year the rent shall be paid into the treasury in Brisbane on or before the 30th day of September.

Runs purchased at auction to be stocked within six months.

34. If the purchaser of the remainder of a lease shall fail to stock the run within six months from the day of sale to the extent of one fourth part of its grazing capabilities as defined in the twenty-eighth section of this Act, or shall not thereafter maintain that amount of stock thereon, unless prevented by unavoidable accident, the lease may be cancelled.

Renewal of leases in both the settled districts and the unsettled districts.

Governor may grant renewed lease for five years.

35. Upon the expiration of the current terms of lease for which any Crown lands in either the settled districts or the unsettled districts are now held for pastoral purposes, under any of the herein-before repealed Acts or Order in Council, or under any existing regulations, or may be hereafter held under the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to grant renewed leases for five years, subject to the conditions herein-after set forth.

Rent to be determined by valuation.

36. Upon application from the occupant not less than six months before the expiration of any lease of Crown lands for pastoral purposes, the fair annual value of lands comprised in such lease shall be determined for the five years next ensuing, the expiration of such lease by valuation to be made according to the provisions of section twenty-five of this Act ; and such valuation shall be based upon the grazing capabilities and other advantages or disadvantages of such lands, but shall not have reference to any buildings or other improvements that may have been erected or made thereon, and shall be the annual rent during the currency of such lease, and such rent shall be paid into the treasury in Brisbane on the thirtieth day of September

in each year: Provided always, that in no case shall the rent be less than one pound per square mile.

If lease be not renewed to former occupant, run to be let by auction.

37. In the event of such occupant not applying as aforesaid for a valuation of the lands comprised in his lease, in order to obtain a renewal thereof, according to the terms of such valuation as aforesaid, then such lands shall be let to the person bidding the highest rent for the same at public auction. The upset price shall not be less than at the rate of one pound per square mile on the estimated area; but if there be no bidders at such upset rent, then it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to reduce such upset rent according as he may think fit, and again to submit the lease of such lands to public auction.

Compensation for improvements.

38. Any person, not being the previous occupant of such lands, who may obtain the renewed lease thereof, shall, in addition to his rent, pay into the treasury, before entering upon such lands, the amount that may be fixed by arbitration in manner provided in the twenty-fifth section of this Act as being the value of the permanent improvements, including wells, reservoirs, and dams on such lands, and such amount shall be forthwith paid to the out-going lessee: Provided that if the lease be twice offered at auction at an upset rent of not more than one pound per square mile, and there are no bidders for the same, the out-going lessee shall not thereafter be entitled to any compensation for the value of said improvements.

Time of payment of rent.

39. The first year's rent shall be paid at the time of sale, and in each succeeding year the rent shall be paid into the treasury in Brisbane on or before the thirtieth day of September.

Tenders for leases under the Orders in Council.

Conditions under which leases tendered for under the Orders in Council may be granted.

40. In the event of any tender for a lease of a new run of Crown lands, which has been received under the herein-before repealed Orders in Council, being accepted, after the passing of this Act, the lease to be issued thereunder shall be subject to all the conditions applicable to first leases under this Act, with the following exceptions; that in the settled districts the rent shall be at the rate of one pound per square mile, with the addition of any premium offered in the tender, and in the unsettled districts that the premium shall be paid in addition to the rent, as defined by the twenty-fourth section of this Act; and that it shall be necessary to stock the run within twelve months from the date when the acceptance of the tenders shall have been notified in the Government Gazette.

General conditions of leases for pastoral purposes in both the settled districts and the unsettled districts.

General conditions applied to all leases.

41. All leases granted under this Act, whether in the settled districts or the unsettled districts, shall be subject to the general conditions herein-after set forth.

Penalty for non-payment of rent.

42. If default be made in the payment of the rent the lease shall be forfeited, but the lessee shall be permitted to defeat the

forfeiture, and prevent its becoming absolute, by payment within ninety days from the date of the original rent day of the full annual rent, with the addition of a sum equal to one fourth part thereof by way of penalty; but unless the whole of the said yearly rent, together with such penalty as aforesaid, shall be paid within the term of ninety days, counting from the original rent day inclusive, the lease shall be absolutely forfeited.

Grants for public purposes.

43. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, from making grants or sales for public purposes of any lands comprised in any licence or lease, or disposing of in such other manner as for the public interest may seem best such lands as may be required for the sites of schools, or for the construction of high roads, or railways or railway stations, or for other internal communications, whether by land or water, or for the use or benefit of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, or for public buildings, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any town or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing places on the seacoast or shores of navigable streams, or for the purpose of sinking shafts and digging for gold, coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals, and effectually working gold, coal, iron, copper, lead, or other minerals, or for any other purpose of public defence, safety, utility, convenience, or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony.

Resumption of run.

44. The whole or any portion of any run may be reserved for public purposes or resumed for sale or otherwise, after giving twelve months' notice in writing to the lessee or occupier. In case of resumption, the proportionate rent paid or to be paid in respect of the quantity of land so resumed will be returned or allowed to the lessee.

Value of improvements may be claimed in resumption.

45. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient to resume for any purpose any land included in a lease, and whenever the term of any lease shall expire, the lessee may claim the value of improvements effected on land so resumed, or of which the lease shall so expire, if such claim is made within four months after notice of such intended resumption or after the expiry of such term, such value to be ascertained by valuation to be made in the manner prescribed by the twenty-fifth section of this Act, and such valuation shall be conclusive, and payment shall be made to the lessee according to such valuation: Provided always, that such claim shall not be allowed to any such lessee who shall take the land included in such lease under any renewal or new lease thereof.

Transfers of leases.

46. Licenses and leases of runs may be transferred, on application to the Chief Commissioner or other officer appointed in that behalf, and returns of such transfers shall be published from time to time in the Government Gazette.

Description of leased lands.

47. In any licence or lease granted under the provisions of this Act, or the Orders in Council of the 9th March 1847, or the "Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1860," or the "Tenders for Crown Lands Act of 1860," or the "Occupied

Crown Lands Leasing Act of 1860," or the "Pastoral Occupation Act of 1862," it shall be sufficient if the land thereby granted or demised be defined according to the best description of such land and of the boundaries thereof which may have been procurable, notwithstanding that such description may not have been prepared after actual survey; and no licence or lease shall be liable to be set aside by reason only of the imperfection of any such description, so long as the land shall thereby be defined with reasonable certainty.

Proviso for amendment of defective descriptions.

48. Provided that if after the issue of any such lease it shall be found, on survey, or by mutual consent of the parties interested, that the description of the boundaries of the run therein contained does not describe with sufficient certainty the lands thereby intended to be demised, it shall be competent for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to cancel such lease, by notice to that effect in the Government Gazette, and thereupon issue a fresh lease for the remainder of the term, and embody therein an amended description of the run.

Cost of survey to be paid by lessee, but not exceeding six shillings per square mile.

49. If any runs which have been licensed or leased under the herein-before repealed Orders in Council, or under the "Unoccupied Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1860," or the "Tenders for Crown Lands Act of 1860," or the "Occupied Crown Lands Leasing Act of 1860," or the "Pastoral Occupation Act of 1862," or under the provisions of this Act, shall have been or shall be surveyed by the Government, the cost of such survey, not in any case exceeding six shillings per square mile on the area comprised in the run, shall be defrayed by the licensee or lessee (as the case may be); and in default of payment within six months from the date on which such payment shall have been required by notice published in the Government Gazette, the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may cancel the licences or leases of the runs for which the cost of survey has not been paid.

Passage of stock.

50. Any person driving horses, cattle, or sheep along any road used or required for the purpose of travelling may depasture the same on any Crown lands, unless the same are enclosed, within the distance of one half mile of such road, notwithstanding any lease of any such land for pastoral purposes; provided that, unless prevented by rain or flood, such horses or cattle shall be moved at least seven miles, and such sheep at least four miles, in one and the same direction, within every successive period of twenty-four hours; and any person or persons driving horses, cattle, or sheep, and depasturing the same, contrary to the provisions of this clause, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace at any court of petty sessions, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit a like sum; provided that no information for any subsequent offence shall be laid until the expiration of one week succeeding the filing of any preceding information.

Licences to cut timber, &c. may be granted.

51. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may (subject to any regulations to be made as herein-after enacted) authorize the commissioners or bench of magistrates to issue licences for

any term not exceeding one year to enter any Crown lands, whether under lease or licence or not, and to cut and take therefrom any timber, and to dig for and remove any gravel, stone, brick earth, shells, or other material, but not within two miles of any head station, unless by consent of the lessee; provided that the fee fixed for such licence shall be paid in advance; provided also, that any lessee may make any reasonable objection to the granting of such licence; and the granting or withholding of such licence, after any objection shall have been made to the commissioner or bench of magistrates, shall be determined by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid; provided that any lessee may, by notice in writing to that effect given to any such licensee, restrict him or her from exercising his or her rights as such licensee in any given spot, to be mentioned in such notice, for a period not exceeding one month; and such licensee may, within such period, appeal to the commissioner or nearest bench of magistrates, who shall have power respectively to decide the matter in issue between the parties; and such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if, after such notice given as aforesaid, or in the event of the matter in issue being decided against him, he or she shall exercise the right of a licensee; and such penalty may be recovered before any two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions.

Provided that any reasonable objection may be entertained by Government.

52. Lessees of runs shall be permitted to cut and use such timber and material for building and other purposes as may be required by them as tenants of their several lands.

Use of timber or material by lessees.

53. Except as provided in the fifty-first section of this Act, lessees of runs shall not have power to restrict other persons, duly authorized by the government, either from cutting or removing timber or material for building or other purposes, or from searching for any metal or mineral within the run leased.

Removal of timber and material by other than lessees.

54. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may proclaim and set apart temporarily any Crown lands for commonage purposes, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of any city, town, or village, or other specified locality, and may make and proclaim regulations for the management of such commonage, or depute or permit and suffer the mayor and corporation of any municipality to manage such commonage, and to make rules and regulations for the management of the same.

Commonage proclamation and regulations.

55. Nothing in this Act, or in any licence or lease granted thereunder, shall be held to prejudice or interrupt the right of the Governor, or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to go upon any lands included in any licence or lease, or to make any survey, inspection, or examination of the same.

Right to enter on lands.

56. Whenever any dispute shall arise as to the boundaries of any runs, it shall be lawful for the Governor, or the officer duly authorized to act in that behalf, to require the same to be settled by arbitration, and such arbitration shall be in all respects conducted in the manner pointed out by the twenty-fifth section of this Act with respect to the determination of the rent of such

In case of dispute, Governor may refer.

runs : provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind the Governor to refer any such dispute to arbitration, or to issue any lease pursuant to the award of such arbitration, unless the same shall be approved by him.

Declaration to be made.

57. Before any commissioner of Crown lands, arbitrator, appraiser, or umpire shall enter into the consideration of any matter referred to him, he shall, in the presence of a justice of the peace, make and subscribe the following declaration ; that is to say,—

"I do solemnly and sincerely declare
" that I have no pecuniary or other interest, either directly or
" indirectly, in the matter in question ; that I will faithfully and
" honestly, and to the best of my skill and ability, hear and
" determine the matters referred to me under the provisions of
" the 'Pastoral Leases Act, 1863.'

"Made and subscribed in the presence of ."

And such declaration shall be annexed to the award when made.

Removal of trespassers.

58. On information in writing preferred by any commissioner of Crown lands, or other person duly authorized in that behalf, to any justice of the peace, setting forth that any person is in the unlawful occupation of any Crown lands, or land reserved or dedicated for any public purpose, such justice shall issue his summons for the appearance before any two justices of the peace, at a place and time therein specified, of the person so informed against, and at such time and place such two justices, on appearance of such person, or on due proof of the service of such summons on him or at his usual or last place of abode or business, shall hear and inquire into the subject matter of such information, and on being satisfied of the truth thereof, either by the admission of the person informed against, or on other evidence, such justices shall issue their warrant addressed to the sheriff or deputy sheriff, or commissioner of Crown lands, or to any chief or district constable, requiring him forthwith to dispossess and remove such person from such land, and to take possession of the same on behalf of Her Majesty; and the person to whom such warrant is addressed shall forthwith carry the same into execution.

Penalties for trespassing.

59. Any person, unless lawfully claiming under any subsisting lease or licence, or otherwise under this Act, who shall be found occupying any Crown land, or land granted, reserved, or dedicated for public purposes, either by residing, or by erecting any hut or building thereon, or by clearing, digging up, enclosing, or cultivating any part thereof, or cutting timber, otherwise than firewood not for sale, thereon, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for the first offence, and not exceeding ten pounds for the second offence, and not exceeding twenty pounds for the third or any subsequent offence ; provided that no information shall be laid for any second or subsequent offence until thirty clear days shall have elapsed from the date of the previous conviction.

Limitation of action.

60. All actions or other proceedings against any commissioner of Crown lands, or other officer acting under the provisions of

this Act, for anything wrongfully done under or against the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within twelve months after the matter complained of was committed, and not otherwise. And notice in writing of any such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the proceeding. And in every such proceeding the defendant may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such proceeding if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before the same was commenced, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such commencement by or on behalf of the defendant, together with costs incurred up to the time. And if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue such proceeding, or if upon demurrer or otherwise judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same as any defendant has by law in other cases.

No quashing for error nor certiorari.

61. No order, judgment, or proceeding made touching or concerning the matters aforesaid, or touching or concerning the conviction of any offender against this Act, shall be quashed or vacated for want of form only, or be removed or removable by certiorari into the Supreme Court.

Instruments under Act to be evidence.

62. Any lease or other instrument issued under this Act may be proved in all legal proceedings by the production of a certified copy thereof signed by the officer to be authorized for that purpose, under any regulation made as herein-after enacted.

Penalty for false declaration.

63. Any person making a false declaration under this Act shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Licences beyond the settled and unsettled districts.

64. The Governor, with the advice aforesaid, may grant annual licences to occupy runs beyond the districts proclaimed as of the unsettled class, and in the event of such runs being brought within the unsettled districts the holders of such licences may apply, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-third section of this Act, for leases of the runs actually stocked by them.

Governor may make regulations.

65. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, from time to time to make, vary, and alter regulations respecting the forms of leases and licences granted under this Act, and respecting all matters and things necessary to give effect to the same; and every such regulation shall be published in the Gazette, and when published shall have the force of law, provided such regulations are in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

66. A copy of all regulations made under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if the Parliament shall be

then sitting, and if the Parliament shall not be then sitting then within fourteen days after the commencement of the next session.

Commencement and short title.

67. This Act shall commence on the first day of December next, and shall be styled and may be cited as the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863."

SCHEDULE (A.)

SETTLED DISTRICTS.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—MORETON.

Commencing on the seacoast at Point Danger, and bounded on the south by the range dividing the Logan and other rivers from the Tweed and Richmond Rivers westerly to the Great Dividing Range, on the west by the Great Dividing Range northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Burnett and Mary rivers from those of the River Brisbane, on the north by that range easterly to the range forming the northern watershed of the Mooroochydore River, by that watershed easterly to the sea, and on the east by the seacoast southerly to Point Danger, and including all the islands adjacent thereto.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—PORT CURTIS.

Commencing on the seacoast and bounded on the south by the northern watershed of the Kolan River and the northern watershed of the Burnett River westerly, on the west by the range forming the eastern watershed of the Dawson River northerly to the range forming the watershed between Great Sandy or Banana Creek and Kroombit Creek, by that range north-westerly to a point east by compass from the south-east corner of the Rannes Reserve, thence by a line bearing west by the south boundary of that reserve, and by the same line continued to the western watershed of the Dee River and Tunk's Creek, by that watershed and the eastern watershed of the Dawson and Fitzroy rivers northerly and by a spur range dividing the waters falling into the Fitzroy River above the confluence of Marlborough Creek from those falling into the Fitzroy River below the confluence of Marlborough Creek, thence crossing the Fitzroy River by the range forming the southern and western watershed of Marlborough Creek and its tributaries to the range dividing the waters flowing to the coast from those falling into the Isaacs River, by that range northerly to the range forming the northern watershed of the Isaacs River on the north by a line easterly to Cape Palmerston, and on the east by the seacoast southerly to the point of commencement, and including all the islands adjacent thereto.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—WIDE BAY.

Commencing at a point ten miles north from the mouth of the River Mary, and bounded thence on the north by a line bearing west to the northern watershed of the River Mary, thence by that watershed westerly on the west by the western watershed of the River Mary southerly to the range dividing the waters of the River Brisbane from those of the River Mary, on the south by that range and the range forming the northern watershed of the Mooroochydore River easterly to the sea, and on the east by the seacoast northerly to the point of commencement, and including Great Sandy Island and other islands adjacent to the seacoast.

SCHEDULE (B.)

UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—BURNETT.

Commencing at a point ten miles north from the mouth of the River Mary, and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing west to the northern watershed of the River Mary, thence by that watershed westerly, on the east by the western watershed of the River Mary southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Brisbane from those of the Mary and Burnett rivers, on the south by that range westerly to the Great Dividing Range, on the west by the Great Dividing Range northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Burnett River from those falling into Kroombit Creek, on the north by the range dividing the Burnett River from Kroombit Creek, Boyne River, and Baffle Creek easterly to the sea, and on the east by the seacoast southerly to the point of commencement, and including the islands adjacent thereto.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—DARLING DOWNS.

Commencing at the confluence of Dogwood Creek with the Balonne or Condamine River, and bounded thence on the west by a line south by compass to the range forming the watershed between the Mooni River and the Mackintyre River, thence by that watershed south-westerly to the 29th parallel of south latitude, on the south by the 29th parallel of south latitude easterly to the Mackintyre River, thence by the Mackintyre or Dumaresq River upwards to the confluence of Tenterfield Creek, thence by the northern watershed of Tenterfield Creek easterly to the Great Dividing Range, on the east and north by the Great Dividing Range northerly and westerly to the range forming the western watershed of Dogwood Creek and its tributaries, and on the remainder of the west by that watershed southerly to the confluence of Dogwood Creek with the Balonne or Condamine River, the point of commencement.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—KENNEDY.

Commencing on the seacoast at Cape Palmerston, and bounded thence on the south by a line bearing westerly to the range forming the northern watershed of the Fitzroy River, and by that range in a westerly and southerly direction to the range separating the waters flowing to the eastern coast from other waters on the west by the aforesaid range, which is also the western watershed of the Burdekin River, in a northerly direction to the range forming the northern watershed of the Burdekin River, on the north by the last-mentioned watershed easterly and by a line bearing true east to the seacoast at a point bearing west from the northern extremity of Hinchinbrook Island, and on the east by the seacoast southerly to Cape Palmerston aforesaid, and including the islands adjacent thereto.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.

Bounded on the east from the Great Dividing Range by the range forming the watershed between the Burnett and Dawson River northerly to the range forming the watershed between Great Sandy or Banana creeks and Kroombit Creek, by that range north-westerly to a point east by compass from the south-east corner of the Rannes Reserve, thence by a line bearing west by the south boundary of that reserve, and the same line continued to the western watershed of the Dee River and Tunk's Creek, by that watershed and the eastern watershed of the Dawson and Fitzroy Rivers northerly, and by a spur range dividing the waters falling into the Fitzroy River above the confluence of Marlborough Creek from those falling into the Fitzroy River below the confluence of Marlborough Creek, thence crossing the Fitzroy River by the range forming the southern and western watersheds of Marlborough Creek and its tributaries to the range dividing the waters flowing to the coast from those falling into the Isaacs River, by that range northerly to the range forming the northern watershed of the Isaacs River on the north, by that watershed westerly, on the west by the western watershed of the Isaacs, Mackenzie, and Nogoa rivers southerly to the Great Dividing Range, and on the south by the Great Dividing Range

easterly to the range forming the watershed between the Burnett and Dawson rivers, the point of commencement.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—MARANOA EAST.

Commencing at the confluence of Dogwood Creek with the Balonne or Condamine River, and bounded thence on the east by a line south by compass to the range forming the watershed between the Balonne and Mooni rivers, thence by that watershed south-westerly to a point bearing east by compass from St. George's Bridge on the Balonne River, on the south by a line west crossing the Balonne River at St. George's Bridge to the range forming the western watershed of the Balonne and Maranoa Rivers, on the west by that watershed northerly to the Great Dividing Range, on the north by the Great Dividing Range easterly to the range forming the western watershed of Dogwood Creek and its tributaries, and on the remainder of the east by that watershed southerly to the confluence of Dogwood Creek with the Condamine River, the point of commencement.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—MARANOA WEST.

Commencing at a point on the watershed between the Mooni River and the Mackintyre River where it is intersected by the 29th parallel of south latitude, and bounded thence on the east by that watershed north-easterly to a point south by compass from the confluence of Dogwood Creek with the Balonne or Condamine River, thence by a line north to the range forming the watershed between the Mooni and the Balonne rivers, thence by that watershed southerly to a point bearing east by compass from St. George's Bridge on the Balonne River, on the north by a line bearing west crossing the Balonne River at St. George's Bridge to the range forming the western watershed of the Balonne and Maranoa rivers, on the east by that watershed northerly to the Great Dividing Range, on the north by the Great Dividing Range westerly to the range forming the western watershed of the Warrego River and its tributaries, on the west by that watershed southerly to the 29th parallel of south latitude, and on the south by the 29th parallel aforesaid easterly to the point of commencement.

PASTORAL DISTRICT.—MITCHELL.

Bounded on the east by the pastoral districts of Leichhardt and Maranoa being the western watershed of the Fitzroy and Warrego rivers, on the south by the 29th parallel of latitude, which is also the southern boundary of the colony of Queensland, on the west by a true north line to the junction of the Barcoo and Thomson rivers, then by the western watershed of the Thomson River to the northern watershed of the Barcoo River, and on the north by the said watershed to the eastern boundary.

SCHEDULE (C.)

I, A.B. being the occupant [*or* manager for the occupant] of the run now applied for, called in the district of do solemnly declare that the said run has been stocked by me to the extent of one fourth of its grazing capabilities as defined by the twenty-eighth section of the "Pastoral Leases Act of 1863," and that the run continues to be so stocked to the present time with sheep and cattle.

(Signed) A.B.

Declared before me at
this day of
J.P.

Appendix No. 40.

Queensland.

Terms of the Free and Assisted Emigration to Queensland.

1. *Free.*—The candidates who are eligible for free passages are married agricultural labourers, shepherds, herdsmen, and railway excavators, provided they and their wives are under 40 years of age and have not more than two children under twelve years of age. They are required, however, to pay towards the cost of bedding and mess utensils for the voyage at the rate of 1*l.* per statute adult, counting each person above 12 and two children between 1 and 12 as an adult. Any daughters over 12 accompanying them are also taken on payment of 10*s.*, but their sons over 12, if they are mechanics, are required to pay the assisted rates, viz. 8*l.* each.

Unmarried female domestic servants between 18 and 35 are also eligible for free passages, on payment of 10*s.* for bedding and mess utensils.

2. *Assisted Passages.*—The candidates eligible for assisted passages are (1) Married agricultural labourers, shepherds, and herdsmen, between 40 and 50, and their wives between those ages, on payment of 8*l.* for each person. Sons over 12, if of the same occupation, 1*l.*; daughters over 12, and children of either sex under 12 years, 10*s.* each. (2) Unmarried agricultural labourers, shepherds, and herdsmen, under 40, 8*l.* each. (3) Mechanics and other persons of the working classes, whether married or single, under 40, 8*l.* each for males, and 4*l.* each for wives if under 40, and for children under 12. (4) Single females under 35, not being domestic servants, 4*l.* each; if between 35 and 45, 8*l.* each. (5) Other persons of the working class not falling within the above limitations, 12*l.* each. But families containing more than two children under 12 are ineligible for either free or assisted passages.

Appendix No. 41.

Victoria.

No. 170.—An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws affecting the Chinese emigrating to and resident in Victoria." (30th June 1863.)

Whereas it is expedient to amend an Act passed in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and numbered eighty, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws affecting the Chinese emigrating to or resident in Victoria:" Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and

Preamble. 22 Vict. No. 80.

the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

The operation of the fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and fifteenth sections of the said Act, and so much of the eleventh section as was not repealed by the Act of the Parliament of Victoria, numbered 132, shall be and the same are hereby suspended for the term of two years.

Appendix No. 42.

South Australia.

No. 23.—An Act for regulating the sale or other disposal of Waste Lands of the Crown lately annexed to the Province of South Australia, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 12th November 1863.]

Preamble.

Whereas by certain letters patent bearing date the sixth day of July in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty, and signed by warrant under the Queen's sign manual, so much of the colony of New South Wales as lies to the northward of the twenty-sixth parallel of south latitude, and between the one hundred and twenty-ninth and one hundred and thirty-eighth degrees of east longitude, together with the bays and gulfs therein, and all and every the islands adjacent to any mainland within such limits as aforesaid, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, were annexed to the colony of South Australia: And whereas by "The Waste Lands Act," No. 5. of 21 Vict., and an Act No. 18 of 1858, intituled "An Act to amend the Waste Lands Act," it is provided that waste lands of the Crown within the province of South Australia shall be disposed of in the manner and according to the regulations therein provided, and not otherwise: And whereas by "The Waste Lands Appropriation Act, 1862," provision is made for the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the said waste lands; and it is expedient that the waste lands of the Crown so annexed to the said province as aforesaid shall be disposed of in the manner and according to the regulations herein provided, and that the said Acts, so far as the same relate to or affect such annexed lands, shall be amended: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this present Parliament assembled, as follows:

Act No. 17. of 1862 not to apply.

1. The Waste Lands Appropriation Act, 1862, shall not apply to the proceeds to be derived from the sale of any waste lands within the said territory.

500,000 acres of country land and 1,562 town lots may be sold, as after mentioned.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Acts No. 5. of 21 Vict. and No. 18. of 1858, five hundred thousand acres of the waste lands of the Crown, being country lots, and one thousand

five hundred and sixty-two town lots (such town lots to contain half an acre or thereabouts) within the said territory, may be sold by private contract at the prices and in manner herein-after mentioned.

Governor to appoint officers in London and Adelaide to receive applications for purchase of land at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre.

3. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, shall appoint an officer in London and an officer in Adelaide, who shall, on certain days to be fixed by the Governor, with the advice and consent aforesaid, by proclamation in the "Government Gazette," open an office in London and Adelaide respectively, for the receipt of applications from persons desirous of becoming purchasers of the lands mentioned in the last clause, and such offices respectively shall remain open for the receipt of such applications as aforesaid for twenty-eight days after the first day named for receiving such applications, subject to the list being closed at an earlier period in accordance with the regulations herein-after authorized to be made; and immediately after the expiration of such periods such officers shall in manner herein-after provided proceed to allot to the persons applying the land so applied for, at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre, and on compliance with the said regulations as to the terms and conditions of payment or otherwise, shall issue to such persons preliminary land orders, which shall state the number of acres and town lots sold, and authorized to be selected.

250,000 acres of country land and 1,562 town lots only to be allotted at 7*s.* 6*d.* per acre. Mode of allotment.

4. The mode of allotment of lands so applied for shall be as follows:—

I. One hundred and twenty-five thousand acres of country and seven hundred and eighty-one town lots shall only be allotted by the officer in London, and the like quantity by the officer in Adelaide, under clause 3.

II. If a greater quantity of land be applied for, either in London or Adelaide, than mentioned in last sub-division, the allotment shall be made pro rata, according to the quantity applied for by each applicant: Provided that no person shall apply for or receive a less quantity than one hundred and sixty acres of country land and one town lot.

III. Any portion of the two hundred and fifty thousand acres of country land undisposed of under clause 3. shall be sold at the rate of twelve shillings per acre, as provided for by the next clause.

After expiration of period for applications for land under last clause 250,000 acres more to be offered at 12*s.* an acre.

5. At any time after the expiration of either of the periods mentioned in the third clause, the said offices shall be open for the receipt of further applications from persons desirous of purchasing lands in the said territory, and the same shall remain open for ninety days after the first day named for receiving such applications, subject to the list being closed at an earlier period, in accordance with the regulations before mentioned; and after the expiration of either of such periods the said officers shall proceed to allot to the persons applying, the lands so applied for, at the price of twelve shillings per acre, who shall be entitled to land orders therefor which shall state the number of acres sold and authorized to be selected: Provided that no greater

quantity of land shall be sold at the rate of twelve shillings per acre than two hundred and fifty thousand acres, in addition to the quantity (if any) undisposed of under clause 3 ; and the course prescribed in the last clause, in reference to the allotment of lands applied for under clause 3, shall be adopted in reference to the allotment of lands applied for under this clause.

Land order to entitle purchaser or nominee to select land within five years.

6. Every preliminary land order, or land order issued under the preceding clause, shall entitle the purchaser, or his transferee or nominee, within five years from the date thereof, to select from and out of the surveyed country lands in the said territory the particular land whereof he will become the purchase, and upon such selection being notified to the government resident or other officer to be appointed for that purpose, and production of such land order, the said resident or such officer as aforesaid shall deliver to such purchaser, transferee, or nominee a valid grant of the fee simple of the land so selected : Provided that all holders of preliminary land orders, or land orders held over the aforesaid five years, shall be entitled to tender the said preliminary land order or land order in lieu of the amount of its original cost, in payment of the purchase money of land within the said territory, under the Crown lands regulations for the time being.

Persons entitled to select one town lot for every 160 acres of first 250,000 purchased.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person to select any town lot by virtue of any such land order as aforesaid, unless he is entitled to become the purchaser of one hundred and sixty acres of portion of the first two hundred and fifty thousand acres of country land above mentioned, or a nominee or transferee of such purchaser, and every such last mentioned purchaser shall be entitled to select one town lot for every entire quantity of one hundred and sixty acres of country land authorized to be purchased as aforesaid : Provided that such selection be made at a place within the proposed township on a day to be named by the government resident or such other officer as aforesaid.

After sale of 500,000 acres land to be sold as directed in Act No. 5. of 21 Vict. upset price of town lots to be 1*l*.

8. After the sale of five hundred thousand acres of country land and such town lots as aforesaid, no further portion of the said waste lands of the Crown shall be sold except in manner provided for by the said Act No. 5 of 21 Vict. : Provided that no such town lots shall be sold unless the sum of one pound at least for each lot be then and there offered for the same, which sum of one pound per lot shall be the lowest upset price of any town lot within the said territory.

Lands not to be sold of less area than 160 acres.

9. Until after the sale of such five hundred thousand acres, no person shall be allowed to purchase any land the area of which is less than one hundred and sixty acres.

Appropriation of proceeds.

10. The accounts of all money received from or in respect of the said territory, whether as purchase money, rent, licence, fees, customs, duties, or otherwise, and all monies paid or expended upon or in respect of the said territory, shall be entered and kept distinct from the general revenue and expenditure of the said province, and the said money so received as aforesaid shall be applied to the payment of the cost of governing the said territory, and the general improvement thereof: Provided that

a sum equal to ten per cent. on the gross amount received shall be charged in the said accounts, and be paid to the treasurer, and by him placed to the credit of the general revenue of the said province.

Governor to make rules.

11. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may from time to time make, vary, and alter such rules as may be necessary for regulating the terms, period, or mode of leasing or occupation, or the disposal by sale of the said waste lands of the Crown, the person or persons to whom the purchase money may be paid, the mode and order of selecting land by persons holding land orders as aforesaid, the mode of keeping the accounts, and when and in what manner such accounts shall be audited, and generally make all and every such regulations as to him may seem necessary and proper to carry out and give effect to the provisions of this Act, and all such regulations, when published in the "Government Gazette," shall have the force of law.

Appointment of Government Resident.

12. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may, from time to time appoint an officer to be resident in the said territory, to be called the government resident, and all other necessary and proper officers for securing the order and good government of the said territory, and may remove such government resident or other officers, at discretion, and may assign and pay to them such salaries and emoluments as he may determine.

Powers of Government Resident.

13. The government resident shall perform all and every the duties, and shall have and exercise, within the limits of the said territory, all and every the powers and authorities which the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may, by any commission to be issued to such resident, under the hand of the Governor, and seal of the said province, impose or confer upon him: Provided that such commission may from time to time be revoked or varied by the Governor, with the advice and consent aforesaid.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

14. A copy of all regulations made under the authority of this Act, and also a copy of any direction issued to such government resident as aforesaid, shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days from the publication or issuing thereof respectively, if the Parliament shall be then sitting, and if the Parliament shall not be then sitting then within fourteen days from its next sitting for the despatch of business.

Acts No. 5. of 21 Vict. and No. 18. of 1858 to be construed herewith.

15. Save in so far as the same are amended by this Act, "The Waste Lands Act," No. 5 of 21 Vict., and the said Act No. 18 of 1858, shall be deemed to be incorporated herein, and shall, together with this Act, be read as one Act.

Construction.

16. In the construction of this Act, unless inconsistent with the context, the words following shall have and receive the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively:—"Territory" shall mean all that portion of Australia annexed to the said province by the herein-before recited letters patent: "Waste Lands of the Crown" shall comprise all lands within the said territory which now are vested in Her Majesty, Her heirs and

successors, and which have not been already granted or lawfully contracted to be granted to any person or persons in fee simple, or for an estate of freehold or for a term of years, and which have not been dedicated and set apart for public use.

Short title. 17. This Act may be cited and referred to as "The Northern Territory Act."

In the the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

D. DALY, Governor.

NORTHERN TERRITORY LAND REGULATIONS.

South Australia } Proclamation by Sir Dominick Daly, Knight,
to wit. } Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in
(L.S.) and over Her Majesty's province of South Aus-
D. DALY. tralia, and the dependencies thereof, and Vice-
Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas by an Act of the parliament of South Australia, passed in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for regulating the sale or "other disposal of waste lands of the Crown lately annexed to "the province of South Australia, and for other purposes," it was enacted, that the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, might from time to time make, vary, and alter such rules as might be necessary for regulating the terms, period, or mode of leasing or occupation, or the disposal by sale of the said waste lands of the Crown, the person or persons to whom the purchase money might be paid, the mode and order of selecting land by persons holding land orders as aforesaid, the mode of keeping the accounts, and when and in what manner such accounts should be audited, and generally make all and every such regulations as to him might seem necessary and proper to carry out and give effect to the provisions of the said Act; and all such regulations, when published in the "Government Gazette," should have the force of law: Now, therefore, I, the said Governor-in-Chief, under and by virtue of the powers given me by the said Act, and of all other powers and authorities on me conferred, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby proclaim, order, and direct that the regulations herein-after set forth shall be regulations for the purposes declared in and by the said in part recited Act; that is to say,—

REGULATIONS under which leases of waste lands of the Crown for pastoral purposes are to be granted under the "Northern Territory Act."

1. Any person who shall apply for and describe to the Government any country within the said territory and without the settled districts then in his actual occupation as a run for pastoral purposes, and not previously applied for, shall be entitled

to receive a lease for any period not exceeding fourteen years of any portion thereof in one block, to consist of not less than twenty-five nor more than 300 square miles in area, at a rental, payable annually in advance, of 1*s.* per square mile for the first four years, 2*s.* 6*d.* per square mile for the next five years, and 5*s.* per square mile for the last five years, and subject to the condition, as to plan of run, set forth in clause 4 of these regulations.

2. Every application must be accompanied by a declaration in the form or to the effect contained in the schedule hereto annexed, that the applicant is actually occupying the run so applied for, by having placed upon it for the purpose of depasturing thereon three head of great cattle or ten head of sheep for every square mile of country so claimed. If the same land is applied for by two or more persons, the first bonâ fide occupant shall be preferably entitled to the lease of such land; and if two or more persons shall at the same time have stocked the same country for which they apply, or should their boundaries overlap, preference will be given to the claim of the first applicant.

3. Every such application shall contain a clear description of the run applied for, and shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose in the office of the government resident, and such book shall be signed then and there by the applicant or his authorized agent (such agent not being the government resident or his clerk,) and any person, upon payment of a fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, shall be entitled to inspect the said book.

4. All applications for pasturage leases must be made in writing to the government resident, at the township or seat of government to be hereafter declared, accompanied by a plan of the run, drawn to a scale of not less than one quarter inch to the mile, describing the position and boundaries of the land applied for, in connection, as far as practicable, with some point laid down on the public maps of the territory in the local survey office. Except in cases where the land applied for is partially bounded by runs already leased, or where the natural features of the country may render a regular outline impracticable, the land so applied for shall be of rectangular form, the length of which shall not exceed twice its breadth, except where determined otherwise by the government resident.

5. If there be no objection to the application, the applicant will receive from the government resident an order to pay to the treasury the first year's rent; and the treasury receipt for such sum, together with a declaration of the number and description of the stock then actually in occupation of the said land, must be deposited in the government resident's office not later than the following day (Sundays and public holidays excepted).

6. All rents must be paid annually in advance, and all leases will date from the 1st January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October respectively, next succeeding to the date of the

application under clause 1. If the rent thereafter is not paid when due, the treasury will be authorized to receive the same during the next succeeding sixty days, with the addition of twenty-five per cent. to the amount thereof. If the sum due be not then paid, the lease shall, at the option of the government, become absolutely forfeited.

7. All waste lands having been previously occupied under lease or contract for a lease, but reverting to the Crown, may be let for a term not exceeding fourteen years, at an annual rental of 2*s*. 6*d*. per square mile for the first five years and 5*s*. per square mile for the last nine years.

8. Leases will be granted subject to all taxes and assessments which may be imposed by the legislature, and to such conditions as the government shall think necessary to insert therein for the protection of the aborigines, or for securing to the public the right of passing over any part of the said land, and to the government the right of searching therein for minerals, or for any purpose of public defence, safety, improvement, convenience, or utility. On proof adduced to the government resident that the quantity of stock required by clause 2. is not kept on the run, the lease may, at the discretion of the government, be forfeited.

9. The whole or any portion of any run may be reserved or resumed for public purposes, whether for sale or otherwise, after giving six months' notice. In case of resumption the proportionate rent paid or payable for the current year in respect of the quantity of land so resumed will be returned or allowed to the lessee.

10. Whenever it shall be deemed expedient to resume for any public purpose any land included in a pasturage lease, the lessee may claim the value of improvements effected on land so sold or resumed, if such claim is made within two months after notice of such intended sale or resumption. The lessee must name a valuer within two months after receiving the notice before mentioned, who, with a valuer to be appointed by the government resident, will award the amount of compensation to be paid to the lessee for such improvements. If the two valuers cannot agree, they shall have power to choose an umpire ; and if the lessee fails to name a valuer as herein required, the government resident will proceed to value the improvements, or will nominate some other person to act in his place, which valuation shall be conclusive, and payment will be made to the lessee according to such valuation.

11. Whenever any such compensation is awarded in respect of land resumed for the purpose of sale, the particular lots of land on which the improvements have been effected will be offered for sale as "special country lots," the ordinary upset price of the land being increased by the amount of such compensation, which amount will be paid over to the lessee after the sale of the land, or allowed in the abatement of the purchase money if the land is purchased by the lessee.

12. Notice will be given at the office of the government resident whenever any pasturage leases are ready for issuing; and if any lessee or his representative fails to come forward and execute the lease prepared for him, and pay up all rent that may be due under such lease, within six months after such notification, the lease will be forfeited, at the option of the government.

13. The settled districts include all such lands as may hereafter be declared to be set apart as port, town, or country lots.

SCHEDULE.

Declaration to be made by the applicant for a run that such run has been already stocked.

I, being the applicant for the run No. do solemnly declare that the said run was stocked by me on the day of 186 , and continues to be stocked to the extent required by clause 2. of the regulations under the Northern Territory Act.

(Signature.)

Declared before me at this day of 186 .

J.P.

REGULATIONS for the SALE of LAND under the "NORTHERN TERRITORY ACT."

1. On or before the twentieth day of February 1864, the officers appointed for the purpose in London and Adelaide shall announce by public advertisement that on the first day of March 1864 they will be prepared to receive applications from any persons willing to purchase land offered for sale under the above-mentioned Act.

2. Before any application can be received each applicant shall pay a deposit of 20*l.* sterling as part payment of the purchase money for each quantity of 160 acres of country land applied for.

3. Every such application must be for 160 acres of country land and one town lot, or for some multiple thereof, in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed marked A., to be signed by the applicant, and accompanied by a deposit receipt for twenty pounds for each and every lot of 160 acres so applied for, as part payment of the purchase money, and the balance must be paid within fourteen days from the day of allotment; but if the applicant shall neglect to pay the balance as aforesaid, his deposit shall be actually forfeited, and the land so allotted may be resold without notice.

4. The officer in London and the officer in Adelaide will each have power to keep his office open daily from ten o'clock a.m. to three o'clock p.m. for twenty-eight days after the first day of March 1864, for receiving applications for the 125,000 acres of country land and 781 town lots authorized to be sold under

clause 3. of the Act, or to declare the list closed at an earlier period, as soon as he shall have received applications from 781 applicants.

5. In case the whole quantity of the first 125,000 acres of country land and 781 town lots is not applied for either in London or Adelaide during the time within which applications may be received, the remainder must be withdrawn, and cannot be offered again at less than twelve shillings per acre, pursuant to the Act.

6. As soon as the lists of applications for the first 125,000 acres of country land and 781 town lots are closed, the officers shall, after giving seven days' notice by public advertisement, proceed at the appointed times and places to allot to each applicant 160 acres of country land and one town lot, and the remainder (if any) shall be allotted pro rata according to the quantity applied for by each applicant in excess of 160 acres: Provided that every such allotment, pro rata, shall be 160 acres of country land and one town lot, or some multiple thereof.

7. On the allotment of the land sold under clause 3. being completed, and the balance of the purchase money being paid, the officers shall respectively issue in duplicate "Preliminary Land Orders" to the persons entitled to receive them, which "Preliminary Land Orders" shall each be for one lot of country land of 160 acres and one half-acre block of town land.

8. In the event of the quantity of land offered at seven shillings and sixpence per acre not being sufficient to satisfy the applications made, the unsupplied applicants may, at their option, receive back their deposits, or shall, on application, be preferably entitled to have the remainder of the quantity of country land which they originally applied for allotted to them pro rata, at twelve shillings an acre, before any applications are called for by the officer for purchase of land under clause 5. of the Act: Provided that every such allotment, pro rata, shall be 160 acres of country land, or some multiple thereof, and no such applicant shall be entitled to any town lot.

9. In the event of any portion of the second 125,000 acres of country land remaining unallotted after supplying the original applicants, as provided for in the last regulation, the officers shall respectively give one month's public notice that on a certain day they will be prepared to receive applications from persons willing to purchase the remainder at twelve shillings per acre.

10. Every such application must be for 160 acres of country land, or for some multiple thereof, in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked B, to be signed by the applicant, and accompanied by a deposit receipt for twenty pounds for each and every lot of 160 acres so applied for, as part payment of the purchase-money, and the balance must be paid within fourteen days from the day of allotment; but if the applicant shall neglect to pay the balance as aforesaid his deposit shall be actually forfeited, and the land so allotted may be resold, without notice.

11. The officer in London and the officer in Adelaide will each have power to keep his office open for applications for the sale of the land authorized to be sold under clause 5 of the Act, or so much thereof as shall remain unallotted to applicants who may have been preferably entitled to allotment under regulation 7, for ninety days after the first day named for receiving such applications ; or to declare the list closed at an earlier period, as soon as he shall have received applications from as many applicants as will enable him to allot 160 acres of land to each applicant.

12. As soon as the lists of second applications for land are closed, the officers shall, after giving 7 days' notice by public advertisement, proceed, at the appointed times and places, to allot to each applicant 160 acres of country land, and the remainder (if any) shall be allotted, pro rata, according to the quantity applied for by each applicant, in excess of 160 acres : Provided that every such allotment pro rata shall be 160 acres of country land, or some multiple thereof.

13. On the allotment of land sold under clause 5. being completed, and the balance of purchase-money being paid, the officers shall respectively issue in duplicate "Land Orders" to the persons entitled to receive them, which "Land Orders" shall each be for one lot of 160 acres of country land.

14. All purchase-money payable in London under the Act shall be paid to the Agent-General of South Australia, or his order ; and all purchase money payable in Adelaide under the Act shall be payable to the Treasurer of South Australia, or his order.

15. On the arrival of the government resident in the new territory, the site of the principal town will be determined and surveyed, and the plan of the town mapped out in half-acre lots, and exhibited for public inspection, when a general meeting of the holders of the "Preliminary Land Orders," or their agents, shall be held at such principal town, such meeting not to take place earlier than 1st September 1864 ; and the order in which they shall select their town land shall then be decided by lot, and the selection shall forthwith be made under the superintendence of the government resident, who shall, after such selection, reserve a sufficient number of town lots to meet the requirements of the holders of such outstanding "Preliminary Land Orders" as shall not have been exercised at such meeting ; and from the lots thus reserved the holders of such "Preliminary Land Orders" may make selection in the order in which they may apply for the same.

16. When the surveys of country land have been completed to a sufficient extent, another general meeting of the holders of the "Preliminary Land Orders," or their agents, shall be held not later than the day aforesaid, when the order in which they shall select their country lands shall be decided by lot, and the selection in the order of choice must be made under the superintendence of the government resident, within one month from the date of such meeting ; and any selection not made in the order of choice by the holders of "Preliminary Land Orders" within that

time may be made at any time within five years from the date of the "Preliminary Land Order," but will not be entitled to any preference over "Land Orders."

17. The selection of lands under "Land Orders" may be made from any surveyed lands open for selection, after the expiration of one month from the date of the first selection under "Preliminary Land Orders," and in the order in which application is made for the same.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of Application.

To the officer appointed for the sale of land under "The Northern Territory Act" of South Australia—

Sir—Having paid to the sum of , the receipt for which is forwarded herewith, I hereby request you will allot me acres of country land, and town lots authorized to be sold at seven shillings and sixpence per acre, under clause 3 of "The Northern Territory Act" of South Australia; and I hereby agree to accept such land pursuant to the said Act, and the regulations issued under the authority thereof, or any smaller quantity of land, not being less than 160 acres and one town lot, that may be allotted to me; and I further agree to pay the balance of purchase-money, and to conform in all respects to the terms of the said regulations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signature).

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Application.

To the officer appointed for the sale of land under "The Northern Territory Act" of South Australia—

Sir—Having paid to the sum of the receipt for which is forwarded herewith, I hereby request you will allot, me acres of country land, authorized to be sold at twelve shillings per acre, under clause 5 of "The Northern Territory Act" of South Australia, and I hereby agree to accept such land pursuant to the said Act, and the regulations issued under authority thereof, or any smaller quantity of land, not being less than 160 acres, that may be allotted to me; and I further agree to pay the balance of purchase money, and to conform in all respects to the terms of the said regulations.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signature).

Given under my hand, and the public seal of the said Province, at Adelaide, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

By command,
HENRY AYERS,
Chief Secretary.

Appendix No. 43.

South Australia.

No. 24. An Act to alter and amend the laws relating to the leasing of the waste lands of the Crown within the Province of South Australia for mineral purposes.

[Assented to, 21st October 1862.]

Preamble. Whereas it is desirable to amend the laws relating to the leasing of the waste lands of the Crown within the province of South Australia for mineral purposes: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor-in-Chief of the province of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in this said Parliament assembled, as follows:

Clause 13. of No. 5. of 21st Vict. repealed. Proviso. 1. Clause 13 of Act No. 5 of 21st Victoria is hereby repealed: Provided that the repeal of the said clause shall not thereby invalidate any act heretofore lawfully done under the provisions of the said clause.

Mineral leases may be granted. 2. It shall be lawful for the Governor to lease for the purposes of mining for any metal or mineral, except gold, to any person applying for the same, any portion of the waste lands of the Crown within the said province, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, for any period not exceeding fourteen years, at an annual rent of ten shillings per acre, with a right of renewal for two further periods of fourteen years, on payment of a fine on each renewal of not less than one pound per acre nor more than twenty pounds per acre of the land so leased.

Applicant for leases to have one year's right of search. 3. Any applicant for a lease under this Act shall, after payment of one year's rent, be entitled to a right of search for one year, for ores in and on the lands comprised in his claim, from and after the time at which the position and boundaries of the same shall be fixed: Provided that it shall not be lawful for such person to remove or permit to be removed from such lands any ores prior to his being entitled to a lease, and his declaration that he will accept the same.

How leases forfeited. 4. Any such lease shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be declared void, and forfeited accordingly, by order of the Supreme Court, which order the said court is hereby authorized and empowered at any time to make on the ex parte application of the Attorney General, if default be made by the lessee in any or all of the following conditions to be inserted in every such lease; that is to say, if the rent be not paid yearly in advance to the treasurer; and if a sum equal to at least six pounds per acre be not expended in every two years on the land so leased for mining purposes, or, at the option of the lessee, if three men be not employed for at least nine months in each year of the term of the demise in working on the land demised by such lease, and in searching for or raising ores; or if the lessee shall permit any

portion of the land to be occupied for other than mining purposes, without the permission of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, in writing.

Onus probandi to rest on defendant.

5. In any proceeding under the last preceding clause to obtain any such order of forfeiture the averment that the defendant has made default in the specific condition mentioned in the application shall be sufficient, without proof of such fact, unless the defendant prove the contrary.

Power to determine lease.

6. Every lessee shall have power to determine the lease, on giving three calendar months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration.

On forfeiture, lease to be offered for sale.

7. On the surrender or forfeiture of any lease, a lease of the land therein comprised shall be offered for sale by public auction to the highest bidder, of which sale at least one calendar month's notice shall be given in the "South Australian Government Gazette;" and in case such lease is not sold the land comprised therein may be treated as waste lands of the Crown.

Renewal of lease.

8. Any lessee desirous of obtaining a renewal of his lease shall make application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration for renewal, at least twelve calendar months before the expiration of the current term of such lease, and in default of such application the right of the lessee to a renewal shall be forfeited.

When renewal first payable.

9. The amount of fine herein-before made payable on any renewal shall be fixed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, at least three calendar months before the expiration of the term of the lease.

Governor to make regulations.

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, by Proclamation to be published in the "South Australian Government Gazette," to make, alter, and vary orders and regulations for making claims for leases, the forms of leases, and the sale of leases, and generally for giving effect to the provisions of this Act: Provided that a copy of all such orders and regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days from the publication thereof, if the Parliament shall then be sitting, and if the Parliament shall not then be sitting then within fourteen days from its next sitting for the despatch of business; and such orders and regulations shall thereupon have the force of law: Provided also, that such orders and regulations shall not affect any rights acquired under and by virtue of any leases granted under any former regulations.

Regulations to be laid before Parliament.

What to be mineral regulations.

11. The orders and regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall be the first orders and regulations for carrying this Act into effect, subject, however, to be repealed, altered, or varied by any orders and regulations to be made under the authority of this Act.

Mineral lands may, with the consent of lessee, be resumed for township, &c.

At sale minerals may be reserved.

12. It shall be lawful for the Governor, on the application of any lessee, to resume any portion of the lands comprised in any such lease, for the purpose of laying out a township or other purpose of public convenience, and at any sale that may be made of any of the lands so resumed the right of working for minerals

may be reserved to the Crown, or to the lessee from whom the land so sold may have been resumed.

13. This Act may be cited as the Mineral Leases Act of 1862. Short title.

In Her Majesty's name I assent to this Bill.

D. DALY, Governor.

Schedule referred to.

1. Applications for leases for a term of fourteen years of mineral lands, in blocks not exceeding 320 acres each, are to be accompanied by such local description and any other information as will serve to identify the locality; a statement in writing is also (if required) to be made in each case whether the applicant is the original discoverer of the mineral, or whether he is authorized by the original discoverer to make the application for the lease. A sum of *5l.*, together with a further sum of 1*s.* per acre for every acre in excess of eighty acres, must be paid at the time of lodging each application, which sums will be allowed out of the deposit of 10*s.* per acre to be paid at the time of lodging the plan.

2. No applicant for mineral lands will be allowed to include in his application any improvement that may have been effected on any such lands, unless such applicant, at the time of making his application, states in writing that he is desirous of including such improvements; and the full value of such improvements, as estimated by the Surveyor General, must, if included in the application, be paid by the applicant into the treasury, within one month after demand, or the claim will be forfeited; and no applicant will be allowed to take possession for any such improvements until payment of the same shall have been made as aforesaid.

3. Within three months from the date of application the applicant, if he desires to proceed further with any such claim, must give notice at the Crown Lands Office of such his intention, and then within a further period of three months the applicant must lodge a plan with the Surveyor General, fixing the exact position of the land applied for, with reference to some known trigonometrical point (if such exists within fifteen miles of the claim), and describing the boundaries of the block. A deposit of 10*s.* per acre must also be paid at the time of lodging this plan.

4. The applicant will be entitled to one year's right of search from the time at which the position of the block has to be fixed and the plan lodged.

5. The applicant will forfeit his claim to a lease by removing or causing to be removed from the land, prior to his having accepted a lease, any ore, excepting for samples, and then not exceeding one ton in the whole.

6. Should the lessee not intimate his desire to obtain a renewed lease twelve months before the date of the expiration of the term of his current lease, the land will then be dealt with by the government as may be deemed best, in accordance with any law or regulation affecting the waste lands of the Crown for the time being in force.

7. The government shall have the power of purchasing machinery, pumps, mining materials, ores at grass, if not removed by the lessees within three months from the expiration of his lease, in case the lessee does not take out a renewed lease.

8. The lessee will be allowed three calendar months from the expiration of his lease to remove machinery, pumps, mining materials, and ores already at grass.

9. The value of all substantial and useful improvements on the surface of the ground will be added to the upset price of the lease of the land, when offered for sale, and such value shall be paid by the in-coming tenant, within three calendar months, if the land is re-let to any other than the original lessee; such valuation to be estimated, at the date of termination of lease, by two

valuators, one named by the government and the other by the lessee, and finally, in case of dispute, by an umpire chosen by the two valuators.

10. Should the lessee become the purchaser of the lease of the land, the sum added to the upset price as the value of the improvements will be allowed in abatement of the purchase money.

11. Should any other person than the lessee become the purchaser (or tenant, if the land is re-let), the value of the improvements will be paid to the lessee by the government.

12. In the event of the land not being sold or re-let, the lessee will not receive the value of the improvements.

[Clauses 9, 10, 11, and 12 of these regulations shall be applicable only at the expiration of the first fourteen years' lease.]

13. Whenever there shall exist on the waste lands applied for and leased by virtue of these regulations any natural spring of water, or any water obtained by artificial means, by the holder of the pastoral lease of such land, a right of access to such water shall be reserved in the lease to the owner of the run on which such mineral block shall be surveyed; and reserves for roads or other purposes of public utility may be made by the government in any lease.

14. Leases of lands applied for, but not fixed and surveyed, as provided by clause 3 of these regulations, and the leases of land surrendered or forfeited, may be put up to auction by the government.

15. All mineral lands which have been applied for, but the site of which has not been fixed, may be put up to auction by the government as mineral lands, and sold to the highest bidder.

16. All mineral lands put up to auction and passed may at any time be put up to auction again, at the request of any person guaranteeing the upset price.

17. It shall be competent for the government, in the event of the land remaining unsold or unlet, to abate the value of improvements, at the expiration of every three calendar months after the lease has expired, by one fourth of their original amount, and to offer the land again at public auction, quarterly, at the reduced price, and upon sale thereof to pay the lessee the reduced amount of valuation.

18. In case of simultaneous applications being made for the same land the persons applying shall decide the matter by lot, to be drawn in the presence of the Surveyor General or other person authorized by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration. Should such application be made for more than one block, the lot to be drawn for priority of choice, the applicants then choosing alternately.

19. All mineral claims must (except where the boundaries of former claims, peculiarity of situation, or other special circumstances may prevent,) be in the shape of a rectangular parallelogram, of which the length on the longest side shall not exceed twice the length of the shortest side.

20. When any claim or lease shall become forfeited from any cause whatever, a notice of such forfeiture shall be published in the "South Australian Government Gazette," and no fresh application for any such claim or lease shall be allowed until after the expiration of seven clear days from the date of the publication of such notice.

21. Should the rent not have been paid and the plan deposited before the expiration of the week mentioned in the last preceding regulation, the lands comprised in such claim may be treated as waste lands of the Crown, and applied for by any person under the regulations for the time being in force relative to mineral land.

22. When any land shall have been applied for as mineral land and the claim become forfeited, or have lapsed or been withdrawn, the sum to be paid by any fresh applicant shall be double the amount paid in the case of a first application.

23. The Commissioner of Crown Lands may, if he thinks fit, direct that the right of making application for any mineral land be offered for sale at public auction at the upset price of 5*l*., and such further sum as provided by clause 1 of these regulations, which sum will be allowed out of the sum to be paid at the time of lodging the plan; but any amount offered or bid by any person above the said upset price shall be considered as a premium, and no allowance will be

made in respect thereof: Provided that notice of such sale be given in the "Government Gazette" at least twenty-eight days prior to the sale.

24. If a lessee of waste lands for mineral purposes, or any person or company, shall permit any portion of the said lands to be occupied for other than bonâ fide mineral purposes, the claim or lease will thereby be liable to be declared forfeited to the Government.

25. The above regulations shall not control or qualify the Act, but where inconsistent therewith shall be controlled and qualified thereby.

Appendix No. 44.

Western Australia.

Regulations for the Purchase, &c. of Lands in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the Colony.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Perth, 23d December 1862.

It is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st January 1863, new portions of the territory of Western Australia will be open to general selection for lease and purchase, under the following regulations, which will be more fully explained in a future notice.

The portions of territory affected by these regulations will be designated:—

First. The north district, bounded on the west and north by the sea coast, including the islands adjacent to it, and on the south by the River Murchison, and by a true east line through the summit of Mount Murchison.

Second. The east district will be comprised between the longitudes 121 and 129 degrees east, and between the latitude 30 degrees south and the south coast, including the adjacent islands.

2. The land in these districts will be divided into classes A. and C., Class A. lands being for annual licence, and those in Class C. for more extended occupation. Class A. will comprise all land within two miles of the sea coast, including the adjacent islands, and Class C. will be the remainder.

3. Permission to proceed to the north or east district for the purpose of occupying land under these regulations may be obtained by application in the Form S. in the Appendix hereto. Such permission will be valid for twelve months from its date.

4. Free pasturage for the stock enumerated in an application, and for their natural increase, will be allowed on the unappropriated lands of the districts referred to, for the space of twelve months from the date of the arrival therein; and within this

period runs not exceeding (100,000) one hundred thousand acres for any one establishment may be selected in one uniform shape, and be reported in the form T. for approval.

5. A licence (not transferable) will thereupon be issued for the occupation of any such approved selection for the space of three years, free of rent, such three years to commence from the end of the twelve months last mentioned.

6. At any time within the three years named the lawful occupant of any run will be permitted to select within such run lots of land not exceeding twenty thousand acres each. Any such selections of Class C. land will, on approval, be granted on pastoral lease for eight years, to commence from the 1st January next following the date of application ; and similar selections of Class A. land within a run will be granted on annual licence, subject to renewal from year to year, at the option of the Government.

7. Class C. leases will be chargeable with one fee of 5*l.* each at their commencement, together with five shillings per 1,000 for the acreage therein, for each of the first four years, and ten shillings per 1,000 acres for each of the second four years. Class A. licences will be charged at the same rates for acreage, but no licence fee. All payments to be in advance.

8. Leases and licences will be transferable while chargeable with rent, on its being shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that they have been properly stocked.

9. Runs or leases may be resumed, either wholly or in part, for public purposes or for sale, on giving twelve months notice ; but compensation will in such case be given, according to valuation or agreement, for any lawful improvements effected on a lease chargeable with rent previous to such notice.

10. During the free occupation of a run, and during the first year of a lease, the lawful occupant of the same will be allowed a right to cultivate ; but no claim for damages by trespass of stock will be admissible, unless the land trespassed upon shall have been properly fenced.

11. In all other respects the disposal and tenure of the Crown lands in the north and east districts will be governed by the provisions of the existing land regulations.

12. No protection or Government establishment will be guaranteed to the public, until deemed expedient by the Government.

By His Excellency's command,
FRED. P. BARLEE,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Form S.

Application to run Stock in the _____ District of Western Australia.

Names and Residence of Applicant.	Number of Persons in the proposed Establishment.	Name of Person in charge, and whether married or single.	Number and Description of Stock to be conveyed to the District.	Where Stock to be landed, if conveyed by Sea.	Remarks.
	Men		Horses, Mares, and Foals.		
	Women		Cattle and Calves.		
	Boys under 14				
	Girls under 14		Sheep and Lambs.		

I hereby apply for permission to depasture the above-mentioned stock, and their natural increase, in the _____ district of Western Australia, under the Regulations promulgated in a Government gazette notice, dated Perth, 23d December 1862, to which I undertake to conform.

Signature of Applicant _____

Date _____

To the Hon.
The Colonial Secretary,
Perth, Western Australia.

Approved,

_____ Governor.

Form T.

Application for a Free Stock Run in the _____ District of Western Australia.

Names and Residence of Applicant.	Names of Person in charge of the Establishment.	Particulars of Stock to be depastured.	Date of permission to convey Stock to the _____ district.

I hereby apply for a Free Stock Run of _____ acres of Crown land in the district of Western Australia from the _____ day of _____ 18___ to the _____ day of _____ 18____, in accordance with the published regulations for the occupation of the same. The position and boundaries are as follows:

Signature of Applicant _____

Date _____

To the Honourable
The Surveyor General,
Western Australia.

Application admissible.

_____ Surveyor General.

Approved,

_____ Governor.

Appendix No. 45.

Tasmania.

No. 22.—An Act for regulating the sale and disposal of waste lands of the Crown in the colony of Tasmania.

(18 September 1863.)

Preamble.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 56.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 36.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 104.

Whereas by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the 19th Victoria, chapter 56, the Acts of Parliament then in force respecting the disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in this colony were repealed, and it was enacted that it should be lawful for the legislature of this colony, by any Act or Acts to be passed from time to time, in the same manner and under the same conditions as were or might be by law required in respect of other Acts of the said legislature, to regulate the sale and other disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in the said colony: And whereas, in pursuance of the said recited Act of Parliament, divers Acts have from time to time been passed by the said legislature to regulate the sale and other disposal of the waste lands of the Crown in this colony: And whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said Acts, and also to make further provisions to regulate the sale and other disposal of the said waste lands: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Parliament assembled, as follows:

Land to be disposed of only according to Act.

1. The waste lands of the Crown in Tasmania shall be disposed of in the manner and according to the regulations hereinafter prescribed, and not otherwise.

Reserves for public purposes.

Public purposes for which land may be reserved or disposed of.

2. The Governor in Council may except from sale, and reserve to Her Majesty, or dispose of in such other manner as for the public interests may seem best, such lands as may be required for public roads or other internal communications, whether by land or water, or for purposes of irrigation or of military defence, or as the sites of places of public worship, schools, public libraries, museums, literary or scientific institutions, hospitals, or almshouses for aged or infirm poor, or as places for the interment of the dead, or places for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of any city, town, or village, or as the sites of public quays or landing-places on the sea-coast or shores of navigable streams, or for any other purpose of public safety, convenience, health, or enjoyment; and in every instrument by which any such land is disposed of for any of the said purposes such purpose shall be expressly stated, and such instrument shall contain a condition providing that the land shall be appropriated only to such purpose, and for the absolute forfeiture of the said land to Her Majesty upon breach of such condition, and upon such forfeiture the land so forfeited shall be disposable under this Act as waste land of the Crown; but no

Instrument disposing of land to contain clause of forfeiture on breach of condition.

such instrument for the disposal of any such land for any of the purposes above enumerated shall be executed or issued until after the expiration of sixty days' public notice, such notice to be published in the Gazette, of the application upon which it is proposed to dispose of such lands for any of such enumerated purposes.

Notice of proposed disposition to be published.

3. When any land has been reserved for public roads, streets, or other internal communication, and has not been used by the public for any of the purposes aforesaid, or is no longer required for any of such purposes, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the Gazette, revoke such reservation; and thereupon the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the consent of the Governor in Council, may at any time, not being less than sixty days from such revocation, sell such land as waste land of the Crown by private contract: Provided, however, that at any time within sixty days after the publication of such proclamation the Governor in Council may, if he sees fit, by counter proclamation, published in the Gazette, withdraw and rescind such revocation.

Certain reservations may be revoked.

Land regulations.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Governor in Council is hereby empowered from time to time to make and issue regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for the more effectual disposal of waste lands, and respecting any other matters and things whatsoever which may be requisite for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes of this Act: Provided that no such regulations shall be in force until they shall have been published in the Gazette.

Power for Governor in Council to make land regulations.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

5. The Surveyor-General for the time being shall be the Commissioner for the disposal of waste lands of the Crown under this Act, and shall be called "The Commissioner of Crown Lands."

Surveyor-General to be Commissioner of Crown Lands.

6. The Commissioner shall, in the execution of the powers vested in him by this Act, conform to such directions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor in Council.

Commissioner to conform to directions of Governor in Council.

7. The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to appoint one or more Deputy Commissioner or Commissioners of Crown Lands, and such Deputy Commissioners shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the commissioner or by the Governor in Council.

Deputy Commissioners of Crown Lands may be appointed.

Classification of lands.

8. The waste lands of the Crown shall be distinguished into three classes; the first class to be called town lands, the second class to be called agricultural lands, and the third class to be called pastoral lands; and within the first class shall be comprised all lands situate within the limits of any town, township, or village now existing, or that may be hereafter reserved by the government for such purpose, or within the distance of five miles

Lands to be distinguished into 3 classes; viz.—First-class, town lands.

Second class, agricultural lands.

from the nearest point of any part of the boundaries of either Hobart Town or Launceston ; within the second class shall be comprised all lands situate within the limits of any portions of the colony which the Governor in Council from time to time proclaims as agricultural divisions, or which the Commissioner, upon his own examination, or that of some person deputed by him for the purpose, or upon the report of a surveyor, deems suitable for cultivation, or which, after having been surveyed, are described in any notice by the Commissioner of sale of lands by auction as agricultural lands ; and within the third class shall be comprised all lands not comprised in the first class, and not being situate within any agricultural division, which the Commissioner, upon such examination or report as aforesaid, from time to time deems unsuitable for cultivation, regard being had to the locality and general nature and quality of the land, and to the existing circumstances of the colony at the time.

Third class, pastoral lands.

Governor in Council may proclaim agricultural divisions, and all lands in such divisions to be agricultural lands.

9. The Governor in Council is hereby empowered, from time to time, as it may appear expedient so to do, to proclaim any portions of the colony which are in the opinion of the Governor in Council suitable for settlement by industrious farmers, or suitable for cultivation, or for settlement in small lots only, as and to be agricultural divisions, and any such proclamation from time to time to alter or revoke ; and during the time that any such proclamation is in force no waste lands situate within the limits of any such agricultural division shall be sold or disposed of otherwise than as agricultural lands under this Act.

Lowest upset price.

Lowest upset price.

10. The lowest upset price of waste lands of the Crown in this colony not held or that have never been held under grazing licence is hereby fixed at five shillings per acre ; and for all other lands the lowest upset price shall be one pound per acre, until the said lands have been exposed for sale by public auction, and not having been sold have remained open for sale by private contract for the period of three months, in such manner as is herein-after provided in this Act for the sale of lands by private contract ; and if such lands as aforesaid, at the expiration of three months from the day they are exposed for sale by public auction, have not been sold by private contract, then the upset price of such lands may be lowered in such manner as is herein-after provided.

Sale by auction.

All waste lands may be sold by auction.
Town lands by auction only.

11. All waste lands of the Crown may be sold by public auction in the manner and subject to the conditions herein-after prescribed ; and town lands in the city of Hobart Town and town of Launceston, and within five miles thereof, shall be sold by public auction only, and not otherwise.

Lands sold by auction to be previously surveyed in lots.

12. All lands sold by auction shall previously to such sale be surveyed and delineated in the public charts of the colony in such lots as are subsequently offered and put up for sale.

13. Agricultural lands shall be put up for sale by auction in lots containing an area not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres each ; pastoral lands shall be put up for sale by auction in lots containing an area not exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres each. Agricultural lots not to exceed 320 acres ; pastoral lots not to exceed 1,280 acres.

14. Within three months and not less than one month next preceding the sale of any lands by auction, the Commissioner shall, by notice to be published in the Gazette, declare the time and place at which such auction will be held, and what are the lands to be offered for sale at such auction, and what are the upset prices at which they will be offered for sale ; and in every such notice the lands specified therein shall be distinguished into their proper classes, in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore contained ; and lithographed plans of the land intended to be sold, showing the several lots for sale, shall be sent by the Commissioner to the police office nearest to such land, or such place as he shall in such notice specify, for the use of intending purchasers ; and every person shall be entitled to receive one of such plans, upon application. Notice of sale by auction to be published.

15. Previously to the publication of such notice, the Commissioner shall make an estimate of what should be the upset prices of the lands to be specified in such notice, including in such estimate the cost of survey and of the grant deed ; and the Commissioner shall submit such estimate for the consideration of the Governor in Council ; and it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to vary such estimate, or to approve thereof ; and the upset prices named in such estimate, when so varied or approved, shall be the upset prices of the land to be specified in such notice ; and from time to time in any subsequent notice of the intended sale by auction of any lands which have been previously offered for sale by auction and not sold, the upset prices of such lands may be raised or lowered according to circumstances, in like manner as they were originally fixed : Provided that the upset price of any land shall never be fixed lower than the lowest upset price fixed by this Act, with the addition of the cost of survey and of the grant deed. Upset prices how to be ascertained.

16. No lands shall be sold at any such auction at a lower price than the upset price of such lands so fixed and advertised in the last preceding published notice of the intended sale by auction of such lands. Lands not to be sold at auction at less than advertised upset price.

Sale by private contract.

17. Town lands, not being within five miles of the city of Hobart Town or town of Launceston, and agricultural and pastoral lands, may be sold by private contract, upon the terms and subject to the conditions herein-after prescribed, and not otherwise. Town lands, agricultural and pastoral lands, may be sold by private contract, in certain cases.

18. Within twenty-one days after every sale by auction of town lands, not being within five miles of the city of Hobart Town or town of Launceston, and agricultural or pastoral lands, under this Act, and afterwards quarterly or oftener, if he thinks fit, and until the same lands are again put up for sale by auction, Such lands unsold at auction to be advertised in Gazette, and to be sold by private contract to the first applicant within One Year

after auction, and before the lands are again put up for sale by auction.

the Commissioner shall cause a list of all such lands as were put up for sale at such auction and not sold, with the upset prices at which they were put up at such auction, to be published in the Gazette, and shall prefix a notice that any person may purchase any of the said lots at such upset prices by private contract; and the Commissioner shall, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the first publication of such notice, sell any of such lots at the upset prices mentioned in the notice, by private contract, to any person who applies to purchase the same: Provided that if more than one application is made at the same time to purchase the same lot, such lot shall not be sold by private contract, but shall be again put up for sale by auction as soon as may be after such applications are made: Provided also, that such applications to purchase shall be made within one year next after the lands were last put up for sale by auction, and before the publication of any subsequent notice of sale thereof by auction.

Selection of land for purchase by private contract.

Right of selecting 320 acres for purchase by private contract.

19. Every person shall, upon application to the Commissioner, and subject to the provisions herein-after contained, have the right of purchasing by private contract, at the fixed price of one pound per acre, three hundred and twenty acres of land, in one or more lot or lots selected by the applicant: Provided that not more than one lot shall be selected for purchase or purchased under this section by any one person at any one time; and that in case of the selection or purchase of any second or subsequent lot under this section, the land so selected or purchased shall be adjoining to that previously selected or purchased: Provided also, that every sale of land made in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be void, and the land shall revert to the Crown, and any purchase money paid upon any such sale shall be forfeited: Provided further, that no person who has exercised his right of selection for purchase under the 19th section of "The Waste Lands Act," herein-after repealed, shall be entitled to purchase land under this section.

What lands are open to selection.

20. Such right of selection and purchase shall extend to all waste lands of the Crown, except land reserved for sale, town lands, and such land as may from time to time be under lease, or which having been leased has not reverted to the Crown prior to the first day of August 1863, and also such land as may from time to time be advertised for sale by auction: Provided that in the case of land under lease, or which having been leased has not reverted to the Crown prior to the first day of August 1863, the lessee may, subject to the restrictions contained in the previous section, upon the approval of the Governor in Council being obtained, exercise the right of selection and purchase from the land so leased.

Land to be surveyed;

and contract for purchase entered into.

21. The Commissioner shall, upon payment of the expense of surveying the same, to be fixed by him, cause every lot of land so selected for purchase to be surveyed; and after such survey the Commissioner and applicant shall mutually enter into a

contract for the sale and purchase of such land, at the price, on the terms, and subject to the conditions in this Act contained in relation to such sale of selected land.

Lots to contain not less than 40, or in heavily timbered lands than 10 acres.

22. No lot shall be selected for purchase or purchased which contains an area of less than forty acres, except in case of heavily timbered lands, when the Commissioner may, if he sees fit, permit a lot of not less than ten acres to be so selected for purchase and purchased: Provided that in any case in which a lot of less area than forty acres will complete the full area of three hundred and twenty acres authorized to be so selected for purchase and purchased by any one person, then such less area as will complete the full area of three hundred and twenty acres may be selected for purchase and purchased.

Parents may select land for infants.

23. The right of selection and purchase may be exercised on behalf of infants by their parents or guardians: Provided that the price of any land so selected for purchase and purchased on behalf of any infant shall be paid in cash, and not otherwise: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize or empower such parents or guardians to sell or dispose of any land so selected for purchase or purchased on behalf of such infants.

Past selections for infants valid.

24. All selections for purchase or purchases of any waste land heretofore made by or on behalf of infants shall be deemed valid.

Sales of selected lands to be subject to rules as to form, dimensions, &c. of lots.

25. All such sales by private contract of selected lands shall be effected in accordance with any rules respecting the form or figure of such lots or parcels, and the bearings and dimensions of the boundary lines thereof, with reference to the natural or other features or landmarks of the country or otherwise which may be prescribed by any such regulations as aforesaid.

Selected land to be surveyed before grant is issued.

26. Before the grant deed for the conveyance of any selected land purchased by private contract as aforesaid is executed or issued, and before possession of such land is given to the purchaser, the land selected and purchased shall be accurately surveyed, and the expense of the grant deed shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the said price of one pound per acre.

Conditions of payment of purchase money.

Payment of purchase money on sale by auction.

27. Upon the sale of any lands by auction, if the purchaser, at the time of sale, declares that he is desirous of being allowed credit, such credit shall be allowed on the terms herein-after mentioned; and unless the purchaser so declares that he is desirous of being allowed credit, he shall pay, in ready money, at the time of sale, a deposit of one-fifth of the price, and shall pay the residue of the price within one month next after the time of sale; and unless he pays such residue within such time the deposit shall be forfeited and the sale void, and the land shall revert to the Crown.

Payment of purchase money on sale by private contract.

28. Upon the sale of any lands by private contract, the purchaser shall, at his option, either pay the purchase money in ready money, or shall be allowed credit on the terms herein-after mentioned.

Terms of credit on sale of land by auction or private contract.

Premium for credit.

29. Upon the sale of any lands, whether by auction or by private contract, the terms of credit shall be as follows :—A sum equal to one fifth of the price shall be added thereto by way of premium for the allowance of credit, and the amount of the price and premium together shall become the purchase money of the land; and the purchaser shall pay a deposit of one fifth of such purchase money at the time of sale or signing the contract, as the case may be, and shall contract to pay, and shall pay, the residue of the purchase money by annual instalments of one tenth of the purchase money, the first instalment to be paid at the expiration of one year from the time of sale or signing of the contract, as the case may be.

Deposit of one fifth of purchase money.

Residue in annual instalments of one tenth.

On failure in payment of any instalment Commissioner to advertise the land for sale.

30. In all cases where land shall be or has been sold upon credit under the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the sale and disposal of waste lands of the Crown, whether by auction or by private contract, if default is made in the payment of any instalment of the purchase money, and the same is not paid within sixty days after it has become payable, the Commissioner shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after the expiration of the said period of sixty days, publish a notice in the "Gazette," and also at least once in a newspaper published in Hobart Town or in Launceston (as the land may be nearer one place or the other), that the land in respect of which such default has been made will be put up for sale by auction, specifying in such notice the day, time, and place at which such auction will be held, such day to be not less than sixty days from the date of the publication in the "Gazette" of the said notice.

If overdue instalment is not paid 14 days before the day fixed for sale, the land to revert to the Crown.

31. It shall be lawful for the person making default in payment of the purchase money of such land, at any time previously to the fourteenth day before the day specified for the sale of such land by auction, to pay such instalment of the purchase money as is then overdue, together with interest thereon at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, from the day on which the same became due to the day on which it is paid, and also such reasonable sum not exceeding twenty shillings as the Commissioner may demand for the cost of advertising such land for sale, and upon payment of the amount of such instalment, with such interest and costs as aforesaid, within the said time, no default shall be deemed to have been made by such person; but if such instalment, with such interest and costs, is not paid previously to the fourteenth day before the day specified for the sale of the said land by auction, then the deposit and all instalments previously paid in respect of the said land shall be forfeited, and the land shall be freed from the contract of sale, and shall revert to the Crown, subject to the provisions herein-after contained.

Land reverting to the Crown to be sold.

32. In case such land reverts to the Crown in manner lastly herein-before provided, the same shall be put up for sale by auction as waste land of the Crown, at the time and place so specified in the notice, at a price not less than the balance of purchase money remaining unpaid under the contract, together with the amount of the deposit, on condition of the purchaser

paying at the time of sale in ready money one fifth of the price, and the residue of the price within one month after the time of sale; and the Commissioner is hereby empowered, by himself or any person authorized by him in that behalf, to buy in such land at such sale at a price not exceeding the balance of the purchase money remaining unpaid under the contract, together with the amount of the deposit; and in case the land is sold at a price exceeding the balance of the purchase money remaining unpaid under the contract, together with the amount of the deposit, such balance and amount of deposit shall be retained by the Commissioner, and accounted for by him to the Colonial Treasurer as part of the Land Fund, and the overplus shall be paid by him into the Treasury, to the credit of the person having made default as aforesaid, who shall receive the same by virtue of a warrant of the Governor, upon application in that behalf made to the Governor by such person; and in case the land is so bought in as aforesaid the same shall become waste land of the Crown disposable under this Act as if no such contract had ever been made.

Commissioner may buy in the land at price not exceeding balance due and deposit.

If land realises more than balance due and deposit, the overplus to be paid to original purchaser.

33. Notwithstanding anything herein-before or in any contract of sale contained, it shall be lawful for the purchaser of any land upon credit as aforesaid, at any time during the period of credit allowed, and before default in payment of any instalment, to pay off the balance then remaining unpaid under such contract: Provided that in every such case a deduction shall be allowed in the sum added to the price of the land by way of premium for the allowance of credit proportionate to the then unexpired period of credit.

Purchaser may pay off at any time.

34. Nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the sale of any land on credit where the price is less than fifteen pounds.

No credit where price less than 15*l*.

35. In every case in which any instalment of the purchase money of any land purchased on credit from the Crown, containing more than three hundred and twenty acres, is due and unpaid at the time of the passing of this Act, or will become due before the 31st day of March next, the period of credit shall be deemed and taken to be extended to the said day; and in every case in which any instalment of the purchase money of any land purchased on credit from the Crown containing not more than three hundred and twenty acres is now due or shall become due on or before the 31st day of March next, credit for the instalments and all the remaining instalments of the purchase money of the said land shall, upon the application of the purchaser, be extended so that the said purchaser shall receive in the whole three years' additional credit upon the said purchase: Provided, however, that such purchaser shall pay to the Treasurer interest at the rate of six pounds per cent. per annum upon every instalment to which such extension of credit shall apply, such interest to be paid in advance: And provided also, that no more than one instalment with accruing interest shall be demanded in one year from a purchaser; and in every case in which such credit shall be extended as herein-before provided, no forfeiture shall be deemed to have occurred by reason of any default having

Period of credit extended in certain cases.

been made before the expiration of such extended credit, and the land shall not be deemed to have reverted to the Crown.

Land not alienable till paid for.

Purchaser not having paid the full price not to transfer his interest.

36. It shall not be lawful for any purchaser of waste lands of the Crown under this Act to assign or transfer his interest in the land purchased, without the consent in writing of the Commissioner, until the whole price of the land has been paid to the Crown; and every such assignment or transfer without such consent shall be void.

Interest of purchaser dying how disposed of.

37. Notwithstanding anything herein-before contained, every purchaser of waste lands may, before the whole price of the land purchased by him is paid, devise his interest in such land by his last will; and in case of his death intestate before the whole of the said price is paid, his interest in such land shall form part of his personal estate, and shall pass to his personal representative who shall be entitled to a grant thereof: Provided that the devisee or personal representative to whom the interest in the land of any such purchaser passes or is devised shall hold the same upon the conditions the land was subject to in the hands of the testator or intestate.

Grants for wharves and works of public utility.

Grants may be made for wharves, jetties, patent slips, and other works of public utility of land bordering on sea, and also of adjoining bed and soil of sea, &c.

38. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to alienate in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest, on such terms as to price and otherwise as the Governor in Council thinks fit, to any person, any land bordering on a navigable river, or on the sea or any part thereof, and also any adjoining portion of the bed and soil of such navigable river or of the sea, or any part thereof, for the purpose of constructing wharves, jetties, docks, or patent slips, or other works for the building or repair of ships, or any other works of public utility or convenience; and any such grant of any portion of the bed and soil of any navigable river or of the sea, or of any part thereof, shall confer a right to the exclusive use and occupation of the water covering the bed and soil granted during the continuance of such grant: Provided that no such grant shall be made so as to interfere with the right of access to a navigable river or to the sea, or any part thereof, by any person having an estate or interest in land bordering thereon, or on any Crown reserve along the margin thereof: Provided also, that no grant of any portion of the bed and soil of any navigable river or of the sea, or any part thereof, shall be made where it would injuriously affect or interfere with navigation: Provided further, that every such grant shall contain a clause in the nature of a condition of forfeiture in case of non-completion of the works for the purpose of the construction of which such grant is made within a period to be therein specified, or in case of the breach or nonperformance of any or either of the conditions to be contained in such grant: Provided, lastly, that in case any portion of the bed and soil of any navigable river or the sea, or any part thereof comprised in any such grant,

Such grant to confer right to exclusive use of water covering bed and soil.

No such grant to interfere with right of access to sea of neighbouring proprietor.

Not to affect navigation.

Clause of forfeiture on non-completion of works.

Land resumable if required for defence of colony.

is at any time deemed by the Governor in Council to be necessary for the purpose of the defence of the colony, it shall be lawful for the Governor or the Commissioner, or any person authorized by the Governor in that behalf, to enter thereupon, without suit, and upon such entry such grant shall become absolutely void.

Governor in Council may grant right of constructing watercourses across public reserves.

39. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to grant, for such estate or interest and at such price and on terms and conditions as the Governor in Council sees fit, to any person, the right of constructing and maintaining, across any land reserved by the Crown for the use of the public, along the margin of any river or stream, watercourses, for the purpose of irrigation, or for the purpose of conveying water to or from any mill or manufactory, and also the right of constructing upon any such reserve, or in the bed of any such river or stream, such works as may be necessary for the purpose of regulating the flow of water through such watercourses, and also the right of entering upon such reserves, from time to time, for the purpose of maintaining and repairing such watercourses and works (if any): Provided that no grant made under this Act shall extend to the obstruction or endangering of the navigation of any navigable water: Provided also, that every grant issued under the provisions of this Act shall contain a clause in the nature of a condition of forfeiture in case of non-completion of the works for the purposes of which such grant is made, within a period to be therein specified, in the event of the same not having been previously completed, or in case of the breach or non-performance of any or either of the conditions to be contained in such grant: Provided further, that the provisions of this section shall be deemed to include those cases in which the owner of any mill or manufactory has already constructed any watercourse and works across any such reserve for the purposes of such mill or manufactory, but has at present no legal title to the enjoyment of such watercourses and works.

Grant to contain clause of forfeiture on non-completion of works.

Provisions of section to include watercourses to existing mills.

Grant deed.

Lands to be conveyed by grant, provided purchase money first paid.

40. Under and subject to the various provisions herein contained, and any regulations made and published in manner aforesaid by the Governor in Council, the Governor is hereby authorized, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, to convey and alienate in fee simple, or for any less estate or interest, any waste lands of the Crown in this colony, which conveyances or alienations shall be made by deed of grant under the hand of the Governor and the public seal of the colony, and shall be enrolled and recorded in the Supreme Court of Tasmania, in the same manner as Crown grants have heretofore been accustomed to be enrolled and recorded, and shall be in such form as is at present used, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and being so made shall be valid and effectual to vest in possession in the grantee any such lands as aforesaid for any such estate or interest as by any such deed of grant is granted to him: Provided always,

that no such deed of grant shall be issued to any such purchaser until the whole of the purchase money for any such land has been fully paid: Provided also, that in the case of all lands (not being then the subject of a subsisting contract with the Crown for the alienation thereof) which remained unalienated from the Crown on the first day of July 1862, the Governor shall cause such grant to be issued in duplicate, which, when enrolled, shall be delivered to the Recorder of Title, who shall register and deal with the same in the manner provided by the Real Property Acts.

Leases.

The Commissioner may publish notice in the Gazette offering lands for lease for 14 years.

41. The Commissioner shall from time to time, with the consent of the Governor in Council, by notice published in the Gazette, offer to be let on lease for any term not exceeding fourteen years under the provisions of this Act such parcels of land, whether surveyed or not, as he thinks fit, describing with all practicable precision the locality and boundaries of such parcels, and stating the rent at which each parcel will be let; and such rent shall be fixed by the Commissioner according to the best estimate he is able to form, by examination or report of a surveyor, of the fair annual value of the land, subject to the following provisions:

If the land has been previously let or occupied under a depasturing licence within one year next preceding the date of the notice, the rent fixed shall not be less than at the rate of one pound for each one hundred acres:

If the land has not been previously occupied under a depasturing licence, within one year next before the date of the notice, the rent fixed shall not be less than ten shillings for each one hundred acres:

And the person whose application to rent any parcel of land mentioned in such notice on the terms therein stated is first received by the Commissioner shall be entitled to a lease of the same on the terms aforesaid, subject to any regulations for deciding between conflicting claims of different applicants to rent the same parcel of land as may be made by the Governor in Council in pursuance of the power herein-before in that behalf conferred.

Governor in Council may lease land for railways or tramways at peppercorn rent.

42. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to let to any person applying to rent the same any land which may be required for the purposes of constructing any railway or tramway at a peppercorn rent, for such term and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council may approve.

Commissioner may let selected pastoral land not previously occupied within a year, without notice published.

43. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, without the previous publication of such notice, to let to any person applying to rent the same, in lots or parcels containing not less than five hundred acres nor more than two thousand five hundred and sixty acres each, any pastoral lands selected by the applicant which have not been previously let or occupied under any depasturing licence within one year next pre-

ceding the date of the application, for any term not exceeding ten years, determinable as herein-after mentioned, at an annual rent of not less than one pound for each one hundred acres.

Every lease to be determinable by six months' notice if land required for sale.

44. The rent reserved by every lease granted under the foregoing provisions shall be payable half-yearly in advance on first day of February and the first day of August in each year; and if any lease commences or is determined during any half year, then a proportionate part only of such rent shall be paid by the lessee; and every such lease shall be determinable on nonpayment of the rent within one month after the same has become due, and shall also be determinable if the lot or parcel of land so demised is required for sale or for any public purpose, at any time during the term thereby granted, upon six months' previous notice for that purpose being given to the lessee or his agent or representative by the Commissioner, and upon the expiration of such notice the lease shall cease and be void: Provided that no such notice shall be given unless with the consent of the Governor in Council; and that such lessee shall be entitled, on the determination of his lease by such notice, to receive compensation out of the Land Fund for all fences, buildings, and permanent improvements which he may have put up or have made upon the lots or parcels of land so demised and resumed, such compensation to be ascertained by valuation in such manner as may be prescribed by such regulations as aforesaid; and the amount of such compensation shall be added to the price for the purchase of such lands, and shall be repaid to the Crown by the purchaser: Provided that no improvements shall be commenced after notice has been given to terminate the lease; and provided that were any land is or has been resumed by the Crown for sale, and having been exposed for sale remains unsold, the late lessee shall have the option of continuing to lease such land as if his lease thereof had not been determined, upon repayment by him of any compensation he may have received from the Crown.

Compensation to be paid out of Land Fund.

45. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant, to direct the Colonial Treasurer to pay the amount of such compensation from the Land Fund; and such Treasurer shall pay the amount mentioned in such warrant out of such fund, and shall in his accounts be allowed credit accordingly.

Certain lands may be leased for 14 years.

46. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to lease any island or part of any island for any term not exceeding fourteen years: Provided that the same shall be let by tender or public auction as the Commissioner sees fit, and that notice that the same will be so let shall be published in the Gazette at least thirty days before the day appointed for sending in such tenders, or for holding such sale by auction.

Notwithstanding lease surveyor may enter and survey land.

47. Notwithstanding any lease, it shall be lawful for a surveyor to enter upon the lands demised during the continuance of the term for the purpose of surveying the same.

Every lease determinable if rent in arrear for one month.

48. The rent reserved by every lease of any island, or part of an island, granted under the foregoing provisions, shall be payable yearly in advance, and every such lease shall be determinable on

nonpayment of the rent due within one month after the same has become due.

Leases to contain clauses, &c. prescribed by regulations.

49. Every lease made under the authority of this Act shall contain such clauses, covenants, and conditions as may in that behalf be prescribed by any such regulations as aforesaid.

Occupation licences.

Licence of occupation.

50. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to grant to any person a licence for the occupation, for any time not exceeding twelve months from the date thereof, of any agricultural or pastoral lands, on such terms and conditions as may be provided in that behalf by such regulations as aforesaid.

Licence to fell timber.

51. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to grant to any person a licence for felling, removing, and selling the timber growing on any agricultural or pastoral lands not leased, on such terms and conditions as may be provided in that behalf by such regulations as aforesaid.

Mineral lands.

Governor empowered to except defined area of Crown land from operation of Sect. 19.

52. It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, if he sees fit, from time to time, upon being satisfied that there is good and sufficient reason for believing that there are minerals on any waste lands of the Crown, by proclamation in the Gazette, to except any area of such lands described in such proclamation from the operation of section 19 of this Act, and any such proclamation, from time to time, in like manner, to revoke as to the whole or any portion of such area; and as to the area in respect of which any such proclamation is so revoked, the same may be dealt with as if it had never been included in any such proclamation.

Applications to purchase mineral Crown land may be refused.

53. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands to decline to accede to any application, or to enter into a contract, for the purchase of land under section 19 of this Act, in any case in which the land selected is known or supposed to contain minerals.

Mining leases may be granted.

54. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to grant leases for mining purposes, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years from the making of any such lease, of any portion of the waste lands of the Crown not exceeding eighty acres, if containing metalliferous rocks, and if containing coal not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, with right of renewal for a further period of fourteen years, by payment of a fine, and also in like manner to grant water rights and other easements for mining purposes, and to fix the amount to be paid by way of rent or royalty for the same respectively: Provided that every such lease and grant shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council shall see fit to impose.

Guano.

Regulations for taking guano.

55. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for the sale and removal of guano from waste lands of the Crown.

Agricultural areas.

56. The Governor in Council may, from time to time reserve from sale and proclaim as an agricultural area such land as he sees fit; and upon a road being made through such area to a main or cross road, the sea, or a navigable river, the said area shall be divided into lots respectively containing not more than one hundred and sixty acres, and having a frontage on such road. Agricultural areas may be proclaimed and divided into lots.

57. The Commissioner may cause the said lots from time to time to be let by public auction for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of not less than one shilling per acre, subject to such terms and conditions as to residence or otherwise as the Governor in Council sees fit to impose ; and every lease of any such lot shall contain a provision for the absolute forfeiture thereof in case the lessee fails to comply with any such terms or conditions as aforesaid, or with the provisions of this Act relating to such lot. Such lots may be let for 20 years by public auction.

58. No person shall be entitled to hold or be capable of holding more than one such lot at any one time : Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent a person being the holder of any such lot from taking and holding any second or subsequent lot which may descend or be devised to him, or to which he may become entitled by marriage. No person to hold more than one lot.

59. When any lot in any such agricultural area has been held for the said term of twenty years, and all rent for the same has been duly paid, and all the terms and conditions imposed by this Act or by the Governor in Council have been fully complied with, a grant of such land shall be issued to the person who was the holder of the said land at the expiration of the said period, or to his heir or devisee, without any cost or charge whatsoever. At expiration of 20 years grant to issue.

Unsettled lands.

60. That portion of the colony which is comprised within the following boundaries :— Portion of the colony to be deemed unsettled lands, and within the provisions of this Act.

Commencing at the confluence of the Arthur River with the sea, and bounded by the west coast of Tasmania to South-west Cape and by the south coast to South Cape, thence by a straight north-easterly line to the Trigonometrical Station on the top of Adamson's Peak, thence by a north-westerly line to the junction of the Picton and Huon rivers and continued until it strikes the Florentine river, thence by the Florentine River to its junction with the River Derwent and by the River Derwent north-westerly to its junction with the Guelph River, by the Guelph River to its source at Lake George, thence to the top of King William's Mount, thence to the south-west boundary of lot 2 now or lately leased to W. J. T. Clarke, and by that lot to a rivulet forming its north-west boundary, and by that rivulet to Lake Dixon, thence to the top of Mount Hugel, thence northerly to Lake Petrarch at its junction with the River

Cuvier, thence north-westerly to the top of Barn Bluff, and thence by a line north-westerly until it strikes the south-west angle of the Surrey Hills block belonging to the Van Diemen's Land Company, and by a line along the west boundary of that block until such line intersects the Arthur River aforesaid, and thence by that river to the point of commencement,

shall be called unsettled lands, and is herein-after referred to by that term, and may be disposed of in the manner and subject to the provisions herein-after contained, anything herein-before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Gratuitous grants in fee may be made of unsettled lands on certain conditions.

61. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, with the express authority in each case of the Governor in Council, to contract in writing with any person eligible under this section for the grant to him in fee simple, upon the performance of the conditions to be specified in such contract, of any unsettled lands, the quantity so to be contracted for not being less in each case than fifty acres nor more than one thousand acres ; every such contract to be made under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council, but in every case to be made in conformity with the following requirements :—

The person applying for a grant under this section shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is desirous of settling upon and cultivating the land applied for, and that he is possessed of capital equal in amount to one pound sterling for every acre of land applied for. Live stock, machinery, implements of husbandry, and other articles which may be applicable to agricultural purposes or to sawing timber, to be considered as capital :

Every such applicant shall make a solemn declaration before the Commissioner, or some person deputed by him, that he has not, nor has any person as trustee for him or on his behalf, entered into a contract for or obtained a grant of any land under this section ; and that he will not, until he has obtained a grant of the land contracted for, assign or dispose of his interest in the same without the consent in writing of the Commissioner :

And every such contract shall contain and embody as conditions precedent to the issue of a grant, in addition to such stipulations and conditions as may from time to time be provided by the Governor in Council, the conditions following :—

That the person contracting for the land shall, during a period of five years from the date of the contract, actually reside on some part of the land contracted for :

That during the said period of five years the person contracting for such land shall clear, fence, and bring into cultivation five acres at least for every fifty acres contracted, or shall erect or set up thereon buildings or machinery of the value of two hundred and fifty pounds for every such fifty acres.

If conditions not fulfilled the Commissioner may

62. In the event of such conditions not being fulfilled at the end of the said period of five years, the Commissioner shall be

entitled to resume possession of the land so contracted for; but in the case of a partial fulfilment of such conditions, then the Governor in Council may, if he thinks fit so to do, taking into consideration the circumstances of each case, either extend the time for the fulfilment of such conditions, or make an immediate grant of a portion of the lands so contracted for; the quantity to be so granted to be regulated by the extent to which, in the judgment of the Governor in Council, the conditions have been complied with.

resume the land, or in case of a partial fulfilment Governor in Council may extend time, or make grant of part of the land.

63. It shall not be lawful for the person contracting for any such land to assign or dispose of his interest in such land without the consent in writing of the Commissioner, and any such assignment or disposition without such consent shall be void: Provided that the contractor shall be entitled to appoint, by writing under his hand, the person who, in the event of his death before the issue of the grant, shall be entitled to elect, within one month after his decease, to assume possession of the lands upon the same terms and conditions as those under which the contractor was in possession of the same; and in the event of the person so appointed by such contractor not electing to assume possession of such lands, the Commissioner shall resume possession of the same, and they shall revert to the Crown.

Interest of contractor not to be assigned, but he may appoint person to take land in case of his death.

64. Upon the full performance of the conditions contained in any such contract, but not otherwise, the Governor shall by deed of grant convey and alienate in fee simple to the person with whom the contract was made, or in the event of his death during the continuance of the contract to the person so appointed by such deceased person as aforesaid, the land comprised in such contract.

Grant to issue on fulfilment of conditions.

65. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to let for a term of ten years at a peppercorn rent any unsettled lands in parcels not exceeding ten thousand acres, upon the terms following:—

Gratuitous leases for a term of years may be made of unsettled lands, on certain conditions.

The lessee of such lands shall enter into a covenant with the Commissioner, in addition to any covenants required by the regulations which may from time to time be issued by the Governor in Council, that the lessee will, within two years after the commencement of such term, stock the land demised with sheep or cattle, or both, in the proportion of fifty sheep or ten head of cattle, or a proportionate number of each, to every one thousand acres of the land demised, and that he will, during the continuance of the term, keep such stock upon the land during five months of every year of the said term:

Every such lease shall contain a proviso for re-entry by the Commissioner in the event of non-compliance with the covenants of the lease:

Every such lease shall contain a proviso or authority for the determination of the term granted at any time after the expiration of the first two years of the term upon six months' notice by the lessee; and that in the event of the determination of the term by the lessee at any time during the last three years of the same, he shall leave all improve-

ments effected by him on the land unimpaired ; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner at any time during the term, by giving six months' notice, to determine the lease in the event of the land being discovered to be auriferous ; and that in the event of the determination of the lease by the Commissioner as last aforesaid, then that the lessee shall be entitled to compensation for all fences and buildings erected, and all drainage formed, and for all reasonable improvements effected by such lessee ; the amount of such compensation in case of dispute to be settled by arbitration in the mode prescribed by "The Lands Clauses Act" for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, one arbitrator to be chosen by the lessee and one by the Commissioner.

Upon non-performance of conditions of lease land forfeited.

66. Upon the non-performance of any of the covenants or conditions in any such lease, or upon the expiration of any such notice, the lease shall be void, and the land shall revert to the Crown.

Interest in lease not to be assigned.

67. It shall not be lawful for the lessee to assign his interest in any such lease without the consent in writing of the Commissioner, but every such assignment without such consent shall be void, and the land shall thereupon revert to the Crown.

Not more than one lot of land to be granted or leased to the same person.

68. It shall not be lawful for the Commissioner to contract with the same person for a grant, or for the Governor to issue a grant, of more than one lot or parcel of land, or to let to the same person more than one lot or parcel of land under the provisions of this Act relating to unsettled lands ; and any contract, grant, or lease for a second or subsequent lot or parcel of land otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, which are not confined to unsettled lands only, shall be void, and the land comprised in such subsequent contract, grant, or lease shall revert to the Crown.

Commissioner may require proof that conditions of Act have been complied with.

69. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner, from time to time as to him seems necessary, to require proof that the conditions as to unsettled lands have been complied with by any person having contracted or hereafter contracting for land under section 61 of this Act, or now or hereafter being the lessee of land under section 57 of this Act ; and if in any case any such person refuses or neglects to prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the conditions of this Act applicable to the case have been complied with, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, upon the report of the Commissioner, to declare the contract or lease, as the case may be, to be void, and thereupon the land shall revert to the Crown, and the Commissioner shall resume possession of such land.

Subject to provisions of this Act as to unsettled lands other provisions of Act to apply to such land.

70. Subject to the provisions of this Act as to unsettled lands, the other provisions of this Act shall apply to such lands : Provided that the right of selection and purchase under section 19 of this Act shall, as to unsettled lands, be at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, and shall extend to an area of not more than six hundred and forty acres.

Deduction in premium may be allowed on pay-

71. In any case in which unsettled lands are sold upon credit, if the purchaser at any time during the period of credit allowed,

and before default in payment of any instalment of the purchase-money, pays off the balance of purchase money then remaining unpaid, a deduction shall be allowed in the sum added to the price of the land by way of premium for the allowance of credit proportionate to the then unexpired period of credit. ment of purchase money during period of credit.

72. Every holder of land under section 61 of this Act shall have the right of purchasing such land at the fixed price of ten shillings per acre, under the terms herein-before contained in reference to the purchase of lands at any time before the expiration of his contract under the aforesaid section. Holders of land under Sect. [60] (61) may purchase same.

Lands held under pre-emptive right regulations.

73. In every case where any person in pursuance of the regulations for the disposal by sale and licence of waste lands of the Crown dated the 3d day of July 1848, and published in the "Gazette" on the 4th day of the same month, and of certain additional regulations dated the 1st day of November 1851, and published in the "Gazette" on the 4th day of the same month, selected land for future purchase, and the period within which the purchase-money for such land is by the said regulations required to be paid has already expired, or will expire before the 31st day of March next, the period for the payment of such purchase-money is hereby extended to that day; and no person shall be deemed to have failed to comply with the said regulations by reason only of his not having paid his purchase-money before the said day, or by reason of his having occupied the said land by his servants only. Where credit has expired time for payment extended to 31st March 1864.

74. Every person who, having selected land for purchase under the said regulations, has complied with the terms and conditions thereof, so far as the same relate to the annual payments required to be made by such person to the Crown, shall be entitled to purchase the same upon the terms contained in the provisions of this Act relating to the purchase of land on credit. Persons who have complied with the regulations may purchase on credit.

75. Every person who, having selected land for purchase under the said regulations, and who personally occupies and has his homestead on the land so selected, shall be entitled, at any time before the thirty-first day of March next, or before the purchase money for the said land becomes payable, to an extension of his lease upon the original conditions during a term not exceeding three years, paying annually interest on the purchase money in advance at the rate of six per cent. per annum instead of any rent thereon: Provided always, that every such person as avails himself of the proposed extension shall forfeit all right to the further occupation of land under the quiet enjoyment right. Persons who have personally occupied land held under pre-emptive right regulations entitled to extension of credit for three years.

76. If any person, in addition to the land so selected by him for purchase, has the quiet enjoyment right, under the said regulations, of other land adjoining thereto, then such other land shall, from and after the signing of the contract for the purchase on credit of the land so selected, be absolutely discharged from In case of selected land being purchased on credit, land held under quiet enjoyment to be thereafter

held under an Occupation Licence.

and cease to be affected by the said regulations, and shall be deemed to be held by such pre-emptive rightholder under an occupation licence only, in accordance with the provisions of this Act relating to such licences.

Contracts, &c. to be made with the Commissioner.

Contracts, &c. to be made with Commissioner.

77. All contracts for the sale of waste lands, and all leases and licences of such lands under this Act, shall be made by and with the Commissioner, who shall be described in such cases by the name of "The Commissioner of Crown Lands," without otherwise naming him; and every such contract, lease, or licence shall be valid and effectual notwithstanding any change in the person who is the Commissioner, and may be enforced by and against the Commissioner for the time being.

Resumption of land on forfeiture, &c.

Upon forfeiture, &c. land to revert to Crown and become waste.

78. In case any grant, contract, lease, licence, or other agreement whatsoever under this or any former Act in respect of any waste land of the Crown becomes void or is determined, or in case any land granted or disposed of in any manner under this or any former Act reverts or becomes forfeited to the Crown, the land comprised in any such grant, contract, lease, or licence, or so forfeited, shall immediately be disposable under this Act as waste lands of the Crown; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, or any person authorized by him, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to enter upon any such land, without suit.

Summary remedy for dispossessing persons in unlawful occupation of Crown land.

79. Where the Commissioner is by this or any former Act authorized to resume or enter upon any land under this Act, and any person obstructs the Commissioner or any person authorized by him in that behalf in resuming such land or entering thereupon, or remains in the unlawful occupation of such lands, or where any person is in the unlawful occupation of any waste lands of the Crown, and has not quitted the same upon being required by the Commissioner so to do, or has erected any fence or other thing upon such land, and has not taken down and removed the same upon being required by the Commissioner so to do, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Commissioner, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner, with the consent of the Governor in Council, to issue under his hand a warrant addressed to the sheriff, requiring him in Her Majesty's name forthwith to dispossess and remove every such person from any such land, and to take possession of the same in the name of Her Majesty, or to take down and prostrate any such erection; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to carry such warrant into execution according to the tenor and exigency thereof, and all constables shall, on being required so to do by the authority of the sheriff, aid and assist in the execution of such warrant; and no action shall be maintainable against the sheriff for anything done by him in accordance with the tenor or exigency of

the warrant which may be lawfully necessary for carrying the same into execution; but in case any such warrant is issued unlawfully, an action on the case may be brought against the Commissioner: Provided that nothing herein-before contained shall extend to any person having occupied lands without interruption for the space of twenty years.

Any person obstructing Commissioner or sheriff liable to a penalty of 50*l.*

80. Any person who unlawfully obstructs the Commissioner or any person by him authorized in that behalf, in resuming any such land, or making any such entry as aforesaid, or who obstructs the sheriff or any person assisting in the execution of any such warrant, shall for every such offence forfeit a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, upon conviction in a summary way before two or more justices of the peace; and no such conviction shall be removable by certiorari or otherwise into the Supreme Court.

Protection of persons dispossessing unlawful occupiers.

Limitation of actions.

Notice of action.

General issue.

Tender of amends.

Costs.

81. No action shall be brought for anything done under this Act in relation to the resuming or entering upon lands, or the issue or execution of any such warrant as aforesaid, unless within three months after the fact committed, nor unless notice in writing of such action and the cause thereof is given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action; and the defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and the plaintiff shall not recover in such action if tender of sufficient amends has been made before action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money has been paid into Court; and if a verdict is given for the defendant, or the plaintiff is nonsuited or discontinues his action, or if judgment is given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs as between attorney and client; and though a verdict be given against the defendant, the plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant unless the judge who tries the case certifies his approbation of the action and of the verdict.

Actions on contracts by and against Commissioner.

Actions by and against Commissioner.

82. Any action, suit, or other proceeding at law or in equity in respect of any contract, lease, or other agreement whatsoever, entered into by or with the Commissioner under the provisions of this Act, may be commenced and prosecuted by or against "The Commissioner of Crown Lands" for the time being as the plaintiff or defendant therein, as the case may be, without otherwise naming him; and "The Commissioner of Crown Lands" for the time being shall recover or be liable to, as the case may be, the damages and costs of any such action, suit, or other proceeding.

No action abate by death, &c. of any Commissioner.

83. No such action, suit, or other proceeding by or against the Commissioner shall abate or be affected by reason of the death, resignation, removal, or new appointment of any such Commissioner, but the same may be continued in the same manner against the Commissioner for the time being as if no such change had taken place; and the production of the Gazette containing the notification of the appointment of any person as

Surveyor-General shall be sufficient primâ facie evidence that the person therein mentioned is the Commissioner of Crown Lands under this Act for the time being.

Regulations.

Regulations, how altered.

84. Whenever the Governor in Council is, by any of the provisions of this Act, empowered to make regulations, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time by any subsequent regulations to repeal, alter, or amend the same; and all such regulations shall be published in the "Gazette," and shall take effect from the date of such publication, unless otherwise provided in such regulations; and in all legal proceedings the production of the "Gazette," containing any such regulations, shall alone be sufficient primâ facie evidence that such regulations have been duly made, and the onus of proving the contrary shall in every case be on the person disputing the validity of such regulations.

To be published in the Gazette.

Existing rights saved.

Rights under existing contracts saved.

85. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect any contract lawfully made with respect to any waste lands of the Crown before the passing of this Act.

Road fund.

One fourth of proceeds of waste lands to form a Road fund.

86. One-fourth part of all monies which may be received after the first day of January next for or on account of purchase money, rent, or licence fees payable in respect of waste lands of the Crown shall be set apart and form a fund for the construction of roads, bridges, tramways, jetties, and wharves.

Appropriation of the Road fund.

87. The said fund shall be applied to assisting the several road districts in the island, with a contribution therefrom of an amount equal to sixpence for every shilling raised in such district by assessment for road purposes; and the Colonial Treasurer shall pay the same upon the warrant of the Governor, to be issued for that purpose; and the balance of such fund shall be paid and applied for the purposes mentioned in section 85, in such manner as may be provided by regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council, in the several police and municipal districts from which the said fund is derived.

Repeal of existing Acts.

Acts repealed.

88. The several Acts set forth in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, except as to anything done before the commencement of this Act, and all grants, leases, licences, and contracts made or entered into, and all things done under the authority or in pursuance of the said Acts hereby repealed, shall be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not passed, and shall be

regulated and governed by the said Acts, except so far as is otherwise provided herein.

Construction.

89. In the construction of this or any other Act relating to waste lands of the Crown the following words shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them, unless there is something in the context repugnant to such construction: Construction.

"Waste Lands of the Crown" shall mean any lands in the colony which are or may become vested in the Crown, and have not been and are not dedicated to some public use: "Waste Lands."

"Lands" or "Land" shall mean waste lands of the Crown: "Lands."

"The Commissioner" shall mean the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being under this Act: "The Commissioner."

"Surveyor" shall mean a surveyor employed under the government by the Surveyor General for the time being, whether by contract or otherwise, in the survey of waste lands of the Crown. "Surveyor."

90. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October next. Commencement of Act.

Short Title.

91. In referring to this Act it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Waste Lands Act, 1863." Short Title.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
21 Victoria, No. 33. -	The Waste Lands Act -	The whole Act.
23 Victoria, No. 19. -	The Waste Lands Act, No. 2.	The whole Act.
25 Victoria, No. 8. -	The Waste Lands Act, No. 3.	The whole Act.
26 Victoria, No. 6. -	The Waste Lands Act, No. 4.	The whole Act.
26 Victoria, No. 4. -	The Mineral Lands Act -	The whole Act.
21 Victoria, No. 34. -	The Unsettled Lands Act -	The whole Act.
23 Victoria, No. 20. -	The Unsettled Lands Act, No. 2.	The whole Act.
24 Victoria, No. 11. -	The Unsettled Lands Act, No. 3.	The whole Act.

Appendix No. 46.

New Zealand.

Conditions upon which lands in the Waikato country in the province of Auckland will be granted to Volunteer Militia settlers, military and naval settlers, and settlers generally.

Volunteer Militia Settlers.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Auckland, 3rd August 1863.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following conditions upon which land situated in the Waikato district will be granted to Volunteer Militiamen in the province of Auckland.

Alfred Domett.

Conditions upon which land in the Waikato country in the province of Auckland will be granted to volunteer militiamen willing to perform the after-mentioned military services :

1. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Governor, and must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness for the service as such officer shall require.

2. Each accepted applicant will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.

3. He will be enrolled and required to serve in the militia in the province of Auckland, and will be entitled to pay, rations, and allowances accordingly, until he is authorized by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from "actual service."

4. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.

5. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments and 100 farm sections.

6. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.

7. A town will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade, in one acre allotments.

8. Farms will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm sections allotted to each will be according to his rank in the militia :

For a	Field officer	400 acres.
,,	Captain	300 ,,
,,	Surgeon	250 ,,
,,	Subaltern	200 ,,
,,	Sergeant	80 ,,
,,	Corporal	60 ,,
,,	Private	50 ,,

9. Every settler under these conditions, who upon being relieved from actual service receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.

10. Priority of choice for each rank will be determined by lot.

11. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations free of cost for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to Her Majesty's troops. He will be allowed to retain possession as a militiaman of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use according to militia regulations.

12. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his enrolment under these conditions to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year, without the leave of the Governor first obtained.

13. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other militiamen; and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such within the province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.

14. On the expiration of three years from his enrolment, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him, and will thenceforth be subject only to the same militia services as other colonists.

15. Any settler will be permitted to dispose of his land to any person approved of by the Government, and such person undertaking to be subject to the same liabilities will be entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.

16. In case of the death of any settler before he shall have become entitled to his Crown grant, the land to which he is entitled will be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint, or it may be taken by the Government for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

Form of Declaration and Agreement.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SETTLERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Auckland, 3d August 1863.

His excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following conditions upon which land situated in the Waikato district will be granted to military and naval settlers.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Conditions upon which land situate in the Waikato country in the province of Auckland will be granted to military and naval officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, marines, and seamen of Her Majesty's service, who may be desirous of becoming settlers willing to perform the after-mentioned military services:

1. Every non-commissioned officer, private, marine, and seaman must produce to an officer appointed by the Governor a certificate from the officer under whom he may have served, of good conduct, and also a certificate from a surgeon approved of by the Governor, of good health and general fitness for the service.

2. Every settler will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.

3. He will be enrolled according to his rank in the army or navy, and required to serve in the militia, and he will be entitled to pay, rations, and allowances accordingly, until he is authorized by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from "actual service."

4. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.

5. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments and 100 farm sections.

6. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected at the expense of the Government.

7. A town will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.

8. Farms will be laid out around, or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the army,—

To a Field officer	400 acres.
„ Captain	300 „
„ Surgeon	250 „
„ Subaltern	200 „
„ Sergeant	80 „
„ Corporal	60 „
„ Private	50 „

And like quantities to corresponding ranks in the navy.

9. Every settler under these conditions will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.

10. Priority of choice for each rank will be determined by lot.

11. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations free of cost for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to Her Majesty's troops. He will be allowed to retain possession as a militiaman of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use according to militia regulations.

12. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his enlistment in the militia to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year, without the leave of the Governor first obtained.

13. During such three years he will be liable to be exercised as a militiaman; and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler shall be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such in the province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.

14. On the expiration of three years from his enrolment, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him, and will thenceforth be subject only to the same militia services as other colonists.

15. In the case of any officer or man who shall have served in the present war, the three years will be allowed to be reckoned from the day on which such service commenced.

16. Any settler will be permitted to dispose of his land to any person approved of by the Government; and such person undertaking to be subject to the same liabilities will be entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.

17. In case of the death of any settler before he shall have become entitled to his Crown grant, the land to which he is entitled will be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint; or may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions or for any other purpose, but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

Form of Declaration and Agreement.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

SETTLERS GENERALLY.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Auckland, 3rd August 1863.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following conditions upon which land situated in the Waikato country in the province

of Auckland will be granted to settlers willing to perform the after mentioned military services.

ALFRED DOMETT.

Conditions upon which land in the Waikato country in the province of Auckland will be granted to settlers willing to perform the after-mentioned military services :—

1. No man above the age of 40 years will be accepted, and every applicant will be subject to an examination by an officer appointed by the Governor, and must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness for the service, as such officer shall require.

2. Each accepted applicant will be provided, at the expense of the Government, with a passage to Auckland. Before embarkation he will be required to sign a declaration and agreement to the effect that he understands and will be bound by and fulfil these conditions.

3. On arrival at Auckland, the men will be enrolled in the militia for service in the province and formed into companies ; constituted as nearly as may be as follows :—

1 Captain,
1 Subaltern,
5 Sergeants,
5 Corporals,
100 Privates.

4. Each man according to his rank will be entitled to pay, rations, and allowances until he is authorized by the Government to take possession of his land, when he will be relieved from "actual service."

5. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government.

6. Each settlement will comprise not less than 100 town allotments and 100 farm sections.

7. A stockade on the most eligible site in each settlement will be erected as the expense of the Government.

8. A town will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the stockade in one acre allotments.

9. Farms will be laid out around or as near as conveniently may be to the town. The size of the farm section allotted to each will be according to his rank in the militia.

For a	Field Officer	400 acres.
„	Captain	300 „
„	Surgeon	250 „
„	Subaltern	200 „
„	Sergeant	80 „
„	Corporal	60 „
„	Private	50 „

10. Every settler under these conditions, who upon being relieved from actual service receives a certificate of good conduct, will be entitled to one town allotment and one farm section.

11. Priority of choice for each rank will be determined by lot.

12. After taking possession he will be entitled to receive rations free of cost for twelve months, upon the same scale as supplied to Her Majesty's troops He will be allowed to retain possession as a militiaman of his arms and accoutrements, and he will be supplied with ammunition for use according to militia regulations.

13. No settler after taking possession will be permitted during the first three years after his enrolment in the militia to absent himself from his settlement for more than one calendar month in any one year, without the leave of the Governor first obtained.

14. During such three years he will be liable to be trained and exercised as other militiamen ; and whenever a portion only of the militia shall be called out for actual service, each settler will be deemed to be a volunteer militiaman, and will be required to serve as such within the province. During such service he will be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances as other militiamen.

15. On the expiration of three years from his enrolment, each settler, having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown grant of the town allotment and farm section allotted to him, and will thenceforth be subject only to the same militia services as other colonists.

16. Any settler will be permitted to dispose of his land to any person approved of by the Government ; and such person undertaking to be subject to the same liabilities will be entitled to the same privileges as the settler whose place he takes.

17. In case of the death of any settler before he shall have become entitled to his Crown grant, the land to which he is entitled will be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint ; or it may be taken for the location of another settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose, but the value thereof in such latter case will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

Form of Declaration and Agreement.

I do hereby declare that I fully understand the "conditions" hereunto annexed, and I do engage and agree to be bound thereby, and punctually on my part to fulfil all the terms thereof.

Note.—The pay of the militia and volunteers serving in the province of Auckland is as follows :—

Captains	- - -	11*s.* 7*d.* per diem.
Lieutenants	- -	6*s.* 6*d.* „
Ensigns	- - -	5*s.* 3*d.* „
Sergeants	- - -	3*s.* 6*d.* „
Corporals	- -	3*s.* „
Privates	- - -	2*s.* 6*d.* „

with rations and other allowances.

Appendix No. 47.

Mauritius.

Ordinance No. 16 of 1862.

W. Stevenson.—Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius and its dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

An Ordinance to authorize engagements of Indian immigrants to be made for five years, and to declare and amend, in certain other respects, the law regarding Indian immigrants in the Colony. [22nd April 1862.]

Whereas it is expedient to authorize engagements of Indian immigrants to be made for five years, and to declare and amend, in certain other respects, the law regarding Indian immigrants in this colony :—

Be it therefore enacted by his excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows :

Intending employers to make requisitions.

I. Requisitions by persons in Mauritius wishing to introduce or engage immigrants from India shall in future be framed in terms of Schedule A. hereto annexed, and shall be made alternatively for male immigrants to be engaged in India to serve the requisitionists, or for male immigrants to be allotted to requistionists in Mauritius.

Requisitionists to give bond and find sureties.

II. Every such requisiition shall be accompanied by a bond in the form and terms of Schedule B. hereto annexed, which shall be signed by the requisitionist and two sureties, on whose sufficiency the Protector of Immigrants for the time being shall determine.

Requisitions to remain in force for specified time.

III. Every such requisition shall remain in force for the period of twelve months, and no longer, from its date to the date of any contract passed in India in execution thereof.

Provided that any requisitionist may stipulate that his requisition shall remain in force for any shorter period to be specified by him.

Immigrant held introduced at the expense of requisitionist.

IV. Any immigrant who shall be engaged or allotted to any person in terms of any such requisition shall be held to have been introduced into the colony at the expense of the requisitionist, who shall be bound in the first instance to repay to the government the whole expense of introduction of such immigrant, and other incidental expenses, including the proportional expense of introducing females. Any sums on these accounts which may be recovered from any substituted or other employer of the immigrant shall be applied towards extinction or diminution of such obligation to repay.

Immigrant to be taken bound by contract in India.

V. Every male immigrant leaving India to come to Mauritius for hire shall before leaving India either be engaged to an employer named in his contract, or shall be taken bound to serve an employer to whom he shall be allotted by the Protector of Immigrants, on his arrival at Mauritius.

Such contract to be for five years, and in specified form.

VI. Every such immigrant shall, in India, sign a contract either in the terms and form of Schedule C., or in the form of Schedule D., hereto annexed, according as it may be necessary for him to enter into a special contract to serve an individual employer therein named, or a contract with the government of Mauritius to serve any employer to whom he may be allotted by this government ; and in either case the contract to be so signed shall, *inter alia,* bind him to a service for five years.

Immigrant to serve new proprietor of estate on its being transferred.

VII. If, after the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation, the estate on which any immigrant shall be engaged to work shall be sold, alienated, succeeded to, or transferred to another person during the currency of the contract, the immigrant shall be bound to perform all the conditions of the contract to the new proprietor of the estate, who, in like manner, shall be held bound to perform the stipulations thereof incumbent upon the employer.

The provisions in this article shall only apply to such contracts in which they shall be embodied.

Former proprietor to be freed from contract on certain conditions.

VIII. Upon any new proprietor being substituted under a contract, in terms of the foregoing provisions, the former employer will be entitled to be freed from the obligations incumbent on him by the contract, provided that he shall satisfy the stipendiary magistrate of the district that the immigrant will not suffer thereby, and provided that all arrears of wages be paid before the former proprietor shall be so liberated.

Law as to obligations of immigrants on transfer of estates declared.

IX. The provisions in the last preceding articles are without prejudice to any obligation incumbent on any immigrant by the law now existing, and more especially without prejudice to the obligation under which it is hereby declared every immigrant labourer lies to perform his contract of service, notwithstanding any transfers or sales, one or more, of the estate upon which he agreed to work; provided always that in such case the original employer, or any employer substituted to him in terms of any law existing at the time, shall remain bound to perform the stipulations of such contract incumbent upon him.

Contract may be transferred.

X. Any immigrant under written contract may have his contract transferred to any other employer for the residue of its term ; provided the transfer be made by the stipendiary magistrate, with the consent of the immigrant and the then present and future employers.

Female immigrants may be engaged.

XI. Female immigrants from India may be engaged either in India or in Mauritius, upon contracts, in the terms of Schedule F.; provided that they shall only be employed in such lighter kind of labour as they may be fitted for, and also provided that no such contract be for a longer period than one year.

Protector of immigrants and stipendiary magistrates may modify such engagements.

XII. It shall be lawful to the Protector of Immigrants, or the stipendiary magistrate of the district, to modify, and, if necessary, to suspend the contract of any female who shall be unable to perform the conditions thereof, on account of family or domestic duties, or of advanced pregnancy.

Every such modification or suspension shall be made on terms equitable for both parties, and shall be endorsed, by the Protector or the stipendiary magistrate, on the contract.

Immigrants to be lodged and fed during sickness, for a certain time.

XIII. Any Indian immigrant who shall be incapaciated by sickness from labour during his contract shall be entitled to lodging, food, as well as medical care, at the expense of his employer, during such incapacity.

Old immigrants tickets issuable by stipendiary magistrates.

XIV. Every immigrant who shall have completed or redeemed his industrial residence, or who shall have been released therefrom, shall forthwith be entitled to receive from the stipendiary magistrate of his district an old immigrant's ticket, in the form of Schedule G., hereunto appended.

Protector may issue new immigrants tickets to immigrants without papers.

XV. It shall be lawful to the Protector of Immigrants to issue to any persons who he shall be satisfied are Indian immigrants, and who shall not be able to show that they are not bound in industrial residence in the colony, tickets in the form of Schedule H.

Such persons to serve as new immigrants.

XVI. All persons receiving such tickets, shall be dealt with on the same footing as new immigrants, subject to allotment as at the date of their several tickets, but without prejudice to their being entitled to relief from any burden consequent thereon, upon showing that they had previously completed the whole or part of their industrial residence in the colony.

The rules existing at the time as to allotments may be applied to all immigrants receiving such tickets, and also to all new immigrants whose contracts of service shall be broken on account of any misconduct on their part.

Protector or his deputy empowered to visit hospitals and estates, &c.

XVII. It shall be lawful for the Protector of Immigrants, at any time, either personally or by any person deputed by him in writing, in terms of Schedule I., to enter and inspect any asylum, hospital, school, camp of laborers, or other establishment of any kind in which Indian immigrants are received, and also to enter upon any estate or premises (except private dwelling-houses) in which any immigrant is employed or located, and to investigate the condition and state of any immigrants who may be therein respectively.

He shall also be entitled to require any immigrants in any such places respectively to be brought before him, or the person whom he shall depute as aforesaid, upon any such visit.

Any person who shall obstruct or molest the Protector of Immigrants or his deputy aforesaid in the performance of the said duty shall, on conviction before the stipendiary magistrate of the district, be condemned to a fine not exceeding 20*l.* sterling, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month.

Punishments for unlawful absence.

XVIII. Any immigrant who shall unlawfully absent himself from work shall (besides losing his claim to wages and allowances during such absence) forfeit to his employer one halfpenny for each shilling of his monthly wages, for each day of absence.

This forfeiture may be applied by the employer in the first instance, but subject to his justifying the same to the stipendiary magistrate, in the event of the immigrant complaining that his wages have not been fully paid.

Instead of the forfeiture herein-before mentioned, the immigrant shall be liable, on complaint by his employer, to be sentenced by the stipendiary magistrate of his district to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen days, or (at the option of the employer) to a prolongation of the contract equivalent to the time of absence.

Every immigrant sentenced to prolongation of his service shall be entitled to redeem such prolongation by paying to his employer at the rate of 6*s.* sterling for every calendar month thereof.

Punishments for absence not incurred if employer has not performed his part of the contract.

XIX. No such forfeiture, imprisonment, or prolongation respectively, as in the last preceding article provided, shall be incurred if the wages of the immigrant shall have been unpaid for any period longer than two calendar months before his absences, or if more than two calendar months shall have elapsed between the immigrant's return from such absence and the application of the forfeiture, or lodging of the complaint against him, as the case may be.

Further, no such forfeiture, imprisonment, or prolongation shall apply if the employer shall have refused an application for payment of the wages lawfully due to the immigrant before the time of such absence.

Prolongation of contracts to be treated as part of contracts.

XX. In the case of any service being prolonged as herein aforesaid, the extent of prolongation shall be endorsed on the immigrant's contract and ticket, and during such prolongation he shall be subject to all the conditions of his contract, and to the punishment by this Ordinance provided in case of unlawful absence.

Punishments for fraudulently obtaining, &c. tickets of immigrants.

XXI. The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall be incurred by any one—

Who shall obtain or attempt to obtain an old immigrant's ticket, or a duplicate old or new immigrant's ticket, by means of false pretences ;

Who, being in possession of an old or new immigrant's ticket not intended for himself, shall, for any purpose whatever, personify the immigrant therein designed ;

Who shall use as his own, and for any purpose whatever, an immigrant's ticket designed for another person ;

Who shall give up, either temporarily or permanently, to any one, any immigrant's ticket in his possession, in order that the same may be used for any fraudulent purpose ;

Who shall aid or abet, counsel or assist, any person in committing any of the foregoing offences ;

The stipendiary magistrate within whose jurisdiction any of these offences shall have been committed, shall have jurisdiction to try the same, and to adjudge and impose the punishment therefor.

Recovery of sums due for introduction of immigrants.

XXII. All sums due to government under any bonds which shall have been executed in virtue of the provisions of Ordinance No. 5. of 1849, and all sums due to government for the introduction, engagement, or allotment of any new immigrant whatever, shall be recoverable in any district court in which the

party liable to the same shall have his domicile at the time ; notwithstanding that the amount of any such debt aforesaid may be beyond the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts.

In case of such debt being due upon any bond, the district magistrate shall entertain and proceed in the cause, and shall give judgment in the same respectively, upon receiving a written application from the Protector of Immigrants for the time being, without its being necessary for any person or officer to attend the district court in such cause.

Employer may have servant released in certain cases.

XXIII. Any employer shall be entitled, on application to the stipendiary magistrate of the district, to obtain the release of any immigrant in his service who shall have been imprisoned on his complaint for any act or non-feasance not involving a breach of the peace or of the public law of the colony.

Governor empowered to make regulations.

XXIV. It shall be lawful to the Governor in Executive Council from time to time to make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance, and from time to time to alter the same ; and all such regulations, on being published in the Government Gazette, shall have the same effect as if they had been contained verbatim herein ; provided that they are not inconsistent with the spirit and meaning of any of the provisions hereof.

Repeal of existing laws.

XXV. The following laws, viz. :

Art. 3. of Ordinance 21 of 1854, Ord. 65 of 1860, are hereby repealed ; Ord. 30 of 1858 is hereby repealed in so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, but reserving the operation of the said laws in so far as they regard any right or interest which shall have been acquired under the same.

XXVI. This Ordinance shall come into operation on a day to be hereafter fixed by proclamation.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this twenty-second day of April, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

C. M. DE JOUX,
Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

FELIX BEDINGFELD,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

REQUISITION.

I, the undersigned requisitionist, request the Protector of Immigrants to take the steps required by law for obtaining for me from the presidency of male immigrants (*specially engaged in India to be employed by me, or to be allotted to me on their arrival at Mauritius for employment, as the case may be,*) as on the estate, in the district of

I undertake to give to each immigrant who shall engage with me in virtue of this requisition the wages and allowances following (*or the wages and allowances fixed by the government scale in force at the time of engagement, as the case may be*).

Proper lodging and medical care shall also be furnished by me to the said immigrants.

I appoint *A.B.* my special agent, (*or I appoint no special agent, as the case may be*).*

C.D.,
Requisitionist.

The above requisition has been received by me, this day of 186 .

E.F.,
Protector of Immigrants.

SCHEDULE B.

Requisitionist's Bond.

A.B. of (*dwelling place, and profession or calling*)
C.D. of (*do.* *do.*)
and *E.F.* of (*do.* *do.*) hereby jointly and severally promise and bind themselves towards the Protector of Immigrants, on behalf of the government of Mauritius, as follows :

The said *A.B.* having this day made requisition under the provisions of Ordinance No. for Indian immigrants (*to be specially engaged in India, or to be allotted to him on their arrival at Mauritius, as the case may be,*) hereby undertakes to accept that number or any lesser number of immigrants that may be introduced, pursuant to his requisition. The said requisitionist, and the said *C.D.* and *E.F.* acting as sureties for the said requisitionist, bind themselves jointly and severally to pay all expenses attendant upon the introduction of such immigrants and of the females by regulation required to accompany them, including in such expenses the cost of the maintenance of such immigrants at the Port Louis depôt, at the rate of sixpence per diem for each immigrant, from the date of his landing until the date of his leaving the depôt to enter on the service of the said requisitionist. The said requisitionist and the said sureties promise to pay to the Protector of Immigrants all such expenses of introduction upon the said immigrants being delivered to the said requisitionist; such payment to be exigible previous to their leaving the depôt.

In default of the said requisitionist's claiming such immigrants within seven clear days after they shall have been received at the Port Louis depôt, the said requisitionist and the said sureties bind themselves to pay to the Protector of Immigrants one shilling per day for each immigrant as his cost of maintenance during the interval between his arrival at the depôt and his entering on service; and in case of such default, and of any of the said immigrants electing to be free from their engagement, the said requisitionist and the said sureties do further bind themselves to pay to the Protector the whole expense attending the introduction of the immigrants so electing and of the females accompanying them.

The said requisitionist and the said sureties hereby consent that the certificate of the Protector of Immigrants shall be conclusive evidence against them, in all courts and places, of the amount chargeable against them in respect of the said expenses of introduction, or of the said costs of maintenance, as the case may be.

Approved. *A.B.* Requisitionist.
Approved. *C.D.* Surety.
Approved. *E.F.* Surety.

The above bond has been signed in my presence, and deposited with me, this day of 186 .

G.H.,
Protector of Immigrants.

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* No special agent need be appointed when the immigrants have not to be specially engaged in India.

SCHEDULE C.

CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MAURITIUS

Entered into under Requisition from the Protector of Immigrants at Mauritius, dated 186 .

We, the undersigned emigrants from to Mauritius, hereby engage to serve the employers to whom we may respectively be allotted by the government of Mauritius during the period of five years years from the date of our allotment in Mauritius ; provided that we shall receive the wages stated hereunder opposite our respective names, and the allowances following :

Rice, one pound and a half, or two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc,	per diem	Half of these rations only to be given to those of us who are under ten years of age.
Dholl, two pounds - - -	per mensem	
Salt fish, two pounds - -	do.	
Ghee or oil, one pound - -	do.	
Salt, one pound - - -	do.	

Provided also that proper lodging and medical care shall be supplied to us during the time of our service.

And we further agree that if the estates on which we shall become bound to serve under the aforesaid allotment be sold, alienated, or transferred to other persons, or succeeded to by other persons, before the expiration of our service, we shall serve such other persons according to the conditions of our respective contracts, and until their expiration, our said new employers being held bound towards us in all the stipulations and obligations incumbent upon the employers to whom we shall previously have been allotted.

No.	Name of Emigrant.	Father's Name.	Age.	Married or Single.	Wages per Month.					Emigrant's Signature.	Remarks.
					1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.		

The above contract was explained in my presence to the said emigrants and signed by them before me, this day of 186 .

A.B.,
Mauritius Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE D.

SPECIAL CONTRACT FOR MAURITIUS.

Entered into under Requisition No. dated 186 .

We, the undersigned emigrants from hereby engage to serve as on the estate called in the district of in the island of Mauritius, for the period of five years from the date of the registration of this contract by the Protector of Immigrants at

Mauritius; provided that we shall receive the wages stated hereunder opposite to our respective names and the allowances following:

Rice, one pound and a half, or two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc,	per diem
Dholl, two pounds - - -	per mensem
Salt fish, two pounds - -	do.
Ghee or oil, one pound - -	do.
Salt, one pound - - -	do.

Half of these rations to be given to those of us who are under ten years of age.

Provided also, that proper lodging and medical care shall be supplied to us.

And we further agree that if the above-mentioned estate be sold, alienated, or transferred to another person, or succeeded to by another person, before the expiration of our service, we shall serve such other person according to the terms of this contract; such new employer being held bound towards us in all the stipulations and obligations incumbent upon the employer so replaced by him.

No.	Name of Emigrant.	Father's Name.	Age.	Married or Single.	Wages per Month.					Emigrant's Signature.	Remarks.
					1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.		

On behalf of of Mauritius, I accept the services of the above-mentioned emigrants on the terms and condition here above stipulated.

A. B.,
Special Agent.

The above contract was fully explained to the above-mentioned emigrants (*and, when there is a special agent, to A.B. the special agent*) in my presence, this , and signed by them before me.

C.D.,
Mauritius Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE E.

DOCKET REFERRED TO IN SECTION VIII.

I hereby declare that A.B., the employer mentioned in this contract, who has been lawfully replaced as such, is henceforth freed from the obligations incumbent on him under this contract.

This day of 186 .

C.D.,
Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the District of .

SCHEDULE F.

FORM OF CONTRACT FOR FEMALE EMIGRANTS.

We, the undersigned Indian women, emigrating from to Mauritius, hereby engage to serve the employers to whom we may be allotted

by the government of Mauritius, as , for a period of one year from the date of such allotment, provided that we shall only have to perform such work as shall be fixed and determined by the Protector of Immigrants, in our respective certificates of allotment; that the special contracts we shall enter into at Mauritius shall be liable to be modified or suspended either by the Protector or by the stipendiary magistrate, in cases provided for by law; and that we shall receive the wages mentioned hereunder opposite to our respective names, and the allowances following:

Rice, one pound and a half, or two pounds of pounded maize, or two pounds and a half of cooked manioc, or five pounds of raw manioc - -	per diem	Half of these rations to be given to those of us who are under 10 years of age.
Dholl, two pounds - - -	per mensem	
Salt fish, two pounds - - -	,,	
Ghee or oil, one pound - -	,,	
Salt, one pound - - -	,,	

Provided also, that proper lodging and medical care be supplied to us.

And we further agree that if the estate on which we shall be bound to serve be sold, alienated, or transferred to another person, or succeeded to by another person, before the expiration of our service, we shall serve such other person according to the terms of this contract, such new employer being held bound towards us in all the stipulations and obligations incumbent upon the employer so replaced by him.

No.	Name of Emigrant.	Father's Name.	Age.	Married or Single.	Wages per Month.	Emigrant's Signature.	Remarks.

The above contract was fully explained to the above mentioned female emigrants in my presence, this and signed by them before me.

A.B.,
Mauritius Emigration Agent.

SCHEDULE G.

OLD IMMIGRANT'S TICKET.

No.

1. Name of Immigrant.
2. Number.
3. Name of Father.
4. Name of Mother.
5. Age (*in letters*).
6. Stature (*in feet and inches*).
7. Marks.
8. Caste.
9. Native Country.
10. Number of Vessel by which introduced.

Date of issue.

District of *No.*

1. Name of Immigrant.
2. Number.
3. Name of Father.
4. Name of Mother.
5. Age (*in letters*).
6. Stature (*in feet and inches*).
7. Marks.
8. Caste.
9. Native Country.
10. Number of Vessel by which introduced.

Delivered this 186

C.D.,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

SCHEDULE H.

Ticket under Art. xv. *of Ord. No.* 16 *of* 1862.

No.
1. Name of Immigrant.
2. Name of Father.
3. Name of Mother.
4. Whence imported.
5. Place of Nativity.
6. Age (*in letters*).
7. Stature (*in feet and inches*).
8. Caste.
9. Time remaining to serve as New Immigrant.
10. To whom allotted.

Delivered this 186 .

E.F.
Protector of Immigrants.

SCHEDULE I.

Appointment of a Deputy for the purposes mentioned in Article xvii. *of Ord. No.* 16 *of* 1862.

I hereby depute *A.B.* to enter and inspect (*the estate, camp, or such other place as may require to be inspected*) belonging to *C.D.* (*or managed by* E.F.) in the district of , and there to investigate the state and condition of all immigrants who may there be located or employed, in accordance with the provisions of Ord. No. 16 of 1862.

This day of 186 .

G.H.,
Protector of Immigrants.

Appendix No. 48.

British Guiana.

An Ordinance to provide for the Introduction of Immigrants from the British West Indies and from the Continent of North America.

Ordinance (No. 14.—1863) enacted by his Excellency Francis Hincks, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting ! be it known :—

Whereas it is expedient to make additional provision for the introduction into this colony of labourers from the British possessions in the West Indies, and likewise to provide for the introduction of such labourers from such part or parts of the Preamble.

continent of North America as may be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and by the duly constituted authorities of the territory, whether British or Foreign, from which such labourers may desire to emigrate : Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

Emigration Agents for British West Indies and the Continent of North America may be appointed after Resolution of Governor and Court of Policy to establish emigration. Agents to render accounts when so directed.

1. Her Majesty may appoint Emigration Agents to superintend the emigration of labourers from any of the British possessions in the West Indies, or from any port or ports on the North American continent, from which emigration to the British colonies may be authorized by the government of the country to which such ports belong : Provided always, that no such Emigration Agents shall be appointed until after the Governor and Court of Policy shall have adopted a resolution that it is expedient to establish an Emigration Agency in such possession, port, or country. Such Emigration Agents may, with the sanction of Her Majesty, appoint such Sub-emigration Agents, clerks, and other subordinate officers as may be necessary, and shall transmit to the Governor their accounts, with proper vouchers, at such times as he shall direct ; and all such Emigration Agents, Sub-emigration Agents, clerks, and other subordinate officers shall, respectively, hold office during pleasure, and their salaries shall be subject to the approval of the Combined Court.

Governor may pay all necessary expenses, including bounty to emigrants.

2. The Governor may pay the amount of any necessary expense incurred at any port or place at which any Emigration Agent may be appointed for the collection, maintenance, and conveyance of emigrants to this colony, including any bounty that such agent may agree to grant to any emigrant labourers on condition of their agreeing to an indenture of service in the colony of British Guiana.

All emigration expenses to be charged to Immigration Fund, and employer to pay such proportion as may be fixed by Proclamation.

3. All expenses incurred for emigration, either from the British Possessions in the West Indies, or from the continent of North America, shall be charged to the Immigration Fund, and every employer to whom any immigrant shall be allotted shall pay to the Receiver-General for every such immigrant such sum as may from time to time be fixed by proclamation by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy, as the amount payable by such employer on the indenture of such immigrant.

All contracts for service in this colony made elsewhere within the meaning of this Ordinance, shall be valid and effectual as if entered into within the colony for not longer than three years.

4. Every contract, agreement, or indenture for service as a labourer in this colony, made in any other British possession in the West Indies, or in any part of the continent of North America, between any duly authorized Emigration Agent and any person desirous of emigrating to this colony, shall be as valid and effectual as if entered into within this colony : Provided that no such contract, agreement, or indenture shall be for a term of service exceeding three years ; and that every such contract, agreement, or indenture shall be signed by both the parties thereto, and that the signature or mark attached to any such contract, agreement, or indenture of every person resident in a British possession shall be made in the presence of a resident justice of the peace ; and the signature of every person

resident in a foreign country shall be made in the presence of a consul, vice-consul, or other consular officer duly appointed by Her Majesty for such foreign country; and every such justice of the peace, and every such consul, vice consul, or consular officer, shall certify that the said signature or mark was made voluntarily by such person, and that the contents of such agreement, contract, or indenture had been fully explained by him to and been fully understood by such person; and every signature purporting to be the signature of any such justice of the peace, consul, vice-consul, or consular officer shall be held and taken to be genuine without any proof thereof, but any person who may dispute the genuineness of such signature shall be at liberty to prove that such signature is not genuine.

How contracts to be certified, &c.

5. All immigrants introduced into this colony under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be dealt with in all respects as other immigrant labourers, subject, nevertheless, as herein provided, and to the special conditions of the agreement entered into with the Emigration Agent as to the term of the indenture or otherwise.

All immigrants under this Ordinance to be dealt with as other immigrants, except as specially provided in the contract.

6. The rights, obligations, and liabilities of such immigrants as may be introduced under the provisions of this Ordinance and of the employers of such immigrants shall (*mutatis mutandis*, and subject as aforesaid,) be the same as those of immigrants and their employers respectively, under the laws now in force in British Guiana relative to immigration or affecting immigrants.

Rights and obligations of employers and labourers under this Ordinance to be the same as those of other employers and labourers.

7. This Ordinance shall be construed in connexion and together with the Ordinances now in force in the said colony relating to immigrants, and all forms of indenture and other forms having reference to indentured immigrants shall, so far as the same may be applicable, and with such variations as occasion may require, be used in and with reference to all engagements and transactions under this Ordinance.

This Ordinance and other Immigration Ordinances to be construed together, and the same forms may be used.

8. No ship shall be chartered by any Emigration Agent in America, unless the owner or agent shall produce a certificate from the consul or vice-consul of Her Majesty at the port of shipment or departure, or from such other officer as may be authorized in that behalf by Her Majesty's Government, or where the port of shipment or departure shall be in a British colony, by the Governor thereof, that such ship is seaworthy and properly ventilated; and every charter party shall provide for an adequate supply of provisions and water for the intended voyage, and for the proper issue thereof to the emigrants, for their good treatment, and the maintenance of order and decency on board, and the payment of passage money shall be made contingent on the fulfilment of such conditions. And in all agreements for the chartering of ships for the carriage of emigrants, the Emigration Agent shall be subject to the control of such consul, vice-consul, or other such officer as aforesaid.

Conditions necessary to be observed in chartering ships for the immigration service.

9. No ship leaving any port in America between the 1st April and 30th September, both days included, shall have on board a greater number of passengers than at the rate of one statute adult per ton register; and no ship leaving such port between the

Proportion of passengers to tonnage in ships from America according to the seasons of the year as defined.

1st October and 31st March, both days included, shall have on board a greater number of passengers than three statute adults for every two tons register; and no payment shall be made for any passenger, nor shall any bounty which might otherwise be payable to any person introducing such immigrant be allowed, on the introduction of any immigrant brought in excess of the above proportions.

Ordinance when to take effect.

10. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our extraordinary assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this twenty-first day of October, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and published on the twenty-fourth following.

FRANCIS HINCKS.

By command of the Court,
W. WALKER, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 49.

BRITISH GUIANA.

AN ORDINANCE to amend the Law relating to RENEWALS of TERMS of SERVICE by IMMIGRANTS.

ORDINANCE (No. 3.—1863) enacted by his Excellency FRANCIS HINCKS, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., with the advice and consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, greeting! be it known :—

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Renewals of Terms of Service by Immigrants: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows :—

Re-indentures to be for five years.

1. Every immigrant who may now be or may hereafter become entitled to enter into a fresh contract or indenture of service under the provisions of the twenty-fifth section of Ordinance No. 1. of the year 1860, may, if he shall think fit, be re-indentured for a term of five years certain, from the date of such fresh contract or indenture; and the regulations now in force with

respect to bounty and the payments by employers on account thereof shall apply and extend to all such re-indentures.

2. No such immigrant shall be entitled to change his employer, or to pay in commutation of service, during any portion of the said term of five years for which he shall be so re-indentured, anything contained in Ordinances Numbers 1. and 19. of the year 1860, or in either of them, to the contrary notwithstanding. No change of employer or commutation of service to be allowed.

3. In order to give greater facilities for the payment of bounty and the re-indenturing of immigrants, it shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to fix and assign particular days and places in the several counties of the colony for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to the half-yearly visits of the Immigration Agent-General now prescribed by law, subject to such rules and regulations as the Governor may direct; and the Governor, if he shall think fit, may likewise by such rules and regulations order such bounty to be paid by, and such re-indentures to be executed before, the several stipendiary magistrates within their respective districts, or by any one or more of them, in the place and on the behalf of the Immigration Agent-General; and in such case the said magistrates may lawfully exercise the powers and authority of the Immigration Agent-General in that behalf. Extended facilities for payment of bounty and re-indenture of immigrants.

4. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on the publication thereof. Commencement of Ordinance.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our extraordinary assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and published on the same day.

FRANCIS HINCKS.

By command of the Court,
W. WALKER, Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 50.

HONG KONG.

EXTRACT of a REPORT from T. SAMPSON, Esq., to the Emigration Commissioners, dated Canton, 26th January 1864.

" The class of people selected.

" In this matter I fancy much misapprehension exists; at best it is a very much misunderstood subject. I have heard and read of a boorish population in China, and have no doubt they exist in some limited, perhaps inaccessible, localities, but I never met with such a population in my travels in this country. My own

experience leaves me with the impression that the Chinese are —I quote, though not in exact words, the author of the "Middle Kingdom" a man of much experience in Chinese popular matters—a race of gardeners rather than of agriculturists. In early spring the ploughing of the paddy ground is performed by a few labourers, generally such as I should reject as emigrants on account of their old age; a few light hands (men, women, and children,) are put on for a few days when the rice is being planted out; no more attention is required to the crop till it is ready for cutting, then every available hand is called into requisition, but for a few days only. All the village friends and relatives who are at work in the cities or in Hong Kong, unless they are more profitably employed, go home to help to gather the harvest. This done they return to their town occupation. The threshing is completed at leisure by hands who are unfit for town labour. The ground is reploughed, the paddy replanted, and the second harvest gathered in as before. Then during the winter the land lies fallow, or patches of it are converted into kitchen gardens. In the growth of mulberry trees and sugar cane still less labour seems to be required. In short, the primitive and leisurely style of agriculture adopted in China does not call forth much muscular exertion; prolonged labour rather than hard labour is the peculiar forte of the Chinese. For instance, it has been narrated to me by gentlemen who have endeavoured to introduce the use of the scythe, that the Chinese cannot be induced to use it; they will persist in hacking the grass with their own small, blunt, shovel-like knives. It may be said that light handicraft, such as mat and basket making, silk spinning, &c., market gardening, and peddling, or dealing in produce, are the chief, and heavy agriculture the exceptional source of rural labour in China. An English official of long experience in China has told me that he believes the country folks to be so badly fed as a rule that they are physically inferior to city people. The truth of all such remarks depends very much upon the part of China that has come under observation. Much difference in these respects is sometimes observable between two adjacent villages.

"Hence I come to the conclusion, that, while I fully admit that there is a great scope for selection as to physical and moral qualifications, and that the emigrants sent do not represent the very best class of labouring Chinese in either respect, bonâ fide agriculturists, in the sense in which I understand that term to be understood in England, i.e., a class of people broadly demarcated from non-agriculturists, are not, as a rule, to be obtained, simply because they do not exist. In some parts all field labour is performed by women, while the men take the produce to market for sale—in and near Hok Shan, for instance, whence came nearly all the women I sent per "Zouave," and I confess their appearance threw doubt on my opinion that there is no distinct agricultural class. Of the desirability of the class which are to be obtained the planters in the West Indies will be the best judges, and they can take the "Ganges" and the "Zouave" emigrants as fair

samples, though I am aware that among those exist a few exceptional cases. I can confidently refer to them as an average body of Chinese labourers from this part of China."

Appendix No. 51.

Labuan.

Victoriæ Reginæ, anno vicesimo septimo.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1863.

An Ordinance for repealing Ordinance No. 6 of 1849, and providing for the disposal of Crown lands. — Title.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Ordinance No. 6 of 1849, entitled "a Bill to provide for the disposal of lands;" and whereas this end will be more effectually obtained by the repeal of the aforesaid Ordinance: — Preamble.

I. Be it therefore enacted by the officer administering the government and the Legislative Council of the island of Labuan, that the aforesaid Ordinance No. 6 of 1849 shall on and after the date hereafter provided for this present Ordinance to come into operation and have effect be and is hereby repealed, save and except rights which shall have accrued, liabilities which shall have been incurred, acts which shall have been done, and all proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Ordinance shall come into force. — Repeals Ordinance No. 6. of 1849.

II. All Crown lands within the said island and its dependencies shall be distinguished into town, suburban, and country lots, and be disposed of in leases for the term of 999 years. — Lands to be classified. Leases to be for 999 years.

III. Before proceeding to the disposal of any allotments within the town or suburbs, the limits of the same shall be accurately defined and published. — Suburban and town divisions to be accurately defined.

IV. The said lands shall from time to time be disposed of by the Governor by public auction, and any lands which shall have been once so exposed for sale, without being sold, it shall be lawful for the Governor to dispose of to applicants by private contract, on terms previously fixed by proclamation. — Mode of sale.

V. The town allotments shall be subject to an annual quit-rent after the rate of one hundred and twenty Spanish dollars per acre, and shall be offered for sale in lots containing an area varying from about one-twentieth to one-fifth of an acre. The depth of all lots to be on an average double the frontage. — Rent and dimensions of town allotments.

VI. Lands in the suburbs shall be disposed of in allotments of about one acre each, and in the country in allotments varying from ten acres to fifty acres each, and such lands shall be subject to such annual quit-rents as with the advice of the Legislative Council shall have been previously fixed by the Governor by proclamation. — Rent and dimensions of suburban and country allotments.

Payment of purchase money.

VII. It shall be lawful for the Governor to determine at the time of sale whether any or what credit shall be allowed to the purchasers of allotments, and to regulate the terms on which any proportion of the purchase money paid down shall be forfeited.

Rents how payable, and penalty in case of being in arrears.

VIII. The quit-rent shall in every case be payable in advance to the end of the current year, upon the execution of the lease, and the succeeding payments shall be made on the first day of January in advance for each succeeding year; and any lands for which the quit-rents may be more than one year in arrears and unpaid shall revert and escheat to the Crown.

Unimproved country lots to revert and escheat to the Crown.

IX. Country lots which remain unoccupied and unimproved for three years from the date of the lease shall revert and escheat to the Crown, and all quit-rents or other monies paid on account of all such lot or lots shall be forfeited.

Governer authorized to issue permits for the occupation of country lots which cannot be surveyed.

X. Should it happen in the case of country lots that immediate measurement of any land to be disposed of under the provisions of this Ordinance be found impracticable, owing to the density of the jungle or other obstacle, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue a permit or written authority to clear and occupy such land, subject to the conditions on which a regular grant would have been issued, which permit shall specify the extent and describe as nearly as may be the relative position of the land to which it relates, and after the measurement of the land so occupied the permit shall be called in and cancelled, and a regular grant issued in lieu thereof.

Quit-rents redeemable by payment of ten years' purchase.

XI. The quit-rent upon any of the said allotments, and upon all lots of land leased under the provisions of Ordinance No. 6. of 1849, entitled "A Bill to provide for the disposal of lands," may be redeemed at any time upon the payment of ten years' purchase.

Governor may subdivide original grants, provided that all arrears of rent be first paid, and that the quit-rent in certain cases be redeemed.

XII. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon the application of the lessee or other duly authorized person, to accept a surrender of any original grant of land, and to grant new leases for sub-divisions of the same, provided that all arrears of rent due under the original grant have been previously paid, and provided that in cases in which by reason of such sub-division the quit-rent would fall below one dollar per annum its redemption under the preceding clause of this Ordinance be completed previous to the issue of the new leases.

Right to work minerals reserved to the Crown.

XIII. The right to excavate coal and all other minerals under or within any of the lands to be disposed of under this Ordinance is hereby reserved to the Crown, its grantees, lessees, or licensees.

Ordinance not to prejudice the right of the Labuan Coal Company to purchase land in fee simple.

XIV. Nothing contained within any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be held or taken to deprive the Labuan Coal Company (Limited) of the right they have, subject to certain specified conditions under any agreement or agreements which they have entered into with the Crown, to purchase land in fee simple.

Meaning of the word Governor.

XV. When the word Governor is used in this Ordinance it shall be taken to include the officer administering the government for the time being.

XVI. This Ordinance shall come into operation at such time as the Governor may by proclamation appoint. When Ordinance to come into operation.

(Signed) Hugh Low,
Acting Governor.

Passed the Legislative Council this fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) James A. St. John,
Acting Clerk to Council.

Appendix No. 52.

Labuan.

Lease of Coal and Hereditaments to the Labuan Coal Company, Limited.

This Indenture, made the thirtieth day of April 1864, between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the first part, Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Logie Elphinstone, North Britain, and of Onslow Square, in the County of Middlesex, Baronet, M.P., and James Thompson Mackenzie of 41 Threadneedle Street in the city of London, esquire, (who are herein-after called "the said licensees,") of the second part, and the Labuan Coal Company, Limited, (herein-after referred to as the said company,) of the third part:

Whereas by an indenture dated the 12th day of June 1860, and made between Her most Gracious Majesty of the one part, and the said licensees of the other part, after reciting that by an indenture, bearing date the 31st day of January 1848, and made between Her said Majesty of the one part, and Henry Wise, merchant, of the other part, it was agreed that Her Majesty should let to the said Henry Wise, for the term of thirty years from the 1st day of July then next, all the coal lying under the surface of 500 acres of land, and also a certain quantity of surface land not exceeding 50 acres, both to be selected in the island of Labuan in manner therein mentioned, paying therefor to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, during the said term, such rent and royalty as are in the said agreement mentioned; and that it was by the same indenture agreed that when the land should have been selected Her Majesty would grant a lease to the said Henry Wise, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of the said coal and land upon the terms specified and contained in the said indenture; and reciting that the land so as aforesaid to be selected was selected, pursuant to the said agreement, soon after the date thereof, and that certain modifications of the terms on which the said lease was to be granted were made, and that coal mines under some portion of the 500 acres had since been opened and worked by the parties for the time being entitled to the benefit of the said agreement, but that no lease had yet been granted of the

said coal or land; and reciting that the benefit of the said agreement for a lease, and the rights and privileges granted by the said indenture of the 31st day of January 1848 (modified as aforesaid), had by an indenture bearing date the 11th day of June 1860, and made between the New Eastern Archipelago Company, Limited, of the one part, and the said Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie of the other part, been assigned to and become vested in the said Sir James Dalrymple Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie in equal shares as tenants in common; it was by the indenture now in recital witnessed and agreed, that the agreement so as aforesaid entered into by the said indenture of the 31st day of January 1848, and all modifications of the same agreement, should, as from the date of the indenture now in recital, cease to be binding and have effect save as to any rent then due under the said agreement, which rent was to be duly paid up to the time of the execution of the indenture now in recital. And by the indenture now in recital Her Majesty agreed to grant, free of charge, unto the said licensees, for the term of two years, to be computed from the 25th day of December 1860, full and exclusive liberty and licence to dig, work, mine, and search for all the coal mines and seam and seams of coal within and under, or which could or might be sought for, had, dug, won, or gotten, within, from, or out of the said island of Labuan, or any part or parts thereof (save as therein-after mentioned), and to appropriate the coal so gotten to their own use, and also like liberty at any time during the said term to dig, sink, erect, and otherwise make, have, and use all such pits, mines, watercourses, railways, houses, buildings, erections, works, and conveniences in and upon the said island, save as therein-after mentioned, as should be necessary or proper for effectually working and carrying on as well the coal mines then already opened as any other coal mines thereafter to be opened in the said island. Provided nevertheless, that nothing therein contained, or in the lease (in the indenture now in recital referred to as intended to be granted) to be contained, should in any way affect the right of Her Majesty and her successors to sell and dispose under the government land regulations for the time being in force in the said island, or to make reserves for town sites, quays, wharves, roads, or for any other public purpose whatsoever, of any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island, nor should anything therein or in the said intended lease contained authorize the said licensees to enter upon or disturb the surface of any land, the property of or in the lawful possession or occupation of any person, without either first obtaining the consent of such person, or without making compensation for any damage or injury that might be done to the surface of the land belonging to such person, the amount of such compensation, in case of difference, to be settled by the Governor or chief officer for the time being of the said island on the requisition of either party. And by the indenture now in recital Her said Majesty further agreed that if during the last 12 months of the said term of 2 years not less

than 15,000 tons of coal should be raised or gotten, then Her said Majesty would, on the production of a certificate to that effect from the Governor of the said island, and on application by the said licensees to one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of state, on or before the 1st day of June 1863, grant a lease to the said licensees of all coal mines and coal in the said island for the term of 21 years, to be computed from the 25th day of December 1862, at such royalties and subject to such covenants and conditions as in the indenture now in recital were mentioned. And in the same indenture were contained further agreements and stipulations relating to the supply by the said licensees, for the use of Her Majesty, of any coal which she might require for the use of her navy, or of any ships under charter to any department of her government, and relating to the terms on which Her Majesty should sell to the said licensees or their nominees unappropriated rural surface land within the said island, and relating to permission to the said licensees to cut down and use timber or trees upon any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island, corresponding with the agreements and stipulations in respect of the same several matters herein-after respectively contained.

And whereas by an indenture dated the 16th day of August 1862, and made between Her said Majesty of the first part, the said licensees of the second part, and the said Company of the third part, after reciting as or to the effect herein-before recited; and reciting that the said licensees had satisfied Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies that in consequence of unavoidable accident it would not be in their power to raise the minimum quantity of 15,000 tons of coals within the stipulated period of 2 years, notwithstanding due dilligence and exertion had been made by them for that purpose, and had applied for an extension of the said period, to which application Her said Majesty had been graciously pleased to accede, subject to the stipulations and conditions therein-after contained; and reciting that there had been theretofore granted by the Crown to private individuals certain parcels or lots of public land in the said island, amounting in the whole to about 1,100 acres, including about 587 acres in the island of Doat (which said island was not comprised or intended to be comprised in the said licence and lease), and in the absence of any reservation of coal and minerals in such grants, the coal and minerals under the aforesaid parcels or lots of land passed to and became the property of the grantees; and reciting that the said licensees had, for valuable consideration, sold and assigned to the said Labuan Coal Company, Limited, all the benefit of the said indenture of the 12th day of June 1860, and of the licence and agreement for a lease thereby granted and agreed to be granted as aforesaid; and reciting that the said Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone was chairman and the said James Thompson Mackenzie was one of the directors of the said company; and reciting that the said licensees, with the approbation and by the direction of the said company, had agreed, in consideration of Her Majesty's acceding

to the said application, to forego any claim they might have under their said agreement to or in respect of any coal or minerals lying under the lands so granted as last aforesaid, or to search for, dig, or remove the same ; it was witnessed that, in consideration of the premises, and with the approbation of the said company, it was thereby mutually agreed between Her said Majesty, her heirs and successors, and the said licensees, that the exclusive licence granted to the said licensees by the said indenture of the 12th day of June 1860, to search for, dig, and remove coal for their own use in the said island of Labuan, should, subject to all the conditions and stipulations in the said licence contained, be extended from two to three years, such period of three years to be computed from the 25th day of December 1860, but that such licence should not extend to lands in the said island of Labuan granted by the Crown previously to the 25th of December 1860 to any private individuals, nor should it authorize the said licensees to enter upon such lands, or to search for, dig, or remove coal or minerals lying thereunder ; and further, that if during the last twelve months of the said term of three years to which the said licence was thereby extended not less than fifteen thousand tons of coal should be raised or gotten by the said licensees or the said company, in such case Her Majesty or Her successors should, on production of a certificate to that effect, under the hand of the Governor of the said island, and on application made for such purpose by the said licensees or the said company to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, on or before the 1st day of June 1864, grant a lease to the said company or to their nominees of all coal mines and coal in the said island of Labuan (save and except any coal mine or coal under any lands previously to the 25th day of December 1860 granted to any private individuals, as aforesaid,) for a term of twenty-one years from the 25th day of December 1863, at such royalties per ton, and subject to such covenants, provisoes, and conditions as were in the said indenture of the 12th day of June 1860 contained or referred to ; and lastly, that in all other respects the said indenture of the 12th day of June 1860, and the stipulations and conditions therein contained, should remain unaltered and in full force.

Now this indenture witnesseth, that in pursuance of the said agreement in this behalf in the lastly herein-before recited indenture contained, and in consideration of the premises, and of the several royalties herein-after reserved and made payable, and of the covenants, provisoes, conditions, and declarations herein-after contained, on the part of the said company to be paid, observed, and performed, Her said Majesty Queen Victoria doth hereby for herself, her heirs and successors, with the consent and upon the nomination of the said licensees (testified by their sealing and delivering these presents), grant, demise, and lease unto the said Labuan Coal Company, Limited, their successors and assigns, all and singular the mines and pits of coal, as well already opened as hereafter during the said term of years hereby created to be opened, and all and singular the

beds, seams, measures, and strata of coal lying or which may be sought for, found, dug, won, or gotten in, under, or out of all the land or lands and hereditaments whatsoever of and in the island of Labuan, other than and except, nevertheless, such parcels or lots of public land in the said island as were previously to the said 25th day of December 1860 granted and appropriated by Her Majesty to private individuals as aforesaid, together with full and free liberty, power, and authority to and for the said company and their assigns to enter into and upon all such and all such part and parts of the lands or land in the said island of Labuan (not being and except nevertheless lands so granted and appropriated by Her Majesty previously to the said 25th day of December 1860 as aforesaid, and not being and except lands already reserved or appropriated or which shall during the term of years hereby created be reserved or appropriated out of any of the now unappropriated Crown lands in the said island by Her Majesty or her successors for buildings, town sites, streets, roads, wharves or quays, or for any other public purposes whatsoever, and not being and except messuages, buildings, factories, yards, gardens, pleasure grounds, or roads in or upon any lands in the said island, the surface whereof shall during the term of years hereby created be sold and disposed of by Her Majesty or her successors, under the government land regulations for the time being in force in the said island, to any private individuals or public body), and to occupy so much and such part and parts of all and singular the lands or land in the said island (other than and except as herein-before excepted) as may be necessary or convenient for the working or carrying on of the working of the said mines, or the searching for, digging, winning, or getting, stacking, storing, at or near the pit's-mouth, using, carrying away, or disposing of all or any of the coal, and beds, seams, measures, and strata of coal, hereby demised, the said company or their assigns first giving two calendar months' notice in writing, under the hand of some agent of the said company in the said island, to the owner or owners (if any) or person or persons (if any) for the time being in lawful possession of any such of the said lands, which by these presents the said company are authorized to enter upon for the purposes aforesaid, as shall be at the time of such notice the property of any private person or public body, by leaving such notice for such owner or owners, person or persons, at his, her, or their usual place of abode in the said island, and specifying in every such notice the particulars and quantity of land intended to be entered upon and taken possession of by the said company or their assigns, and first agreeing with the said owner or owners, person or persons, for such entry, and making reasonable compensation to him, her, or them for all injury and damage to be done to the crops then standing and growing upon the lands and premises so entered upon, and for any other loss or damage, whether immediate or consequential, to be sustained by such owner or owners, person or persons, by reason of such entry and

taking possession ; or in case of such owner or owners, person or persons, not assenting to such entry, or not agreeing as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the said company or their assigns as last aforesaid, then paying to such owner or owners, person or persons, such compensation as shall be assessed and settled by the Governor or chief officer of government in the said island for the time being, on the requisition of either party ; and also together with full and free liberty, power, and authority to and for the said company and their assigns to make, construct, and set up, repair, and maintain, and, subject to the provisions and stipulations herein-after in that behalf contained, to take down, remove, use, employ, and work all such messuages, houses, and buildings, and all such engines, gins, and other machinery, and erections, roads, tramways, railways, staiths, wharves, jetties, loading places, and other works and conveniencies whatsoever upon all or any of the lands in the said island into and upon which the said company and their assigns are herein-before authorized to enter, or any part or parts thereof respectively, and to open, sink, drive, work, and make such pits, shafts, adits, canals, watercourses, fences, soughs, tunnels, drains, ways, paths, passages, and, subject as aforesaid, such roads, tramways, and railways, and to place, stack up, and lay the coal, and also the earth, rubbish, and spoil out of the said mines, pits, or shafts aforesaid, in and upon the same lands respectively, or in or upon any part or parts thereof respectively, as shall by the said company or their assigns be deemed requisite or expedient for the purpose of working the said coal and mines, and searching for, getting, winning, raising, stacking, storing, carrying away, and disposing of the same, and the produce thereof, and for the purpose of burning coke from the coal gotten within the said island as aforesaid ; provided that the stacking and storing coals and the burning of coke shall take place and be effected only at or near the pit's mouth or place where the coal may be raised, or otherwise on lands to be purchased or rented by the said company or their assigns, under the stipulations herein-after contained ; and also with full, free, and exclusive liberty, power, and authority to dig, work, mine, search for, win, get, and raise all and singular the said mines, pits, beds, seams, measures, and strata of coal so herein-before expressed to be hereby demised as aforesaid ; and for that purpose to bore, delve, tunnel, drive, and construct headways, adits, levels, and drains, and to construct and carry on works below and under any lands in the said Island of Labuan, not being lands which previously to the said 25th December 1860 were granted by the Crown to private individuals as aforesaid ; and to use all reasonable and proper means as shall be found necessary or expedient for raising, working, getting, and raising the said mines, seams, beds, and coal, and for draining, raising, and discharging the water therefrom, and to have, take, and, subject as aforesaid, to stack, store, carry away, convert, and dispose of, for the use and benefit of the said company, all such coal as shall or may be gotten or raised from the said premises so hereby

demised, and generally to do and perform all such acts, matters, and things as may be requisite or necessary to be done and performed in, upon, and under the lands respectively aforesaid, for the purpose of searching for, getting, winning, consuming, carrying away, converting, and disposing of the produce of the said mines and premises hereby demised, to the greatest advantage; except and always reserved unto Her said Majesty and her successors and assigns all and all manner of mines, ores, and minerals, other than coal, in and under the lands in the said island, with power and authority to search for and work the same as she or they may think proper; and except and always reserved unto Her said Majesty and her successors, and on her and their behalf unto the Governor or chief officer of the Crown in the said island, and unto her, their, or his miners, servants, workmen, agents, and surveyors, and other persons authorized by Her said Majesty or her successors, or by such Governor or chief officer as aforesaid, good right and authority from time to time, and at all seasonable and proper times, to enter into and upon the premises herein-before described and demised, and to go down into and return out of all or any of the mines, pits, shafts, and works now opened, sunk, or made, or hereafter to be opened, sunk, or made by or on behalf of the said company or their assigns, in any part of the said lands and premises respectively, (nevertheless other than and not being upon, within, or under any lands in the said island which the said company have already purchased or acquired absolutely, or which the said company or their assigns may and shall hereafter during the said term hereby granted purchase or otherwise acquire absolutely, under the proviso as to the purchase of unappropriated lands by the said company or their assigns, herein-after contained, or otherwise,) and to go through, survey, examine, and inspect the state and condition of the said mines and works, and to do all such acts as may be necessary in order to ascertain the direction and extent of the workings thereof, and the quantity of coal gotten thereout; to have, hold, use, and enjoy all and singular the mines, beds, seams, and strata of coal and other the premises herein-before expressed to be hereby demised, and to exercise and enjoy all and singular the powers, authorities, liberties, and licences hereby respectively granted unto the said Labuan Coal Company, Limited, their successors and assigns, from the 25th day of December 1863, for the term of twenty-one years thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended; subject nevertheless to the payment of the several royalties herein-after reserved and made payable, and to the performance and observance of the several covenants, clauses, provisoes, and agreements herein-after contained, and on the part of the said lessees or assignees of the premises to be observed and performed; yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during the said term, unto Her said Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the time being, at their office in London, for and on behalf of Her said Majesty and her successors, or to such other person or persons as one of the Principal Secretaries of State for the

time being of Her said Majesty or her successors shall from time to time appoint in writing to receive the same, the several royalties and sums of money following (that is to say): For each and every ton, Newcastle measure, of coal which shall be raised or gotten by the said company or their assigns within the said island during the first seven years of the said term hereby granted, the sum of 6*d.* sterling; and for each and every ton, Newcastle measure, of coal which shall be raised or gotten by the said company or their assigns within the said island during the remaining fourteen years of the said term hereby granted, the sum of 1*s.* sterling. And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between Her said Majesty and the said company, that all the said royalties and sums of money so as aforesaid reserved and made payable shall be payable and paid on the two half-yearly days of payment in every year during the said term herein-after mentioned (that is to say):—In respect of the half year ending on the 24th day of June, on the 25th day of December next following, and in respect of the half year ending on the 25th day of December, on the 24th day of June next following in every year, the first of such half-yearly payments in respect of the half year ending on the 24th day of June 1864 to be made on the 25th day of December now next, and that all such payments shall be made without any deduction or abatement whatsoever. And it is hereby further declared and agreed, that no royalty or rent shall be demandable or paid for any coal that shall or may from time to time be supplied by the said company or their assigns for the use of Her Majesty's Navy, or of any ships under charter to any department of Her Majesty's government, or otherwise for the use of Her Majesty or her successors, pursuant to the covenant in that behalf herein-after contained. And the said company hereby, for themselves, their successors and assigns, covenant with Her said Majesty and her successors in manner following (that is to say):—That the said company, their successors and assigns, shall during the term hereby granted, within thirty days after every 24th day of June and 25th day of December in every year, settle and make up full, true, and accurate accounts of all the coal which shall have been raised and gotten by the said company or their assigns out of and from the said mines, pits, and other premises herein-before expressed to be hereby demised, within and during the half year ending on every such 24th day of June and 25th day of December as aforesaid; and shall well and truly pay, on behalf of Her said Majesty or her successors, to the said Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, or to such person or persons as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State shall from time to time appoint in writing to receive the same (and whose receipt and receipts it is hereby agreed and declared shall effectually discharge the said company and their assigns), the full amount of the said several royalties and sums of money herein-before reserved and made payable on the several days and times and in the manner herein-before mentioned and appointed for the payment thereof, and when and as the same shall respectively become due and payable.

and that without any deduction or abatement thereout; and also shall, at the end or other sooner determination of the said term hereby granted, leave and deliver up all and singular the said premises herein-before expressed to be hereby demised, subject, nevertheless, to such user thereof in the meanwhile as is by these presents granted, and to the provisions as to the removal of machinery and fixtures herein-after contained; and also shall work and get the said mines and pits of coal, and other the premises herein before expressed to be hereby demised, or such and such part or parts thereof as shall be entered upon and worked by the said company or their assigns, at any time or times during the said term, in a proper and workmanlike manner, and without any unnecessary waste, and according to the best mode and course of working mines of the same or the like description as those already demised; and also shall, if and when the same shall be practicable, leave substantial walls and pillars of coal to support the roofs of each coal mine and pit; and also shall not do or suffer to be done any negligent or wilful act, matter, or thing which shall or may hazard or endanger the drowning or setting on fire of the mines or premises herein-before described and demised, or occasion any loss or damage thereto, but shall keep the headways, levels, and drifts for the time being clear and free, and the necessary passages for air and water for the time being clear and in good repair during the said term hereby granted, or until (in each or any case) the mine, pit, bed, or seam in question shall be worked out, or abandoned; and also shall from time to time during the said term hereby granted, at their own costs and charges, erect and supply, and keep in good and substantial order and repair, serviceable, good, and correct weighing machines, and a proper and convenient machine-house or machine-houses for the same, in and upon some convenient spot or spots in the said island, and will cause and procure all the coal that shall be raised or gotten from and out of the said mines and premises herein-before described and demised to be brought upon and weighed by and at such machine or machines before the same shall be taken or carried away, or be consumed, converted, or disposed of; and also shall cause and procure the weights and quantities of all coal raised and gotten out of the said mines and premises to be from time to time entered in a book or books to be provided for that purpose by the said company or their assigns; and also shall cause all such books as last aforesaid, and also accurate plans and diallings of the workings of the said mines, to be carefully kept at an office on some part of the said island, to which office and book or books of account, and to all entries and accounts touching or relating to the said demised mines and the produce thereof, and to which plans and diallings the Governor of or other the chief officer of the government in the said island for the time being, on behalf of Her said Majesty and her successors, and his agents or bailiffs, or any of them, shall at all seasonable times have free access, and be at liberty to inspect, cast up, and examine the same books, entries, and accounts, plans, and diallings, and to take extracts from or copies

of the same respectively ; and also that the said Governor or other chief officer of the government for the time being in the said island, and his agents, bailiffs, workmen, or other persons employed by him for the purpose, shall at all seasonable times during the said term hereby granted have free access to the weighing machine or machines so to be erected and supplied as aforesaid, and make use of, prove, and, at the expense of the said company or their assigns, regulate and repair the same as often as occasion shall require, and if he shall think fit to direct the same to weigh, measure, and take account of all the coal that shall be raised or gotten from or out of the premises hereby demised ; and also that the said company and their assigns shall permit such Governor or chief officer for the time being as aforesaid, on behalf of Her said Majesty and her successors, and his agents, bailiffs, inspectors, and surveyors, and other proper persons authorized by him, to go down into and return out of all and every or any of the shafts, mines, pits, collieries, or works to be sunk, made, opened, or worked by or on behalf of the said company or their assigns, under the provisions of these presents, and to enter into, go through, survey, and inspect the said mines, collieries, and works, and the state and condition thereof and of every part thereof, and to latch, inspect, examine, and measure the workings thereof, and the quantity of the coal made, sold, consumed, or converted, worked, or gotten therein or thereout, and see that the same mines and every part thereof are worked and carried on in a fair, proper, and workmanlike manner, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid from time to time and at all seasonable times, and without requiring any satisfaction or compensation therefor by the said company or their assigns, shall permit such Governor or other officer, and his agents, bailiffs, inspectors, and surveyors, and other proper persons authorized as aforesaid, to make use of the engines, gins, machinery, ropes, tackle, and other articles and things used or employed at, upon, or in the said mines, pits, collieries, and works, and to have the help and assistance of any of the colliers and workmen employed in or about the said mines, collieries, and works ; and also that the said company or their assigns shall at their own costs and charges from time to time during the said term hereby granted supply and provide, and also keep in good order and repair, an adequate supply of suitable lighters for the purpose of coaling any ships of Her Majesty's Navy, or under charter to any department of Her Majesty's government, pursuant to the said covenant in that behalf herein-after contained ; and also that the said company or their assigns shall half-yearly, and within three calendar months next after every 24th day of June and 25th day of December during the said term, deliver unto the said Governor or chief officer of the government for the time being within the said island a true and faithful written account in duplicate of the weights and quantities of all such coal as the said company or their assigns shall have raised and gotten out of the said mines and premises during the half year next preceding such 24th day of June or 25th day of December respectively in

every year ; and that the said company and their assigns, and also their respective agents and officers within the said island, will from time to time during the said term hereby granted furnish unto the said Governor or chief officer for the time being, or unto Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies (as the case may be), who shall or may require the same, and as and when so required, all such explanations and information as shall or may be in their respective power for enabling such Governor or chief officer or Secretary of State as last aforesaid to ascertain the truth and accuracy of such accounts as last aforesaid; and that in case default shall be made by the said company or their assigns in rendering such accounts as last aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty and her successors to assume for the purposes of these presents that no coal has been raised by the said company or their assigns within the period for which such accounts shall not have been duly rendered as aforesaid. And Her said Majesty, for herself, her heirs and successors, hereby agrees that the said company and their assigns, that the said Governor or other chief officer of Government for the time being in the said island, shall from time to time examine the accounts aforesaid, as and when they shall be rendered to him, by or on behalf of the said company or their assigns, and affix to such accounts, when so examined by him, a certificate under his hand, setting forth whether the same accounts in his judgment are or are not true and correct, or if they shall appear to him to be incorrect in what respect they appear to him to be incorrect, and shall immediately in every case communicate to the resident manager or principal agent of the said company, or their assigns for the time being in the said island, a copy of such his certificate, and shall in every case also forthwith transmit the accounts so certified as aforesaid to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if during any three consecutive years of the term hereby granted, such years in every case to be taken or computed as commencing on the 25th day of December, the said company or their assigns shall omit or fail to raise or get an average of fifteen thousand tons of coal, Newcastle measure, a year, then and in such case it shall be lawful for Her Majesty or her successors, by notice in writing under the hand of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to be delivered or left at the chief office in London or Westminster, or at the last known place of business in England of the said company or their assigns, to determine the lease and term of years hereby granted as from the time at which such notice shall be so delivered as aforesaid.

Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that no such notice shall be effectual to determine the said term of years hereby granted, unless the same shall be so delivered or left as aforesaid within three calendar months from the date at which an official report of such omission or failure as aforesaid shall have been received by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor or chief officer of the

government in the said island, and a copy of such report shall by such Secretary of State have been delivered or left at such chief office or last known place of business in England of the said company or their assigns. And it is hereby further declared and agreed, that in case it shall happen that the said royalties and sums of money herein-before respectively reserved and made payable, or any of them, or any part thereof respectively, shall be in arrear and unpaid by the space of thirty days next after the respective days herein-before appointed for payment thereof respectively, then it shall be lawful for Her said Majesty and Her successors into and upon the said premises hereby respectively demised, or any part thereof respectively in the name of the whole, to enter, and the same and every part thereof respectively to have again, retain, re-possess, and enjoy, as in their first and former estate, and thenceforth this present indenture of lease and the term and estate hereby created shall cease, determine, and be void, except so far only as shall relate to the recovery of any of the royalties and sums of money hereby respectively reserved and made payable which shall then be in arrear, or the satisfaction of damage for breach, non-performance, or non-observance of any of the covenants or agreements herein contained, anything herein expressed to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And it is hereby further agreed and declared, that it shall be lawful for the said company or their assigns, at the end, expiration, or other sooner determination of the said term hereby granted, to remove, carry away, and dispose of all the engines, whimseys, machinery, fixtures, tools, implements, ropes, rollers, skips, or other articles and things whatsoever belonging to them, and then being used and employed in the working of the said mines, except any houses, sheds, or other buildings erected for the security of the said engines and machinery or for the purposes of carrying on the said works; and except also any brattice-work, timber, and supports, or drain-pipes employed in shoring up, maintaining, and keeping open any shafts, pits, adits, drifts, and drains in or connected with any such mine or mines. And the said company, for themselves, their successors and assigns, hereby further covenant and agree with Her said Majesty and her successors, that the said company and their assigns shall, during the continuance of the said term hereby granted, supply for the use of Her Majesty any coal which she may, by notice in writing, signified under the hand of such Governor or chief officer as aforesaid in the said island, and left at the place of business or place of abode in the said island of the said company or their assigns, or of their resident manager or principal agent, require, for the use of any vessels or ships of Her Majesty's Navy, or of any other ships under charter to any department of Her Majesty's government, at the rate of 1*l.* per ton, Newcastle measure, free of the said royalties, and that such coal shall be by the said company or their assigns delivered immediately and in preference to all existing or other demands, should the same be so required by such notice; and such coal shall be delivered free of charge for delivery on board

any and every such vessel or ship as aforesaid which may be lying alongside of any wharf or jetty erected or to be erected in the said island, but if such vessel or ship shall not be lying alongside of any such wharf or jetty, then free on board of proper lighters to be supplied as aforesaid by the said company or their assigns, and which shall be placed as conveniently as may be in every case with reference to the position of the vessel or ship required to be coaled, so as to enable and in order that the same may be navigated or towed off to the same vessel or ship, by and at the expense of Her Majesty or her successors, or of the captain or owner of the ship or vessel requiring such coal. And it is hereby agreed and declared by Her said Majesty, that such Governor or chief officer for the time being as aforesaid shall determine what shall be the reasonable rate of charge (having regard to the capital invested in and the wear and tear of such lighters, but exclusive of any question of profit,) to be paid to the said company or their assigns for the use of such lighters. And the said company hereby further covenant and agree with Her said Majesty and her successors, that if default shall be made in the delivery of coal according to the terms of any such notice as last aforesaid (except such neglect or default shall be occasioned by reason of there being no coal gotten, or by other inevitable cause), it shall be lawful for the said Governor or chief officer (subject, nevertheless, to the approval of the said Secretary of State for the Colonies,) to require payment from the said company or their assigns, and the said company or their assigns will in such case pay to such Secretary of State for the time being, for the use of Her Majesty or her successors, the sum of 2*l.* for every ton of coal in respect of the delivery of which such default shall be made. And in consideration of the premises Her said Majesty, for herself and her successors, hereby agrees with the said company and their assigns as follows (that is to say) :—That Her said Majesty and her successors will from time to time during the continuance of the said term herein-before granted, on application made for such purpose by or on behalf of the said company or their assigns to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, sell to the said company, or to their nominees or assigns, at a price not exceeding 1*l.* for an acre, and so in proportion for a less quantity than an acre, so much unappropriated rural surface land of and in the said island of Labuan as the said company or their nominees or assigns shall require to purchase for the erection or making of houses, buildings, erections, roads, railways or tramways, or the depositing or storing, or for the transit of coal, or for any other purpose necessary for or connected with the working and carrying on the said coal mines and premises herein-before described and demised, or any of them, or for or with other the business or purposes of the said company in the said island, or any of them ; and that Her Majesty and her successors will do and perform all acts and deeds which shall be requisite for vesting in the said Company, their nominees or assigns, the absolute interest in the surface

land so to be sold to them as aforesaid: Provided always, that the land so sold shall not exceed in the whole 1,000 acres, and that it shall be selected and paid for before the 1st day of January 1870, and that it shall not, without the express approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, include any land on or abutting on the seashore, or on any harbour or creek, or any land which the Governor or chief officer of the government in the said island shall have reserved or shall think necessary to reserve for any public purpose whatever; and that the land so sold shall be taken in blocks of not less than 100 acres each, which, as far as local circumstances will permit, shall in shape be rectangular parallelograms, of which the sides shall run in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass, and of which the shortest side shall be at least two thirds of the length of the longest side, save only where such land may be required for roads, railroads, or tramways connected with the said coal mines or works for the time being of the said company or their assigns, in which case it may be selected in the manner most suitable for constructing such roads, railroads, or tramways.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby expressed, agreed, and declared, that the said Company or their assigns shall during the continuance of the said term herein-before granted be permitted (subject to the approval of the said Governor or chief officer for the time being, and such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe for the protection of public interests,) to occupy rent-free any land which the said company or their assigns may require for the construction of roads, railroads, or tramways necessary for or connected with the working or carrying on of the said coal mines and premises herein-before described and demised, or any of them, and, subject as aforesaid, shall also be permitted to occupy, at a rent to be fixed by the said Governor or chief officer, any land which the company or their assigns may require for the construction of any wharves, quays, or jetties, for the loading or unloading of their vessels, or the loading or shipping of coal.

Provided also, that the water frontage of any land that may be occupied by the said company or their assigns for any of the purposes last aforesaid, and whether taken in one or more localities, shall not exceed 500 yards in the whole.

Provided also, that nothing herein-before contained shall be construed or operate to restrict or limit the right of the said company or their assigns, at any time after the exhaustion of the right of selecting and purchasing 1,000 acres of land as aforesaid, to purchase or acquire from Her Majesty or her successors, under the government land regulations for the time being in force in the said island, or otherwise, any pieces or parcels of land, or any messuages or hereditaments, or easements, which may then be open for purchase by the public; and further, that it shall be lawful for the said company or their assigns, at all times during the continuance of the said term hereby granted, (the consent in writing of such Governor or chief officer as aforesaid being first obtained,) to fell or cut down and carry away, without making

any payment for the same, all such timber or trees that now are or hereafter shall or may be growing upon any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island, as may be necessary and required by or on behalf of the said company or their assigns, for the due working, raising, and getting of the said coal mines and premises herein-before described and demised, and for constructing any works, railroads, or tramroads connnected therewith. And it is hereby lastly agreed, that all expenses incurred or to be incurred by on behalf of Her Majesty or her successors in the preparation and execution of these presents, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said company, and that the opinion of the solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, Esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals, for and on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie have respectively hereunto set our hands and seals, and the said Labuan Coal Company, Limited, have hereunto caused to be affixed their common seal, the day and year first above written.

T. W. C. Murdoch. (L.S.)
Stephen Walcott. (L.S.)
J. D. H. Elphinstone. (L.S.)
J. T. Mackenzie. (L.S.)

Sealed with the seal of the company in the presence of J. C. Langley, secretary. Sid. P. Smith, clerk to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Company, 6, Victoria St., Westminster.

(Co.'s Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of Christopher Simner Cartwright, 8, Park Street, Westminster.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within-named Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone and James Thompson Mackenzie, in the presence of Sid. P. Smith, Clerk to Messrs. Baxter, Rose, Norton, and Company, 6, Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey.

Appendix No. 53.

Royal Licence to Mr. Dumas to export Phosphatic Substances from the Island of Sombrero.

This Indenture made the 5th day of February 1864 between Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and Francis Kuper Dumas of Fenchurch Street in the city of London, merchant, (herein-after called the licensee,) of the other part.

Whereas it hath been represented to Her said Majesty by the said Francis Kuper Dumas that certain citizens of the United States of North America trading at New York under the firm of Ross, W. Wood and Son, purchased in the year 1857 from certain other citizens of the said United States all their rights or alleged rights and interests in a discovery said to be made by them or one of them in the previous year of certain phosphatic substances in the Island of Sombrero, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, which said island had been occupied and worked by such alleged discoverers.

And whereas the said Ross, W. Wood and Son, thereupon entered upon the said island, and have since continued to occupy the same, and have erected buildings, machinery, and other works thereon, for the purpose of raising and exporting such phosphatic substances, and have raised and exported therefrom considerable quantities of such phosphatic substances :

And whereas the said Ross, W. Wood and Son, have made application to Her Majesty to grant to the said Francis Kuper Dumas, a British subject, and their partner in London in this undertaking, an exclusive licence to raise and export phosphatic substances from the said island :

And whereas Her said Majesty hath been graciously pleased to accede to such application, subject nevertheless to the understanding that Her Majesty's Government do not undertake to maintain any establishment or any officer on the said island, or to make any compensation to the said licensee for any loss or damage he may sustain, if from political or other considerations Her Majesty's Government shall not find it convenient to protect him in the exclusive enjoyment of the privilege intended to be hereby granted :

Now this indenture witnesseth, that, subject to the rent, covenants, and conditions herein-after contained on the part of the said licensee to be paid and performed, Her said Majesty doth hereby grant to the said licensee the sole and exclusive right to raise, collect, and export from the said Island of Sombrero such quantities of phosphatic substances as he may think proper, during the term of five years, to be computed from the 1st day of January 1864, with full power and permission to use all such buildings, machinery, and works as have been already erected by the said Ross, W. Wood and Son, on the said island, and to construct thereon all such buildings, roads, jetties, or other works as may be requisite or necessary for the raising. collecting, and exporting of such phosphatic substances.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that, in consideration of the premises, the said licensee, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her said Majesty, Her heirs and successors, in manner following ; that is to say,

1. That he the said licensee will not assign or underlet this present licence or any interest therein without having first obtained the consent in writing of Her said Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for the time being.

2. That he the said licensee shall pay to Her said Majesty's Emigration Commissioners for the time being, on behalf of Her said Majesty, or to any other person or persons authorized by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive the same, the yearly rent of £750 of lawful money of Great Britain, such rent to be paid yearly on the 1st day of January in each year, and without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, the first of such yearly payments to be made on the 1st day of January 1865.

3. That the said licensee shall render to such Secretary of State true and correct yearly statements, commencing from the 1st day of January 1864, specifying, in tons, the quantity of rock or material containing phosphatic substances shipped from the said island during the year to which such statements respectively shall relate, together with the names, tonnage, and destinations of the vessels in which the same shall have been shipped, which statements respectively shall be signed by the said licensee, and the truth and correctness thereof solemnly declared to by him before a justice of the peace, under the provisions of the Act 6 Will. IV. cap. 62, and such statement, so signed and declared to, shall be delivered by the said licensee to such Secretary of State, at the Colonial Office in London, within three calendar months of the expiration of every such year.

4. That the said licensee shall, with his own resources and to the satisfaction of such Secretary of State, maintain good order on the said island, and shall properly feed, support, and treat all labourers and others who may be employed by him on the said island, other than the crews of any ships receiving such phosphatic substances as aforesaid, and shall also conform to and enforce all such rules, if any, as may from time to time be established by or by the authority of such Secretary of State, for maintaining order in the said island ; but that the said licensee shall not practise or resort to any punishments or methods of coercing labour which in the opinion of such Secretary of State shall be unjustifiable.

And this indenture further witnesseth, that in case any of the above covenants shall be broken or left unfulfilled, or in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the said Secretary of State that any person or persons, other than the said licensee and his partners, Messrs. Ross, W. Wood and Son, have any claim or interest in the discovery as aforesaid of the phosphatic substances on the said island, or in the property and works thereon, or in case it shall appear to such Secretary of State expedient, for political or other considerations, to revoke this present licence, it shall be lawful for such Secretary of State, on behalf of Her Majesty, by notice under his hand, to be forwarded by post to the said licensee at his last known place of abode or place of business in the United Kingdom, to declare that on a day to be named in such notice (not being less than three calendar months after the date thereof) this present licence shall cease and determine, and the same shall accordingly cease and determine on that day. Provided, nevertheless, that in case

it shall be deemed expedient to determine the said licence on political grounds, or on account of disorders in the said island, not in the opinion of such Secretary of State imputable to the licensee or his agents, or to his or their neglect, the day so to be named for such determination shall not be less than twelve calendar months after the date of such notice.

And it is hereby further agreed, that on the determination of such licence, either by efflux of time or on the breach of any of the covenants or conditions aforesaid, all property, machinery, buildings, and works now on the said island, and hereafter to be placed or erected thereon by him the said licensee, and all phosphatic substances being thereon, shall be and become the property of Her Majesty.

Provided, nevertheless, that if before the expiration of the said term of five years Her Majesty shall see fit to determine this licence, on the ground of political expediency, or for considerations other than the breach or nonfulfilment of the covenants herein on the licensee's part to be observed, then the said licensee shall be entitled to remove any machinery or other moveable property on the said island belonging to him, but he shall not in any case be entitled to any compensation from Her said Majesty or Her Government.

And it is hereby lastly agreed, that all expences incurred or to be incurred in the preparation and execution of these presents, or in carrying out the provisions thereof, shall be borne by the said licensee; and that the opinion of the Solicitor of Her Majesty's Treasury as to the amount of such expenses shall in all respects be final.

In witness whereof we, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, Esquires, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set our hands and seals, on behalf of Her Majesty; and I the said Francis Kuper Dumas have hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year first before written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, as such Emigration Commissioners as aforesaid, in the presence of (signed) Christopher Simner Cartwright, 8, Park Street, Westminster.

(Signed)
T. W. C. Murdoch. (L.S.)
Stephen Walcott. (L.S.)
Francis K. Dumas. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said Francis Kuper Dumas in the presence of (signed) Christopher Simner Cartwright.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REFORM CLUB

SIXTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

REFORM PALL. MALL

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[3273] Vol 18

SIXTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c. &c.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England submit, in accordance with the 26th Section of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94., and the 10th Section of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., a Report of their proceedings for the year preceding the 1st of November 1863.

An abstract of the accounts of the Commissioners for the same period, is annexed in compliance with the directions of the firstly named Act. See Appendix, No. 1, p. 35. The Report of the Auditor will be found at page 75.

The Commissioners, with a view to ascertain if any modification could be made in the mode of framing this Abstract, so as to enable those who are unacquainted with their proceedings readily to understand it, appointed in March last a Committee to consider the matter.

This Committee, whose Report will be found in the Appendix, No. 32, p. 159, after a full investigation of the question referred to them, were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to change the mode in which the Abstract is now framed, but recommended the addition of short explanatory notes to it in order to attain the desired object.

Having regard, however, to the importance of fully explaining the nature of the several Accounts comprised in the Abstract, as well as the manner in which such Accounts exhibit the financial position of the Commission, a statement has been annexed to the Abstract in substitution for short explanatory notes; and in this statement the objections which have been made, both to the form and to

the nature of the Accounts, are referred to. See Appendix No. 1, p. 58.

The Board do not here enter into the questions which have been raised as to these Accounts, further than to express a hope that the explanations furnished later in this Report will remove the misapprehensions which appear to exist upon the subject.

The grants which have been made by the Commissioners to Benefices, Districts,.and new Parishes during the past year, and ratified by Orders in Council, are enumerated in the Appendix, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, pp. 76, 87, 91. The Schemes for confirming such grants appear in the Appendix, No. 33, p. 164.

The Commissioners have during the past year made temporary grants to certain Benefices within the Parish of Manchester, under the provisions of "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850." The particulars of these grants, together with the Scheme for confirming them, are contained in the Appendix, No. 5, p. 92, and No. 33, p. 548.

The Commissioners have also made certain grants to meet benefactions in accordance with the 15th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., with a view to making temporary provision for the cure of souls in districts in which large masses of population are collected for the purpose of working mines. The particulars of these grants will be found in the Appendix, No. 6, p. 93.

The particulars of the several grants made from the "Maltby Fund" since the last Report will be found in the Appendix, No. 7, p. 94.

The grants from the "Gally Knight Fund" which have been made during the past year are set forth in the Appendix, No. 8, p. 94.

A Schedule of the cases in which local claims on estates which have been enfranchised are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116., is annexed to this Report, in compliance with the directions of the secondly-mentioned Act. The same Schedule shows the period at which it was estimated that the previously subsisting lease or grant, under which such estates were held, would in each case have expired. See Appendix, No. 9, p. 95.

A Scheme prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84., has been passed for apportioning the income of the rectory of St. Mary, Southampton, in the county of the town of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, between the rector of that benefice and the incumbent of the District Chapelry of Christ Church, Ports-

wood, in the same county and diocese. See Appendix, No. 10, p. 95, and No. 33, p. 557.

A Scheme has been passed under the powers of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., for uniting the prebend of Cutton, in the castle of Exeter, to the vicarage of Broadclyst, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter. See Appendix, No. 33, p. 381.

Assignments of the patronage of certain Benefices have also been effected under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84., in consideration of the augmentation of the incomes of such Benefices. The Schemes and particulars relating to these transactions will be found in the Appendix, No. 11, p. 96, and No. 33, pp. 195, 317, and 557.

Under the provisions of the Acts 16 & 17 Vict.. c. 50. and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., exchanges of the patronage of certain Benefices have been made, and the Schemes and particulars relating thereto appear in the Appendix, No. 12, p. 96, and No. 33, pp. 250 and 476.

Under "the Church Building Acts," and "the New Parishes Acts," the following arrangements have been made by the Commissioners during the past year, viz :—

Ninety-eight Districts have been constituted or assigned under the designation of either—

1. District Chapelries. See Appendix, No. 13, p. 97.
2. Consolidated Chapelries. See Appendix, No. 14, p. 98.
3. Particular Districts. See Appendix, No. 15, p. 99.
4. Districts and New Parishes. See Appendix, No. 16, p. 100.

In one case a grant has been made by way of compensation for loss of fees transferred to the incumbent of a New Parish formed under "the New Parishes Acts." See Appendix, No. 17, p. 105.

Orders under the 11th section of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104. authorizing the performance, in eight Churches or Chapels to which Districts belong, of the offices contemplated by that section, have been issued by the Commissioners. See Appendix, No. 18, p. 105.

Declarations of the patronage of four Churches have been also issued. See Appendix, No. 19, p. 105.

In four cases a new Church has been substituted for an existing Parish Church. See Appendix, No. 20, p. 106.

Scales of Pew Rents have been fixed for five Churches. See Appendix, No. 21, p. 106.

One hundred and eighty conveyances of sites for Churches, burial grounds, and parsonage houses respectively have been accepted. See Appendix, No. 22, p. 107.

During the year to which this Report relates, certain real estates have been assigned to the Bishop and to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, as the permanent endowments of those corporations. The Schemes by which these transactions have been effected appear in the Appendix, No. 33, pp. 170 and 324.

A Scheme has been passed by which a portion of the property belonging to the See of Winchester has been transferred to the Commissioners in substitution for certain money payments. These money payments are appropriated by the present Bishop, who was entitled to the enjoyment of them, to the augmentation of ill-endowed Benefices within the diocese of Winchester, and especially those situate within the rural deanery of Southwark. See Appendix No. 33, p. 462.

Authority has been given to the Archbishop of York to borrow money upon the security of the endowment of his See for the purpose of effecting certain alterations and improvements in the archiepiscopal house of residence at Bishopthorpe. See Appendix, No. 33, p. 480.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77., and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 82., a Scheme has been passed relating to the endowment of the College of St. David, at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan. See Appendix, No. 33, p. 488.

Schemes have been passed for fixing, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., the Number and Emoluments of the Minor Canons in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, and for regulating, in accordance with the provisions of that Act, and of the Act 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., the mode of appointing Honorary Canons in the same Cathedral Church. See Appendix, No. 33, pp. 323 and 500.

The incomes of the Archdeaconry of Bath in the diocese of Bath and Wells, and the Archdeaconry of Chester in the diocese of Chester, have been augmented by grants out of the Common Fund, and certain estates belonging to these archdeaconries have been transferred to the Commissioners. The Schemes and particulars relating to these transactions will be found in the Appendix, No. 23, p. 111, and No. 33, pp. 366 and 386.

The preferments, the endowments of which have become

vested in the Commissioners either by vacation, or by commutation of the interests of the incumbents under the provisions of the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. during the year to which this Report has reference, are enumerated in the Appendix, Nos. 24 and 25, p. 111.; and the Schemes relating to the Commutations appear in the Appendix, No. 33, pp. 399 and 583.

The Commissioners have continued to effect enfranchisements of estates vested in them, on the principles stated in their Twelfth Report, and the instances continue to be extremely few in which the price required by the Commissioners has been the subject of prolonged discussion and of ultimate refusal.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116. a Schedule is annexed of all sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests effected during the year preceding the 1st November last, and also of all cases of refusal, with the special reasons for the same. See Appendix, Nos. 26 and 27, pp. 112, 123.

A list of the sales effected and of the building and mining leases granted with the sanction of the Commissioners, under the authority of "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts," during the past year, is inserted in the Appendix, Nos. 28 and 29, p. 125, 126.

Copies of all Schemes and Representations prepared by the Commissioners, and sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council during the same year, will be found in the Appendix, No. 33, p. 164.

The Commissioners have thought it desirable to present in this Report a brief summary of the results of their labours, in regard to the augmentation and endowment of benefices having cure of souls.

During the sixteen years from 1840, when the Common Fund was created by Parliament, to 1856, the Commissioners appropriated to such augmentation and endowment perpetual annuities, lands, tithes, and parsonage houses, which, including benefactions, were of the value of more than 3,000,000*l.*

During the subsequent seven years ending with 1863 they agreed to appropriate to the same purpose 410,000*l.* in capital sums as conditional grants to meet a more than equal amount provided by the liberality of the public, and they also agreed to make unconditional grants and other augmentations, equivalent to 50,000*l.* per annum in perpetuity, towards meeting local claims and relieving spiritual destitution, especially in places containing not

fewer than ten thousand inhabitants. These appropriations, including benefactions, are of the value of nearly 2,500,000*l.*

The value of all the appropriations above referred to amounts, therefore, to about 5,500,000*l.*, of which about 1,000,000*l.* has been derived from private benefactions, and the whole of the remaining 4,500,000*l.* from the re-distribution and the improvement of Ecclesiastical property, previously enjoyed by the holders of Cathedral dignities and Sinecure preferments.

In addition to the benefactions which have been accepted in the last seven years by the Commissioners, other benefactions have in each year been offered, which from various causes they have been unable to accept; and partly from a renewal of these offers, and partly from the further liberality of the public, benefactions amounting to 250,000*l.* are at the present time offered to the Commissioners on condition of their being met by grants.

In order to raise to 300*l.* a year all benefices in public patronage with a population of 500 persons, and to provide one half of the amount necessary to raise to the same amount all benefices in private patronage with a like population, the Commissioners have reason to believe that further augmentations would be required amounting to 330,000*l.* a year in perpetuity, an amount equivalent to property of the fee simple value of 10,000,000*l.*: this estimate does not include the requirements of those benefices in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor, the augmentation of which has been otherwise provided for by Parliament.

The funds at present at the disposal of the Commissioners are obviously insufficient to provide for the whole of these requirements; but the continuous increase of the permanent income of the Common Fund will enable them to deal with a considerable portion of them, by a system of appropriating such income instead of capital. On the 12th of March 1863 the Board appointed a Select Committee "to consider the "mode of framing the Abstract of the Accounts of the Com- "mission with a view to the simplification thereof," who stated in their Report, dated the 23rd July following (See Appendix, No. 32, p. 159), their opinion that, judging from the data therein referred to, the financial position and prospects of the Commission were very satisfactory; the Committee went on to remark that they could not conclude their Report without observing, "that in future no appropriation of capital so "large as to embarrass the Estates Committee in continu- "ing the course hitherto pursued, of stopping, as far as pos- "sible, the wasteful system of renewing leases by way of "fine, should be made without careful consideration." And that, "on the other hand, it is incumbent on the Commis-

" sioners to proceed with the augmentation of poor benefices; " and this can be effected, without a large appropriation of " capital, by making such augmentations chiefly in the form of " permanent annuities." The Board have therefore determined that after this year the practice of making grants of capital sums be discontinued at least for the present, and that benefactions be met by grants in the form of income only, to the extent of 3,500*l* per annum in each of the next four years. The benefactions of capital accepted by the Commissioners will continue to be applicable to the erection of parsonage houses, or to the purchase of lands or tithes, for annexation to benefices, but the grants made by the Commissioners to meet them will be available only as annual income. Such grants, however, will increase the security which the holders of benefices might offer to Queen Anne's Bounty, in order to obtain loans for the erection of parsonage houses. In conformity with this view, the Commissioners have determined also, that where there are local claims, they will, in lieu of expending their own capital in the erection of parsonage houses, make temporary grants sufficient to discharge the instalments of principal and interest, which would be chargeable upon the livings in respect of loans on mortgage under Gilbert's Acts, of such amounts as the Board may consider needful for the erection of houses according to plans approved by them.

It will of course be an object with the Commissioners to continue the system heretofore followed, of making their grants, where practicable, by actual assignment of tithe or other real property within the parish.

Adopting these principles the Commissioners trust that within a period of five years, they will be able to raise to 300*l*. a year the income of every benefice in public patronage, which now exists and has, according to the census of 1861, a population of 4,000 persons, and to provide one half of the amount required to raise to a like sum of 300*l*. a year the income of every benefice in private patronage which now exists, and has a like population of 4,000 persons: and also to appropriate to the endowment of new Churches in populous places, in the course of the five years, 15,000*l*. a year in perpetuity, at the rate of 3,000*l*. a year; each such Church to be endowed by the Commissioners with 200*l*. a year, if in public patronage, or with 100*l*. a year to meet a benefaction of equivalent amount if in private patronage; provided that each such Church shall have been approved by the Commissioners and consecrated and shall have had assigned to it a district containing a

population not less than that which, according to the rules of the Commissioners in force at the time, may be required to render an existing benefice eligible for an unconditional augmentation up to 300*l.* per annum, and that the formation of such district shall not involve the reduction of any other benefice to an amount of population below that which in the then current year may constitute the qualification for such unconditional augmentation.

The Commissioners in their two last annual Reports state their intention to meet, within certain limitations, the local claims arising on the prebendal and other estates vested in them under the Cathedral Act of 1840. Local claims arising on the estates of the Sees and Chapters which have been transferred to the Commissioners can only be entertained after the permanent estates of those Corporations have been provided. This provision has been effected in the cases of the Sees of Durham, York, and Peterborough, and of the Chapters of York and Peterborough. The Commissioners propose to meet in this and the succeeding year the local claims on the estates formerly belonging to these Corporations according to the principles adopted with respect to the prebendal estates above referred to.

In order to carry into effect the above-mentioned plan for the next five years, including the continuous recognition of local claims, it will be necessary to increase the augmentation payments out of the Common Fund by nearly 120,000*l.* per annum, an amount equivalent to property of the fee simple value of 3,500,000*l.*

The Commissioners do not think it expedient to fetter their action by making at the present time any prospective arrangements extending beyond the above period of five years; though the revenue of the property vested in them will, from its altered tenure and better management, continuously improve.

Leaving for settlement at the commencement of each year the precise method of appropriating grants according to the principles above set forth, the Commissioners have determined for the current year:—

I. To make one further appropriation in capital sums to the extent of 100,000*l.*, to meet benefactions of at least equal value in accordance with their published rules dated February 1863.

II. To meet all the local claims arising in respect of the Durham Bishoprick Estates and part of those arising in respect of the York Archbishoprick Estates.

III. To augment unconditionally to 300*l.* a year the income of every benefice in public patronage, the population

of which was by the Census of 1861 not less than 8,000 persons.

IV. To augment the income of every benefice in private patronage having a like population to a like amount of 300*l.* a year, on condition that one half of the sum required to effect such augmentation be provided from non-ecclesiastical sources.

V. To appropriate the sum of 3,000*l.* per annum in perpetuity to the endowment with 200*l.* a year of new churches to which districts shall have been legally assigned containing in each case a population of not less than 8,000 persons; the grants to churches in public patronage, to be made unconditionally, and to churches in private patronage, on condition that one half of the sum required be provided from non-ecclesiastical sources."

The grants to be thus made during the current year would be of the capital value of about 700,000*l.*

The Commissioners on the 28th January received and referred to the Estates Committee a letter addressed to them by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, calling attention to the resolutions reported towards the close of the last Session of Parliament by a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Commission, and requesting to know "whether any steps had been taken by the Commissioners, "or in their opinion could properly be taken by them, "with reference to those of the resolutions which relate "to the conduct of the business of the Commission, espe- "cially with a view to the diminution of the alleged un- "necessary expense attending the system of management "of estates; to the improvement of the system of accounts; "to obviating needless delay and expense in the investi- "gation of titles for land given for sites for churches, and "to the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee "of the House of Commons that the legal business of the "Board should be conducted by a legal adviser at a fixed "salary."

The Estates Committee having carefully investigated and considered the allegations and the questions above set forth, reported upon them seriatim, as follows :—

"I. *Management of Estates.*

"The diminution of the alleged unnecessary expense attend- "ing the system of management of estates is the first point "which requires examination. In considering this matter

" as well as in considering many other matters relative to " the expenses of the Commission, it is important to bear " in mind that such expenses range themselves under two " heads : those which may be said to be of a permanent " character, and those which relate to the present transition " state of the Ecclesiastical property dealt with by the " Commissioners. The payments made to their estate " agents as receivers with regard to that portion of the " estates which may permanently remain in the possession " of the Commissioners generally speaking fall under the " former head. But the payments made to the estate " agents as surveyors and valuers would, almost entirely, " fall under the latter head ; and such payments are a " temporary expenditure necessary for effecting the sales " and purchases, without which the enfranchisement of " Church Leaseholds required by Act of Parliament could " not be proceeded with. They are equally necessary for " the improvement in various ways of the property of the " Church when brought into possession, and to its appro- " priation to the permanent endowment of Ecclesiastical " Corporations according to law. But this expenditure in " respect of valuations and improvements will obviously " terminate at no distant period, when those transactions " are completed.

" The expenses incident to these different duties were the " subject of special investigation in 1857, and the Com- " mittee have set out in the Appendix to this Report " (No 30, p. 129,) a copy of the Minute made on that occa- " sion and presented to Parliament in that year. A full " explanation will there be found of the reasons which " induced the Estates Committee to employ two agency " firms of large experience, extensive knowledge, and " undoubted repute, available at all times for giving advice " on the numerous transactions which constantly arise ; " and having the assistance of local sub-agents employed " by them, on their own responsibility, at their expense, " and under their superintending control.

" The rate of remuneration allowed to those firms as Re- " ceivers is,—

" £4 per cent. for the management and receivership of " estates held at rack rent.

" £4 per cent. for collecting tithe rentcharges.

" £5 per cent. for collecting reserved rents, fines, and " other dues.

" Considering that this rate of remuneration is not " higher than that which is frequently paid in respect of

" well managed estates; that it is the same as that allowed " by the Office of Woods, and even less than that which " is allowed to Receivers in the Court of Chancery; con- " sidering that the estates belonging to the Church are " much dispersed, that the reserved rents are both nume- " rous and small, and that in many cases the payments " made to the sub-agents exhaust the whole of the per- " centage allowed; considering also that these rates " include and cover all travelling expenses, the Committee " do not believe that any unnecessary cost has been in- " curred in this part of the management of the estates, " nor do they see any reason to doubt that the scale of " remuneration has been, upon the whole, both moderate " and reasonable. At the same time, the Estates Com- " mittee have always reserved the power of making such " alterations in detail as from time to time may appear to " them to be expedient, and they have arranged to modify " the present scale for receivership to 4 per cent. on all " classes of property, instead of allowing 5 per cent. for " reserved rents and fines and other receipts.

" The scale of payments to the Surveyors for fee simple " valuations is as follows:—

" Up to 1,000*l.* - -	1 per cent.
" After 1,000*l.* up to 4,000*l.*	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
" After 4,000*l.* up to 15,000*l.*	$\frac{3}{8}$ „
" After 15,000*l.* - -	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
" For valuing timber -	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „

" Under this scale it was found by the Committee, as " stated by them in their above-mentioned Minute of " 1857, that the charge for ascertaining the particulars " and valuing and reporting upon the property vested in " the Commission, including charges for plans and travel- " ling expenses, amounted to 8*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* of value; and " that after deducting the cost of travelling expenses and " plans, there remained for the office establishment of the " Surveyors, and for their personal remuneration and re- " sponsibility, about 6*s.* 8*d.* per 100*l.* of value. In that " Minute it is also stated that the charges for the sale " of reversions and the purchase of leasehold interests " amounted to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ad valorem on the purchase " monies, and averaged less than 5*l.* on each transac- " tion.

" The Estates Committee have, however, again examined " into this important subject, and they find that in the " last year the charges for surveying, valuing, &c. relative " to property of the value of 1,869,700*l.* amounted to

" 7,684*l.*, being at the rate of 8*s.* 2*d.* per 100*l.* of value, " including travelling expenses and the cost of plans. " The Committee further find that in the last year the " charges for sales and purchases amounted to 1,047*l.*, " being an ad valorem charge of 6*s.* per cent., and that the " average charge on each transaction was about 3*l.* Now " having regard to the special and peculiar character of " this kind of business, and to the paramount importance " of having it conducted in the ablest as well as the most " expeditious manner, the Committee are still of opinion " that it would not be advantageous, nor even safe, to " break up a system which is not alleged to be inefficient, " in the hope of effecting some possible reduction of " expense which, if the business were transferred to " other hands, would probably not be realized. And " when it is remembered that this part of the business is " of a temporary and not of a permanent character, and " moreover that it mainly relates to lands and buildings " usually found in a most neglected and dilapidated con- " dition, it cannot be regarded as a charge on the Com- " mission which will continue beyond the necessity that " demands and justifies it, but rather as an outlay made " once for all in order to give to the property of the Church " an increase of value which could not be obtained under " less experienced advice or with less efficient means. No " comparison can be made between such exceptional expen- " diture and that involved in the continuous management " of an estate in ordinary condition, and in which sales and " purchases are only occasional.

" II. *System of Accounts.*

" The next point which requires examination is the sys- " tem of accounts and the possibility of improving it. In the " Appendix to this Report (No. 32, p. 159, and No. 1, p. 58), " are two other papers in which this subject has been " fully gone into, and particular attention is called to them.

" In the first of these papers it will be seen that a " Select Committee was appointed by the Board last " spring to consider the mode of framing the Abstract of " the Accounts of the Commission with a view to the sim- " plification thereof, and that the Committee reported that " ' the Abstract of Accounts appended to the General Report " ' of the Commissioners was strictly what it professed to " ' be, namely, an Abstract of the Accounts as they stand " ' in the Commissioners' books,' and they thought it would " be inexpedient to change the mode in which that Abstract " is now framed."

" The second of these papers is an explanatory statement, " which the Committee have prepared in order to its being " appended to the Abstract of the Accounts of the Commis- " sion for the year ending 31st October 1863. It shows " the manner in which the accounts are framed and ar- " ranged so as to meet the provisions of the several Acts " of Parliament and the Orders in Council by which the " proceedings of the Commissioners are governed. From " this statement will be seen the necessity of keeping dis- " tinct from the Common Fund Account several parti- " culars, such as, '(1) the Sales and Purchases of Land; " '(2) the Accounts of the Commuted Estates of Bishops " ' and Chapters; (3) the Accounts of the Episcopal and " ' Capitular Leaseholds;' and that the Accounts are so " drawn up, in point of form, as to convey to those who " wish to understand the subject the plainest summary " that could be devised, and the fullest information which " can be given. The necessity also for a large number of " trust and special accounts, such as (1) the Account of " augmented and endowed Benefices; (2) the Account of " Benefactions; (3) the Account of the Gally Knight Fund; " (4) the Account of the Maltby Fund; and (5) a Sum- " mary of several others which do not require so special " a mention, will equally appear if those who are interested " in such Accounts are to be informed of the manner in " which the trusts of each of them have been discharged " and the funds administered.

" To these accounts indeed objections have been taken, " both as to their form and also as to their nature, upon the " general grounds alleged against them, that they are un- " intelligible, voluminous, and complicated.

" But if it be right, as the Committee conceive, to follow " the directions of the Acts of Parliament, and to furnish " those who are interested in the Accounts the means of " ascertaining the financial transactions of the Commission, " and of judging of their results, it would be difficult to " see how any other Abstract could have been framed which " would make such a matter more intelligible, which would " occupy less space, or which would give the same amount " of information with greater simplicity. Moreover, it " ought to be borne in mind, that unless the Accounts were " drawn up in a form as full and particular as that which " has been adopted, the duties imposed on the Commission " could hardly be complied with. For as, on the one hand, " they show clearly the state of the Common Fund, the pro- " gress which has been made with the different commuta-

" tions; the whole of the monies held in trust, and the " various securities on which such monies and the balances " of the Common Fund have been invested: so, on the " other hand, they enable the Commissioners to determine " how that Common Fund may safely be appropriated from " time to time; to decide on their ability to proceed with " further commutations; to regulate the enfranchisements " of the property vested in them by way of sale or pur- " chase, according to the state of their balances; and to " keep an effective control over the whole of their financial " transactions.

" It should here be stated that the Abstract of Accounts " appended to the Fifteenth General Report of the Com- " missioners, dated 26th February 1863, was unusually volu- " minous, because in addition to the Abstract of Accounts " for the year ending 31st October 1862, as required by " Act of Parliament, it contained in the same form an " Abstract of the whole of the Accounts from the com- " mencement, it having been deemed advisable that the " public should be furnished with the fullest information " as to the progress and state of the funds under the con- " trol of the Commissioners. This addition to the Fifteenth " Report occupied no less than twenty pages.

"III. *Conveyances of Sites for Churches.*

" The next point for consideration is, whether delay and " expense in the investigation of titles for sites of churches " can be obviated. Upon this point it is to be remem- " bered that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners act as the " former Church Building Commissioners, and that those " duties and powers are transferred to them which formerly " belonged to the Church Building Board. As such, they " are in fact bare trustees of the sites for churches, until " the church is consecrated. On consecration, the church " and the site become vested in the incumbent. It is " obvious under these circumstances that, unless the title " is ascertained or properly guaranteed, the Ecclesiastical " Commissioners might, as trustees, be accepting a convey- " ance or grant of lands from which those for whom they " are trustees might be afterwards evicted; and they " might thereby incur a responsibility (and that too after a " large sum of money had been laid out in building upon " the land) which no public body, without due precautions, " could properly undertake. At the same time it cannot " be denied that in this matter the Ecclesiastical Com-

" missioners are mere agents for others; they have no " interest whatever in it themselves; and in fact they " resemble the old 'feoffees to uses,' that is to say, they " are the conduit pipes through whom the land will pass " to vest in the incumbent. So long as Parliament " think it right to impose this duty upon the Com- " missioners, they cannot discharge it with safety to them- " selves or with justice to others, unless they can obtain a " reasonable assurance that no risk is likely to be incurred.

"For this purpose the Commissioners are compelled to " make certain requirements. They do not ask a full " Abstract of title, but a very concise Abstract, beginning " at a recent period, often only with the last deed or in- " strument. They content themselves with what is termed " a certified Abstract, that is to say, an Abstract certified " by a respectable solicitor that the title is what it purports " to be, and that it confers the right which it is proposed " to convey. No needless requisitions are made on it. " Even pure certificates without an Abstract are sometimes " accepted, and the difficulty of the Commissioners often " is, to get from the grantor's solicitor such a certificate as " is adverted to, because that course would involve him " in a responsibility which he is under no obligation to " take on himself. The charges made for the investigation " of these titles are by no means large. The subjoined " Table will show their number and average amount for " the period during which this class of business has been " transacted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Classification.	Number of Cases.	Averages of Costs.
		£ s. d.
Cases where costs are under £10 - - -	523	7 8 9
£10 and under £15 -	333	12 2 0
£15 and under £20 -	81	16 18 0
£20 and under £30 -	45	23 17 0
£30 and upwards - -	8	44 18 4
Totals - - - - - -	990	10 16 7

The above charges include also fees to counsel, the expense of plans and tracings, and of fees for registration, and relate, in many of the cases, to business of a special character only partially connected with the site conveyance, viz., declarations of patronage, authorities to levy rates, and proceedings undertaken by the Board's solicitor at the instance of the promoters themselves.

"As long as the Commissioners are charged with this " duty, it is difficult to see how they can properly perform " it at less expense of money and time. It has sometimes " been suggested, that the cost of proving titles to church " sites should be borne by the Commissioners. It is " obvious that such a proposition would, in other words, " be simply throwing on the Common Fund the cost of " a matter in which, except as trustees for others, the " Ecclesiastical Commissioners have no concern. It has " been also suggested that the responsibility might be " transferred to those who are really most interested in " obtaining the site, and in seeing that the title to it is " properly secured, and if so that there can be no reason " why they or some of them might not be made capable " of taking a conveyance at once without the intervention " of the Commissioners at all. Superadded to this, a par- " liamentary title might reasonably be given, upon proper " notices inserted in the London Gazette, a limited time " being allowed to lapse for any persons to show cause " against it. It may be doubted, however, whether this " mode of proceeding would add to the security afforded " to the grantees of the land by the existing system, or " would diminish the expense to which they would be put.

"IV. *Payments to Solicitors.*

"The Committee proceed to treat of the last point men- " tioned in the letter of the Secretary of State, viz.: whe- " ther the legal business of the Board should be conducted " by a legal adviser at a fixed salary.

"It is here again extremely important to bear in mind " that the legal expenses which have to be incurred in the " working of the Commission are of two kinds; those " which may be said to be of a permanent character, and " those which apply to the present transition state of " Church property. If the law expenses fell either alto- " gether or even principally under the former head, the " employment of a salaried solicitor might become ad- " visable. But if they fall under the latter head, the " change suggested would entail on the Common Fund " a permanent charge which, when the temporary business " is brought to a close, would be greatly in excess of that

" which the ordinary transactions would justify. There " is another point seldom adverted to by those who object " to the solicitor's charges as extravagantly large, namely, " the amount of the costs out of pocket, as compared with " the amount left for professional remuneration.

"The total amount of the bills of the Commissioners' " solicitors for the year preceding the 1st of May 1863, " was 13,963*l.*, as taxed according to the Commissioners' " requirements by a Master of the Court of Queen's Bench; " this included 4,701*l.* for counsel's fees, stamps, and parch- " ment, and 2,732*l.* for other payments, leaving about 6,528*l.* " in addition to some profit on a portion of the 2,732*l.* for " the remuneration of two firms of solicitors for their of- " fices, staff, time, and responsibility. Of the sum of 6,528*l.* " no less than 5,728*l.* arose on sales and purchases, so that " when the sales and purchases and other business of a " temporary character are brought to an end, the charges " to be incurred for a legal adviser which might form the " basis of a permanent salary would be very limited, and " even of the remaining 800*l.* a considerable portion arises " in respect of business incident to the taking possession " of and ascertaining the Commissioners' rights in the " Estates which become vested in them, and which there- " fore do not occur a second time. And if such an adviser " were now appointed at the high salary which a profes- " sional person of experience and ability would reasonably " expect, while the temporary business was still going on, " then, when the temporary business ceased, a charge would " remain on the Common Fund for professional services, " out of all proportion to that which the business of the " Commission would properly warrant. In the meantime " it may well be questioned, whether the salary to be paid " to such an officer, with the great addition which must " also be allowed for a large staff of clerks, for rent of " offices, and other incidental expenses, would not demand " a greater expenditure every year than that which is in- " curred under the present system.

" The following analysis, which the Committee have had " drawn up, shows the soilcitor's bills of costs for the year " preceding the 1st of May 1863, set out under different " heads, for the purpose of elucidating this important sub-

" ject ; and this analysis, as it appears to the Committee,
" fully supports the foregoing remarks.

Heads of Analysis.	In respect of Sales, Purchases, and Exchanges.	In respect of other Matters.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fees to counsel	1,842 2 10	492 1 11	4,701 17 11
Stamps and parchment	2,354 13 2	13 0 0	
Lithographed abstracts	219 10 4	—	
Copying and engrossing	1,198 9 0	236 18 9	
Agents' charges, travelling and other expenses	200 15 0	237 15 4	2,732 6 11
Postages and messengers	193 6 0	39 7 6	
Fees and attendances on taxation of bills	311 18 2	44 6 10	
Instructions, attendances, correspondence, perusing, drawing, reporting, &c.	5,728 3 2	800 12 6	6,528 15 8
	12,048 17 8	1,914 2 10	13,963 0 6

" V. *General Conclusions as to Expenditure* " *on Estate Agents and Solicitors.*

" It thus appears that the principal expenses both of the " surveyors and also of the solicitors are of a temporary " character, and necessarily incident to the transition state " of church property. They consist chiefly of the costs " incurred in respect of Enfranchisements, and can hardly " be deemed either extravagant or needless, especially when " it is remembered that expedition for completing these " transactions is often required, and that this expedition " could not be secured with officers paid by a stated salary " and a limited number of salaried clerks. The fact that " the solicitors and also the surveyors can add to their " staff from time to time that increased efficiency which " expedition demands, is one among many other reasons " why it is expedient to adhere to the present system until " the property in course of being dealt with by the Com- " missioners has passed through its transitory state.

" It will be found by a statement appended to the " Twelfth Report of the Church Estates Commissioners that " the whole of the expenses incident to the enfranchisement " of the property valued in fee simple at 7,357,000*l.* which " had been dealt with under the provisions of the Epis- " copal and Capitular Estates Management Acts, was " covered by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon such fee-simple value.

" The Commissioners are bound by Act of Parliament, on " application of the lessees, to convert the tenure of Church

" property from leasehold into freehold. In carrying out " this process, the work performed by the surveyors and " solicitors is a necessary element. The payments made to " these officers have been shown to be fair and moderate, " and the gain to the Church has been very considerable. In " Mr. Smith's evidence before the Committee of the House " of Commons in 1862, he stated his opinion that ' the " ' total cost of conversion from beginning to end would " ' scarcely exceed a single year's income from the gain " ' thereby obtained.' This statement is confirmed by the " further enquiries the Committee have made into the " subject, and they believe that when all the transactions " are completed the whole of the costs incurred under this " head may be fairly estimated not to exceed one year of " the income which will have been gained to the Church " by the discontinuance of the fine renewal system. These " costs include the expense of surveys, valuations, nego- " tiations, and legal expenses, embracing stamps and fees to " counsel.

" VI. *Establishment Expenses.*

" For reasons similar to those which apply to other por- " tions of the Commissioners' expenses, it would be unfair " to judge of the general expenses of the Commissioners' " establishment by comparing them with those of other " departments, where similar duties are not required. It " cannot be denied, that those expenses are great; but great " and small are relative terms, and have no definite mean- " ing unless in relation to the amount of the work done, " the value of that work, and the results accomplished. If " those results could not be procured without such outlay, " it is unjust to look on one side of the account, without " considering its effect on the other. Upon this point the " Board is reminded that the Treasury were consulted in " 1858, and they appointed Commissioners specially to " investigate the whole matter.

" A copy of their Report will be found in the Appendix " hereto (No. 31, p. 134); and the establishment and salaries " now existing are, although the work has materially in- " creased, regulated by the recommendations of that Report. " Some of the expenses may probably be diminished when " the temporary duties of the Commission are terminated; " but in the meantime, if the number and variety of the " Commissioners' duties are taken into account, the Com-

" mittee are satisfied that the expenditure incurred on
" this portion of the business will bear favourable compa-
" rison with that of any other official establishment, whose
" duties are as onerous and as varied as those of the Eccle-
" siastical Commission.

" The Committee trust that the foregoing Report will
" be considered to have satisfactorily answered the several
" allegations and questions referred to them by the
" Board."

All which is reported by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

In witness whereof, the said Commissioners have hereunto set their Common Seal this twenty-fifth day of February in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

L.S.

THE REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

APPENDIX

TO

THE SIXTEENTH REPORT

FROM

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND,

For the Year preceding the 1st of November 1863.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS

FOR

THE YEAR PRECEDING THE 1st NOVEMBER 1863.

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ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year

DR. COMMON FUND

	£ s. d.	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
TO BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED, viz.:—			
Permanent grants and endowments after deducting 325*l.* received by the Commissioners to provide for part thereof	92,282 9 8		
Terminable grants, and grants under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., after deducting 1,356*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* received by the Commissioners to provide for part thereof	1,832 18 6		
Annual payments in respect of capital sums held by the Commissioners	18,178 3 6		
		- - -	112,293 11 8
TO ARCHDEACONRIES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED, the estates of the Archdeaconries having been transferred to the Commissioners in part consideration thereof		- - -	5,066 13 8
TO COMMUTATION ANNUITIES TO ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS, in respect of certain estates which have been transferred to the Commissioners under special arrangements		- - -	4,868 2 2
TO COMMUTATION ANNUITIES TO DIGNITARIES, in respect of the surrender of their life interests in certain estates:— estimated proportion chargeable against the Common Fund		- - -	1,410 0 0
TO INTEREST on 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. Annuities borrowed from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty on the security of the estates vested in the Commissioners		- - -	18,000 0 0
TO SOUTHWELL COLLEGIATE CHURCH, for maintenance of the services and fabric		- - -	1,737 16 4
TO FIRST-FRUITS AND TENTHS, in respect of Prebendal Estates		- - -	1,089 6 4
TO COMPENSATION to officers of the See of Durham and Chapter of York		- - -	626 18 0
TO CHANCEL REPAIRS, chargeable on estates vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:—	£ s. d.		
Amounts expended in repairs	3,747 1 11		
Less,—			
Amounts received for dilapidations, &c.	496 0 0		
		- - -	3,251 1 11
TO PAYMENTS TO BISHOPS, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. in respect of Estates transferred to the Commissioners		- - -	14,782 12 2
TO DECANAL AND CANONICAL HOUSES in course of erection at Llandaff		- - -	1,900 0 0
TO WOLVERHAMPTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH RESTORATION, final payment under the Order in Council, gazetted the 4th March 1853		- - -	254 15 0
Carried forward £		- - -	165,280 17 3

* Out of this balance sums amounting to 405,399*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* had been

† In consequence of the commutation of the estates of certain chapters, and the surrender thereon of

‡ The items of "Rental of Estates," "Dividends on Government Securities," and "Interest" in this than it would investment of the capital sums of cash comprised in the "Benefices Augmented and Endowed account.

preceding the 1st November 1863.

ACCOUNT.

CR.

	£	s.	d.	Government Securities. £	s.	d.	Cash. £	s.	d.
By BALANCE on the 1st November 1862,—				-	-	-	960,757	13	4*
By CAPITULAR REVENUES, viz.:—									
Commissioners' shares of the corporate revenues of certain chapters	56,464	3	5						
Less,—									
Payments to other chapters to make up the fixed incomes of certain dignitaries, &c.	12,083	3	9	-	-	-	44,380	19	8†
By RENTAL, &c., OF ESTATES, vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, including the Commissioners' share of the proceeds of mining leases granted by incumbents under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. (net amount, *see* page 56)				-	-	-	201,334	17	8‡
By DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST on Government Securities				-	-	-	13,403	8	6‡
By INTEREST, viz.:—									
On Investments in Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds	11,040	0	0						
On Mortgages, Balances, &c.	7,545	13	11						
On Purchase Moneys received for Estates sold	14,356	16	9						
On Surplus; received from the Church Estates Commissioners	10,000	0	0						
	42,942	10	8						
Less,—									
On Purchase Moneys paid for Estates purchased	12,226	3	0	-	-	-	30,716	7	8‡
By EPISCOPAL REVENUES, viz.:—									
Surplus revenues of certain Sees	37,362	1	11						
Less,—									
Fixed payments to, and deficiencies supplied as regards, other Sees	24,152	19	2	-	-	-	13,209	2	9
Carried forward £				-	-	-	1,263,807	9	7

advanced in respect of certain bishoprick and chapter commutations (*see* page 42).
the Commissioners' share of the corporate revenues of those Chapters, this amount is about 22,500*l.* less have been.
account include the dividends on the Government Securities and the annual receipts arising from the Capital Account," the annual payments made to the Benefices in respect thereof being charged to this

Abstract of Accounts for the Year

Dr. Common Fund

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Government Securities.	Cash.
Brought forward			- - -	165,280 17 3
To Parsonage Houses, viz.:—	£ s. d.			
Amounts expended	9,498 2 11			
Less,—				
Amount received for dilapidations	87 1 8			
			- - -	9,411 1 3
To Payment towards the Provision of a Parsonage House for a Benefice, in substitution for part of an annual grant payable to such benefice out of the Common Fund			- - -	500 0 0
To Grants made to meet Benefactions out of the sum of 126,702*l.* remaining of the sums amounting to 410,000*l.* agreed to be so appropriated			- - -	97,598 2 6
To Farm and other Buildings and Improvements on the estates vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund			- - -	22,322 7 4
To Drainage on ditto			- - -	8,896 6 1
To Official Establishment Expenses, &c., viz.:—	£ s. d.			
Total expenses	19,078 13 5			
Less,—				
Parliamentary grant in aid	3,750 0 0			
			- -	15,328 13 5
To Legal Expenses:—				
In respect of the sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	7,260 15 2			
In respect of other matters	2,485 2 5			
			- -	9,745 17 7
To Surveyors' and Actuary's Charges:—				
In respect of the valuation, sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	£ s. d. 4,378 18 8			
In respect of other matters	3,384 6 9			
			- - -	7,763 5 5
To Architects' Charges			- - -	1,265 12 1
To Income Tax (balance)			- - -	7,020 6 3
To Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Account (exclusive of Land, &c. Sales and Purchases): for amount transferred to close that Account, the chapter having been re-endowed with real estates, and the necessity for a separate account having ceased			- - -	42,902 13 2
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for Cash, viz.:—				
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities			107,526 17 7	
To Balance on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account			- - -	975,772 7 3*
		£	107,526 17 7	1,363,807 9 7

* Out of this balance sums amounting to 404,203*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* have been advanced

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

ACCOUNT—*continued.* CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,263,807 9 7
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received from the Church Estates Commissioners in respect of surplus arising from enfranchisements effected under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management and Copyhold Acts, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities (equivalent to 100,000*l.* cash) - - - - - - - - -	107,526 17 7	--
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred -	- - -	100,000 0 0
£	107,526 17 7	1,363,807 9 7

n respect of certain Bishoprick and Chapter commutations, (*see* page 43)

Abstract of Accounts for the Yea

LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE

Dr. (With reference to Estates of which the rents and profit

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on the 1st November 1862	- - -	515,231 1 9
To Cash paid for estates purchased, and for equality of exchange	- - -	263,313 12 0
To Commutation Annuities to Dignitaries:—Estimated proportion chargeable against this Account as capital invested in the purchase of estates	- - -	5,321 0 11
To Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases): for amount transferred to close that Account, the Chapter having been re-endowed with real estates, and the necessity for a separate account having ceased	- - -	61,389 9 9
To Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account: for amount transferred, being the value of certain leasehold and other interests in estates which have become vested in the Commissioners in fee simple	- - -	84,688 0 0
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	38,511 16 5	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	102 13 11	—
£	38,614 10 4	929,943 4 5

Note.—In preparing the abstract of this account from the formation of the Commission to the 1st of Nov
The item of "Cash paid for Estates purchased" should have been £1,654,134 11*s.* 1*d.* instead of £1,653,284
shown in the account for the year preceding the 1st of November 1862

SUMMARY OF BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER

Dr. (As regards Land, &c. Sales

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£* s. d.
To Balances on the 1st November 1862, at the debit of certain of these Accounts	- - -	249,688 9 0
To Cash paid for estates purchased and for equality of exchange	- - -	93,253 12 9
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for cash, viz.:		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	19,187 18 7	—
To Balances on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year to the credit of certain of these Accounts	- - -	387,076 15 4
£	19,187 18 7	730,018 17 1

* This Summary comprises the Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, and Ripon
Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

ACCOUNT (SINCE THE ACT 6 & 7 VICT. c. 37.)

are applicable to the purposes of the Common Fund.)

CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By CASH received for estates sold and for equality of exchange -	- - -	224,810 8 7
By CASH received from York Chapter, being the 20th instalment in repayment of the sum raised by the sale under the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 19. of one of the Chapter Estates for the repair of York Minster	- - -	362 10 0
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred to the Commissioners in respect of lands sold under Railway and other Acts, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	1,386 16 4	—
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and CASH transferred to the Commissioners in respect of the sale of part of the Winchester Bishoprick Estates, in the parish of Southwark, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	36,743 5 2	—
Cash - - - - - - - -	- - -	19,107 17 6
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred by the Church Estates Commissioners, certain Estates having become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	381 14 11	—
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Government Securities transferred on the endowment of the See of Peterborough with Estates under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., viz.:—		
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - - -	102 13 11	—
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred - - - - - - - -	- - -	35,813 1 7
By BALANCE on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account	- - -	649,849 6 9
£	38,614 10 4	929,943 4 5

1862, at pages 44 and 45 of the Fifteenth Report from the Commissioners, an error was accidentally made. 11*s.* 1*d.*; and the balance carried forward should have been £515,231 1*s.* 9*d.*, instead of £514,381 1*s.* 9*d.*, as at page 15, and in the balance sheet at page 27 of the same Report.

COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS.*

AND PURCHASES.)

CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1862 at the credit of certain of these Accounts - - - - - - - -	- - -	314,148 15 4
By CASH received for estates sold and for equality of exchange -	- - -	134,209 6 4
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred to the Commissioners in respect of lands sold under Railway and other Acts, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	19,187 18 7	—
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for amount transferred to close the Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Account, that Chapter having been re-endowed with real estates, and the necessity for a separate account having ceased - - -	- - -	61,389 9 9
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred - - - - - - - -	- - -	17,735 14 8
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year to the debit of certain of these Accounts - - - - -	- - -	202,535 11 0
£	19,187 18 7	730,018 17 1

Bishoprick, and the Bristol, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester, Peterborough, Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts.

SUMMARY OF BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER

Dr. (Exclusive of Land, &c.

	£	s.	d.
To Balances on the 1st November 1862 at the debit of these Accounts	405,399	6	3
To Cash paid to Sees and Chapters, being part of the annual money payments set out in the Orders in Council authorizing the Commutations	92,970	9	10
To Cash paid as compensation to an Officer of the See of Gloucester and Bristol	100	0	0
To Cash paid in respect of interest on the consideration moneys for estates purchased	3,434	15	7
To Cash paid to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, being an instalment of 625*l.* in repayment of part of the amount borrowed on mortgage of the Canterbury Chapter Estates for the repair of Canterbury Cathedral, with a year's interest on the amount due	940	0	0
To Cash paid to the Chapter of Canterbury, being a proportion of certain interest paid by them on the above-mentioned mortgage since the date from which the commutation of their estates took effect	28	15	10
To Episcopal Revenues Account: for amount transferred, being the balance of the above-mentioned annual money payments, which, not having been required to make up the fixed incomes of the Bishops of certain Sees, has become due to the Commissioners as surplus episcopal revenues under other Orders in Council	230	10	2
To Chancel Repairs in respect of Estates to which this account has reference	863	19	2
To Farm Buildings and Improvements in respect of ditto	6,172	15	0
To Drainage in respect of ditto	3,762	13	3
To Legal Expenses in respect of the sale, purchase, and exchange of ditto, &c.	4,236	17	11
To Surveyors' and other Charges in respect of the valuation, sale, purchase, and exchange of ditto, &c.	4,795	6	10
To Architects' Charges	195	13	9
To Interest charged by the Commissioners on the balances at the debit of certain Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts relative to sales and purchases of land, and also exclusive of such sales and purchases, after allowing, as regards part of the latter accounts, for the interest on the balance at the credit of the corresponding accounts of sales and purchases	16,450	0	0
To Income Tax as regards certain of these accounts	463	9	3
To Income Tax transferred on closing the Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Account	26	10	1
£	540,071	2	11

* This Summary comprises the Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, and Ripon Salisbury, Winchester, and Worceste

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS.*

SALES AND PURCHASES.) CR.

	£	s.	d.
By CASH received in respect of interest on the consideration moneys for estates sold -	6,354	0	1
By CASH received in respect of dilapidations to Chancels, of which the repair attaches to certain of the estates to which this account has reference - - - - -	187	0	0
By DIVIDENDS on Government Securities, received in respect of lands sold under Railway and other Acts - - - - - - - - - -	3,063	17	10
By RENTAL, &c. OF ESTATES vested in the Commissioners under the Orders in Council authorizing the commutations to which this account has reference or subsequently acquired by purchase or exchange - - net amount (*see* page 56)	75,085	16	8
By INTEREST allowed by the Commissioners on the excess of the balances at the credit of certain Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts relative to sales and purchases of land over the balances at the debit of the corresponding accounts exclusive of such sales and purchases - - - - - - -	7,240	0	0
By INCOME TAX as regards certain of these accounts - - - -	1,034	0	11
By COMMON FUND ACCOUNT: for amount transferred to close the Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Account, that chapter having been re-endowed with real estates, and the necessity for a separate account having ceased, - -	42,902	13	2
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's accounts - -	404,203	14	3
£	540,071	2	11

Bishoprick, and the Bristol, Canterbury, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester, Peterborough, Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts.

Abstract of Accounts for the Year

EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR

(With reference to Estates of which the reversions

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance on the 1st November 1862	325,778	10	4
To Cash paid for leasehold and other interests purchased	45,277	4	5
To Cash paid in respect of interest on the purchase moneys	2,156	7	4
To Cash paid in respect of fines and fees on the admission of the First Commissioner to certain copyhold estates	192	8	10
To Chancel Repairs in respect of the leasehold estates to which this Account has reference	60	10	4
To Farm and other Buildings and Improvements in respect of ditto	1,549	14	10
To Drainage in respect of ditto	3,250	0	0
To Legal Expenses in respect of purchases, &c.	942	12	6
To Surveyors' Charges in respect of ditio	195	16	0
To Architects' Charges	28	9	0
To Interest on amounts invested for the year ending the 31st October 1863	11,040	0	0
To Income Tax (balance)	535	13	8
£	391,007	7	3

Dr. BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND

	Government Securities. £	s.	d.	Cash. £	s.	d.
To Trust and Special Accounts: for amounts transferred in compliance with applications that annual payments amounting to 419*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* made by the Commissioners to certain benefices in respect thereof may be discontinued, and that the capital sums may be invested in the purchase of lands or the erection of parsonage houses, viz.:—						
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	172	17	6	—		
Cash	-	-	-	12,638	6	1
To Balances on the 31st of October 1863 held by the Commissioners to provide annual payments amounting to 22,843*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* agreed to be made by them to certain benefices, viz.:—						
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	207,130	4	1	—		
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	9,446	6	1	—		
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	6,969	13	11	—		
Cash	-	-	-	487,211	7	10
£	223,719	1	7	499,849	13	11

Note.—The dividends on the Government Securities and the annual receipts arising from the investmen Dividends on Government Securities, and Interest in the Common Fund Account, the annual pay equivalent thereto) being charged to that Account. The number of benefices for which Capita

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

LEASEHOLDS ACCOUNT.

are not vested in the Commissioners.)

Cr.

	£ s. d.
By Cash received for the sale of part of the leasehold estates to which this account has reference	7,110 0 0
By Cash received in respect of interest thereon	189 17 6
By Land, &c., Sale and Purchase Account: for amounts transferred, being the value of certain leasehold and other interests in estates which have become vested in the Commissioners in fee simple	84,688 0 0
By Rental, &c. of Estates to which this account has reference (net amount, *see* page 56)	24,945 17 5
By Balance on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account	274,073 12 4
£	391,007 7 3

ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By Balances on the 1st of November 1862 held by the Commissioners to provide annual payments amounting to 18,606*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* agreed to be made by them to certain benefices, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	189,044 17 4	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	4,446 6 1	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	6,969 13 11	—
Cash	- - -	381,060 18 0
By Benefaction Accounts: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to 4,013*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	12,886 9 6	—
Cash	- - -	108,808 12 6
By Trust and Special Accounts: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to 642*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	5,371 14 9	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	5,000 0 0	—
Cash	- - -	9,980 3 5
£	223,719 1 7	499,849 13 11

of the Capital Sums of Cash comprised in this Account are included in the items of Rental of Estates ments made to the various Benefices by the Commissioners (which may be assumed to be precisely Sums were held by the Commissioners on the 31st of October 1863 was 493.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS for the Year

DR. * SUMMARY OF

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To CASH disbursed for the purchase of lands and tithe rentcharges for the augmentation of the endowments of certain benefices	- - -	4,506 3 5
To CASH disbursed for the purchase of sites and the erection of parsonage houses, &c.	- - -	37,430 9 3
To CASH paid to incumbents out of dividends on Government Securities and the interest allowed by the Commissioners on certain amounts in their hands; net amount after deduction for Income Tax	- - -	797 10 8
To BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to £4,013 4s. 2d. to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities	12,886 9 6	—
Cash	- -	108,808 12 6
To INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities	242 12 5	—
To INCOME TAX on dividends on Government Securities and on interest allowed by the Commissioners on certain amounts in their hands	- - -	72 13 5
To BALANCES on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3l. per cent. Annuities	771 7 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	88,288 8 10
£	13,900 8 11	239,903 18 1

* This Summary

DR. GALLY KNIGHT

	£ s. d.
To CASH disbursed in respect of parsonage houses during the year	2,088 19 0
To ARCHITECTS' CHARGES	28 7 6
To INCOME TAX on the interest allowed by the Commissioners on the balances in their hands	16 2 0
To BALANCE on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account	15,956 10 6
£	18,089 19 0

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

BENEFACTION ACCOUNTS.

Cr.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balances on the 1st November 1862, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,242 12 5	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	67,018 17 4
By Government Securities transferred to the Commissioners during the year as benefactions to meet grants to be made out of the Common Fund, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	12,657 16 6	—
By Cash received by the Commissioners during the year as benefactions to meet grants to be made out of the Common Fund	- - -	72,751 17 2
By Grants made to meet Benefactions out of the sum of 126,702*l.* remaining of the sums amounting to 410,000*l.*, agreed to be so appropriated	- - -	97,598 2 6
By Investment Account: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred	- - -	224 2 5
By Dividends on Government Securities	- - -	179 5 3
By Interest allowed by the Commissioners on certain amounts in their hands	- - -	2,131 13 5
£	13,900 8 11	239,903 18 1

comprises 327 Accounts.

FUND ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	£ s. d.
By Balance on the 1st November 1862	17,599 19 0
By Interest allowed by Commissioners on the balances in their hands	490 0 0
£	18,089 19 0

Dr. MALTBY FUND

	Government Securities			Cash.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To CASH disbursed in respect of parsonage houses in the diocese of Durham	-	-	-	1,616	1	9
To CASH disbursed in respect of temporary grants made to certain benefices in the Diocese of Durham; net amount after deduction for Income tax	-	-	-	255	7	3
To INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred in exchange for cash, viz.:—						
Exchequer Bills	1,000	0	0	—		
To INCOME TAX on interest on Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	5	11	0
To BALANCES on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's account, viz.:—						
Balance of Exchequer Bills	6,000	0	0	—		
Do., exclusive of Government Securities	-	-	-	101	3	6
£	7,000	0	0	1,978	3	6

Dr. * SUMMARY OF OTHER TRUST

	Government Securities.			Cash.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To BALANCES on the 1st November 1862, at the debit of certain of these Accounts	-	-	-	733	7	3
To CASH paid by the Commissioners to parties entitled to the dividends and interest on certain Trust Stock and Cash; net amount after deduction for income tax	-	-	-	2,660	4	1
To CASH paid by the Commissioners during the year to the Incumbents of Benefices in the Parish of Manchester, under the provisions of the Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850; net amount after deduction for income tax	-	-	-	1,284	0	8
To CASH paid by the Commissioners during the year to the Incumbents of certain Districts in the Parish of Bishopwearmouth; net amount after deduction for income tax	-	-	-	1,011	12	4
To CASH paid by the Commissioners during the year to parties entitled to the drawback of duty allowed by the Commissioners of Customs on the materials used in building and enlarging churches	-	-	-	139	8	2
To CASH disbursed by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council, &c. relating to certain of these accounts	-	-	-	38,426	5	4
To LEGAL EXPENSES	-	-	-	272	7	9
To SURVEYORS' CHARGES	-	-	-	23	13	7
To ARCHITECTS' CHARGES	-	-	-	315	14	6
To INTEREST charged by the Commissioners on certain amounts advanced by them	-	-	-	29	18	7
Carried forward £	-	-	-	44,896	12	3

* This Summary

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued*.

ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1862, viz.:— Balance of Exchequer Bills	7,000 0 0	—
Do., exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	815 13 6
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred	- - -	1,000 0 0
By INTEREST on Exchequer Bills	- - -	162 10 0
£	7,000 0 0	1,978 3 6

AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

Cr.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1862, at the credit of certain of these Accounts, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	63,989 18 10	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	36,249 0 3	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,461 9 3	—
Do. of Exchequer Bills	6,200 0 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	85,004 12 0
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES transferred to the Commissioners during the year for the endowment of Districts, &c., viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	5,411 15 9	—
By CASH received by the Commissioners to be applied towards the endowment of Districts and erection of Parsonages	- - -	5,455 0 0
By CASH received by the Commissioners to be applied towards the erection of churches for three new Districts in the Parish of Haggerstone	- - -	10,500 0 0
By CASH received from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, being an amount borrowed by the Archbishop of York for the improvement of his Archiepiscopal Residence, to be repaid by him by instalments out of his income	- - -	2,000 0 0
By CASH received by the Commissioners during the year, being the Manchester Chapter Revenues payable to them under the provisions of the Parish of Manchester Division Act (1850); net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	1,231 18 2
By CASH received by the Commissioners during the year for the purposes of the Bishopwearmouth Fund; net amount after deduction for income tax	- - -	1,904 16 10
Carried forward	113,312 4 1	106,096 7 0

comprises 160 Accounts.

Dr. Summary of other Trust

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	44,896 12 3
To Episcopal Revenues Account: for dividends and interest transferred thereto, being amounts due to various Sees, the Bishops of which are upon fixed incomes	- - -	526 16 10
To Land, &c., Sale and Purchase Account: for Government Securities transferred on the endowment of the See of Peterborough with estates under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124, viz.:—		
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	102 13 11	—
To Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account: for amounts transferred, the Commissioners having agreed to make annual payments amounting to £642 16*s.* 4*d.* to certain benefices in respect thereof, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	5,371 14 9	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent Annuities	5,000 0 0	—
Cash	- - -	9,980 3 5
To Income Tax on rents, dividends, and interest	- - -	245 1 7
To Investment Account: for Government Securities transferred thereto in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,433 10 8	—
To Investment Account: for cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	33,968 16 2
To Balances on the 31st October 1863, at the credit of certain of these Accounts, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	98,869 10 4	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	31,541 2 6	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,461 9 3	—
Do. of Exchequer Bills	6,200 0 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities	- - -	78,370 5 7
£	149,980 1 5	167,987 15 10

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—*continued.* CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	113,312 4 1	106,096 7 0
By CASH received by the Commissioners during the year in respect of the drawback of duty allowed by the Commissioners of Customs on the materials used in building and enlarging churches	- - -	139 8 2
By CASH received by the Commissioners in respect of the sale of lands belonging to certain Ecclesiastical Corporations under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 57.	- - -	30,407 19 0
By MORTGAGE transferred to the Commissioners in respect of the sale of land belonging to an ecclesiastical corporation under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 57.	- - -	8,000 0 0
By CASH received by the Commissioners to be applied to specific purposes	- - -	1,460 5 7
By BENEFICES AUGMENTED AND ENDOWED CAPITAL ACCOUNT: for amounts transferred in compliance with applications that annual payments amounting to 419*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, made by the Commissioners to certain benefices in respect thereof may be discontinued, and that the capital sums may be invested in the purchase of lands or the erection of parsonage houses, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	172 17 6	—
Cash	- - -	12,638 6 1
By RENTAL, &c. OF ESTATES received by the Commissioners to be applied to specific purposes (*see* page 56)	- - -	1,738 2 1
By DIVIDENDS and INTEREST on Government Securities	- - -	3,637 3 2
By INTEREST allowed by the Commissioners on certain balances in their hands	- - -	1,749 5 3
By INCOME TAX on interest charged on advances and on dividends and interest transferred to other Accounts	- - -	19 0 6
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for cash value of Government Securities transferred thereto	- - -	1,324 19 10
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom, in exchange for cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	36,100 3 8	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	394 16 2	—
By BALANCES on the 31st October 1863, at the debit of certain of these Accounts	- - -	776 19 2
£	149,980 1 5	167,987 15 10

Abstract of Accounts for the Year

Dr. INVESTMENT

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance on the 1st November 1862	- - -	147,799 5 0
To Cash paid for Government Securities purchased	- - -	158,606 5 0
To Government Securities sold, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	35,000 0 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	60,000 0 0	—
Exchequer Bills	7,000 0 0	—
To Common Fund Account: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	100,000 0 0
To Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	35,813 1 7
To Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases): for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	17,735 14 8
To Benefaction Accounts: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	224 2 5
To Maltby Fund Account: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	1,000 0 0
To Trust and Special Accounts: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred therefrom	- - -	1,324 19 10
To Trust and Special Accounts: for Government Securities transferred thereto in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	36,100 3 8	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	394 16 2	—
To Balances on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's Account, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	247,008 2 9	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	90,016 15 10	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	2,810 6 1	—
Exchequer Bills	1,100 0 0	—
£	479,430 4 6	462,503 8 6

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

ACCOUNT. CR.

	Government Securities.	Cash.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By BALANCES on the 1st November 1862, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	61,205 10 9	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	70,308 18 1	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	2,810 6 1	—
Exchequer Bills	7,100 0 0	—
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES purchased, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	90,000 0 0	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	80,000 0 0	—
By CASH received for Government Securities sold	—	95,199 5 4
By COMMON FUND ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	107,526 17 7	—
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	38,511 16 5	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	102 13 11	—
By BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS (AS REGARDS LAND, &c. SALES AND PURCHASES): for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	19,187 18 7	—
By BENEFACTION ACCOUNTS: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	242 12 5	—
By MALIBY FUND ACCOUNT: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Exchequer Bills	1,000 0 0	—
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Government Securities transferred therefrom in exchange for Cash, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	1,433 10 8	
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS: for Cash value of Government Securities transferred thereto	—	33,968 16 2
By BALANCE on the 31st October 1863, carried to next year's Account	—	333,335 7 0
£	479,430 4 6	462,503 8 6

SUMMARY OF RENTAL ACCOUNTS

Showing the Arrears on the 1st November 1862 brought forward, the Rental which became due to the on the 31st October 1863, carried forward, and the Accounts

DR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TO FIXED CHARGES, RESERVED RENTS, PENSIONS, &c., viz. —		
Reserved rents, and redeemed land tax, quit rents, &c	1,535 9 1	
Fee farm and crown rents, tenths, stall wages, pentecostals, &c.	1,223 1 11	
Stipends and augmentations to incumbents, pensions, &c. charged on estates	5,299 6 0	
Interest, &c. charged on estates	40 5 10	
Temporary annuity to the late lessee of certain tithe rentcharges for the surrender of the lease	1,050 0 0	
		9,148 2 10
TO PROPORTIONS OF RENTS, &c. paid over to other parties, viz.:—		
Paid to lessees and others on the settlement of sales and exchanges, &c.	350 16 4	
Paid to incumbents in respect of the net amounts received by the Commissioners from lands and tithe rentcharges agreed to be annexed to certain benefices, prior to the annexations being legally completed	263 4 7	
		614 0 11
TO LAND TAX, PAROCHIAL RATES, &c., viz.:—		
Land tax	2,191 12 11	
Poor and highway rates, sewer rates, &c.	9,319 1 0	
Drainage rates in respect of lands situate in the fen districts	428 4 7	
Tithe rentcharges on lands let free from tithes	874 0 5	
		12,812 18 11
TO REPAIRS OF PREMISES, &c., viz.:—		
Amounts expended in repairs	5,254 5 0	
Less,—		
Amounts received for dilapidations, &c.	373 7 5	
		4,880 17 7
TO MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS, AND ALLOWANCES, &c., viz.:—		
Tenant right, fixtures, &c.	154 8 2	
Allowances to tenants in respect of premises under repairs, planting lands, manures, &c.	249 11 4	
Labour and materials in respect of woods	1,221 4 0	
Insurance of certain premises £ 151 6 0		
Less,—		
Amounts received from lessees and tenants in respect thereof 95 1 6	56 4 6	
Sundry payments not classed	514 2 4	
		2,195 10 4
TO SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS, viz.:—		
Annual subscriptions to schools	711 9 4	
Donations to school funds	557 0 0	
Donations to church funds, &c.	1,300 0 0	
Donation towards relief of Lancashire distress (balance of 600*l.*)	500 0 0	
Donations fowards relief of Cumberland distress	150 0 0	
		3,218 9 4
TO RENTS, &c. AND ARREARS IRRECOVERABLE written off, viz.:		
As regards rack rents of lands and premises	94 3 4	
As regards ground rents reserved in building leases	6 10 0	
		100 13 4
TO CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT, &c., viz.:—		
Agency	14,696 18 8	
Expenses at Audits	1,157 10 3	
Sundry expenses, assessing dilapidations, copies of tithe apportionments, &c.	240 8 3	
Salaries and wages to bailiffs, woodwardens, and others	454 8 9	
Receipt and other stamps	67 8 1	
		16,616 14 0
Carried forward	£	49,587 7 3

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

FROM RECEIVERS, &c.,

Commissioners in the Year ending the 31st March 1863, the Outgoings in respect thereof, the Arrears to which the resulting Net Rental for the Year has been appropriated.

CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By ARREARS brought forward from last year's account, viz.:—		
Arrears of rack rents of lands and premises	1,942 14 11	
Do. of tithe and corn rentcharges	686 16 7	
Do. of rents reserved in beneficial leases, &c.	579 19 7	
Do. of ground rents reserved in building leases	164 5 0	
Do. of royalties and rents reserved under mining leases, &c.	469 13 7	
Do. of pensions, annual money payments, &c.	384 3 0	
		4,227 12 8
By RACK RENTS OF LANDS AND PREMISES, including interest on the monies expended in farm and other buildings, improvements, and drainage, in those cases in which such interest has not been merged as increased rent	- - -	138,017 6 4
By TITHE AND CORN RENTCHARGES; on the basis as regards the tithe rentcharges of 109*l.* 13*s.* 6½*d.* per 100*l.* of rentcharge	- - -	88,384 6 6
By RENTS, REDEEMED LAND TAX, STIPENDS AND AUGMENTATIONS TO INCUMBENTS, TENTHS, &c., RESERVED in outstanding beneficial leases, and in copyhold grants for lives	- - -	31,440 7 7
By GROUND RENTS reserved in building leases	- - -	11,763 18 11
By NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATES HELD JOINTLY WITH OTHER PARTIES under special Acts of Parliament	- - -	13,709 3 6
By ROYALTIES AND RENTS RESERVED UNDER MINING LEASES, OVERGETTINGS, WAYLEAVE RENTS, ROYALTIES ON BRICK EARTH AND STONE, &c., including royalties and rents payable to the Commissioners in respect of mining leases granted by incumbents under the Acts 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. and 21 & 22 Vict. c. 57.	- - -	44,253 8 1
By PENSIONS, ANNUAL MONEY PAYMENTS, REDEEMED LAND TAX, &c.	- - -	4,104 6 3
By RECEIPTS FROM MANORS OF INHERITANCE, consisting of quit rents, heriots and fines, freehold, chief, and customary rents, and a proportion of the Steward's fees on admissions, &c.	- - -	5,764 6 7
Carried forward	- - £	341,664 16 5

Abstract of Accounts for the Year

Dr. Summary of Rental Accounts

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	49,587 7 3
To Arrears carried forward to next year's Account, viz.:—		
Arrears of rack rents of lands and premises - - -	1,939 2 0	
Do. of tithe and corn rentcharges - - -	1,274 10 4	
Do. of rents reserved in beneficial leases, &c. - -	415 12 4	
Do. of ground rents reserved in building leases - -	112 11 0	
Do. of royalties and rents reserved under mining leases, &c.	181 6 8	
Do. of pensions, annual money payments, &c. - -	555 7 8	
		4,478 10 0
To Net Rental for the year, irrespective of income tax, passed to the credit of the several Accounts to which it is applicable, by transfers from the Rental, &c. of Estates Account in the Commissioners' Books, viz.:—		
To Common Fund Account (*see* page 37) - - -	201,334 17 8	
To Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (*see* page 43) - - - - - -	75,085 16 8	
To Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account (*see* page 45) - - - - - -	24,945 17 5	
To Trust and Special Accounts (*see* page 51) - -	1,738 2 1	
		303,104 13 10
	£	357,170 11 1

Balance Sheet,

Dr. The Ecclesiastical Commis-

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
To Common Fund Account:—Balance at credit thereof - -	- - -	975,772 7 3
To Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases):—Balances at credit thereof - - - - - - - - -	- - -	387,076 15 4
To Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account:— Balances at credit thereof, viz.:		
Balance of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	207,130 4 1	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	9,446 6 1	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	6,969 13 11	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	487,211 7 10
To Benefaction Accounts:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	771 7 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	88,288 8 10
To Gally Knight Fund Account: Balance at credit thereof -	- - -	15,956 10 6
To Maltby Fund Account:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balance of Exchequer Bills - - - - - -	6,000 0 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	101 3 6
To Trust and Special Accounts:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balances of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	98,869 10 4	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	31,541 2 6	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	1,461 9 3	—
Do. of Exchequer Bills - - - - - -	6,200 0 0	—
Do. exclusive of Government Securities - - -	- - -	78,370 5 7
To Investment Account:—Balances at credit thereof, viz.:—		
Balance of Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	247,008 2 9	—
Do. of Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - -	90,016 15 10	—
Do. of New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities - - - -	2,810 6 1	—
Do. of Exchequer Bills - - - - - -	1,100 0 0	—
£	709,324 17 10	2,032,776 18 10

preceding the 1st November 1863—*continued.*

FROM RECEIVERS, &c.—*continued.* CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	- - -	341,664 16 5
By SALES OF TIMBER, &c.	- - -	9,699 2
By MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, SHOOTING RENTS, &c.	- - -	733 4 10
By NET RENTS, &c. received from various parties on the settlement of accounts	- - -	5,073 7 2
	£	357,170 11 1

31ST OCTOBER 1863.

SIONERS FOR ENGLAND. CR.

	Government Securities. £ s. d.	Cash. £ s. d.
By GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, viz.:—		
Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	553,779 4 2	—
Reduced 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	131,004 4 5	—
New 3*l.* per cent. Annuities	11,241 9 3	—
Exchequer Bills	13,300 0 0	—
By CASH at the Bank of England	- - -	79,214 3 3
By MORTGAGES	- - -	73,129 0 0
By LAND, &c. SALE AND PURCHASE ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	649,849 6 9
By BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS (AS REGARDS LAND, &c. SALES AND PURCHASES):—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	202,535 11 0
By BISHOPRICK AND CHAPTER COMMUTED ESTATES ACCOUNTS (EXCLUSIVE OF LAND, &c. SALES AND PURCHASES):—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	404,203 14 3
By EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR LEASEHOLDS ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	274,073 12 4
By TRUST AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:—Balances at debit thereof	- - -	776 19 2
By RENTAL, &c. OF ESTATES ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	15,659 5 1
By INVESTMENT ACCOUNT:—Balance at debit thereof	- - -	333,335 7 0
£	709,324 17 10	2,032,776 18 10

Examined and approved to the extent stated in my Report of the 24th February 1864. (*See* page 75.)
(Signed) G. ARBUTHNOT, Auditor.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT AS TO THE ACCOUNTS AND THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

This explanatory statement has been been prepared, and is annexed to the foregoing Abstract of Accounts, to enable those who are unacquainted with the proceedings of the Commissioners, and with the various trusts and duties which have from time to time devolved upon the Board, to readily understand the Accounts and to ascertain from them the financial position of the Commission. For this purpose it is proposed (1) to explain the nature of each of the Accounts comprised in the Abstract, and why each is necessary; and (2) to show the manner in which the Accounts exhibit the financial position of the Commission. And as it has been thought desirable that some explanation should be afforded with respect to the objections which have been made both to the form and to the nature of the Accounts, it is further proposed (3) to consider the objections alluded to.

§ 1. Explanations of the Nature of the Accounts.

Common Fund Account.

By the Cathedral Act (the 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113), it was provided that certain capitular revenues should become payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and that the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments belonging to the non-residentiary prebends in all Cathedrals, and to sinecure rectories in public patronage, should become vested in the Commissioners upon the next vacation of the several preferments; and the 67th section enacted that all the monies and revenues to be paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and all the rents and profits of the lands, tithes, and other hereditaments vested and to be vested in them by and under the authority of that Act, together with all accumulations of interest produced by and arising therefrom, should be from time to time carried over by the Commissioners to a Common Fund, and that by payments and investments to be made out of that Fund provision should be made for relieving the spiritual destitution of the country.

Under that Act, therefore, it was necessary that a "Common Fund Account" should be opened in the Commissioners books; and it will be observed that the amounts to be passed to its credit naturally range themselves under the following heads, viz., Capitular Revenues; Rental of Estates; and Dividends and Interest.

By subsequent Acts it was provided that the Commissioners should have power to borrow, for the purposes of the Common Fund, 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, upon mortgage of the estates vested in them under the Cathedral Act; that the Episcopal Fund created by the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4. cap. 77. should become merged with the Common Fund; that all amounts of surplus arising from enfranchisements effected under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts with the approval of the Church Estates Commissioners should be paid over by those Commissioners to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission; and that all amounts of surplus arising from

copyhold enfranchisements effected under the provisions of the Copyhold Acts should also be paid over to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission.

From the fusion of the Episcopal Fund with the Common Fund, and the alteration at the same time made in the principle upon which the Episcopal Fund was originally based (namely, that of charging the Bishops of the larger sees with fixed annual sums for the augmentation of the incomes of the Bishops of the smaller sees), in order that, as vacancies occurred, the Common Fund might become interested in the whole of the revenues of the various sees subject to the provision of the fixed incomes of the Bishops, a surplus was expected soon to accrue for the augmentation of the incomes of benefices; and this expectation would, no doubt, have been realized if the sytem of renewing leases for fines had been continued. But in consequence of the gradual discontinuance of that system the Episcopal Revenues accruing locally have not sufficed until last year to provide the incomes of the Bishops, and a considerable deficiency has had to be supplied from the Common Fund.

A modification of the mode of providing the incomes of the several Bishops has, however, been for some time in progress, prior to the Act of 1860 (the 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 124), by the process of commutation, which will be subsequently explained, and since that Act by the provisions contained in it; the object being to assign to each see estates in possession calculated to produce its fixed income. The result of these arrangements up to the present time is that the sees of York, Durham, and Peterborough have been endowed with estates in possession calculated to produce their fixed incomes, the whole of their remaining estates becoming thereupon absolutely vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, and that the estates of the sees of Canterbury and Worcester have become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund, subject to the payment out of that Fund of the fixed incomes of the Bishops thereof, until those sees are re-endowed with estates calculated to produce such incomes. By these arrangements the deficiency above alluded to as having arisen upon the item of Episcopal Revenues has been to some extent made good, the surplus revenues of certain sees having become merged in the item of Rental of Estates in the Common Fund Account.

But, irrespective of the arrangements which have been made as regards the Episcopal Revenues, various powers have been conferred upon the Commissioners for making other arrangements, with the view partly of improving the Common Fund, and partly for other purposes. It thus arises that by the Cathedral and subsequent Acts, and Orders of Her Majesty in Council based thereon, charges in addition to those for the augmentation of Benefices and the payment of the incomes of Bishops under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 124. have been placed upon the Common Fund. These comprise the augmentation of Archdeaconries, the estates of the Archdeaconries being thereupon transferred to the Commissioners; the substitution of annual money payments for certain estates belonging to various Ecclesiastical Corporations and Cathedral Dignitaries; the payment of the interest on the loan from Queen Anne's Bounty; and the payment of several other sums which will be found set out in the Common Fund Account at pages 36 and 38 of this Report; these last-mentioned sums including the official Establishment expenses, and the legal, surveying, and other expenses arising in carrying on the general business of the office, or connected with the enfranchisement of and other dealings with the property vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Common Fund.

Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account.

Although large estates had been vested in the Commissioners by the Cathedral Act (the 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 113) as above explained, no powers had been conferred upon the Commissioners by that Act to sell any portion of them, or to enfranchise any portion of them to the lessees. But under the Act (6 & 7 Vict. cap. 37), authorizing the Commissioners to borrow 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty upon the security of such estates, it was provided that the Commissioners should have power to sell their estate and interest in any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments so vested in them with the sanction of Orders in Council, provided that every sum received for the sale of such property (unless applied in paying off the loan from Queen Anne's Bounty) should be invested in the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of some estate or interest therein, and in the meantime should be invested in Government securities; the rents and profits of the estates so purchased, and the dividends of the Government securities in which the consideration monies might be in the meantime invested, to be applied to the purposes of the Common Fund. Hence arises the necessity for an Account, distinct from the Common Fund Account, to relate exclusively to the sale and purchase of lands, tithes, and other hereditaments, of which the rents and profits are to be applied to the purposes of the Common Fund. This Account has accordingly been opened in the Commissioners Books, and has, with a view to adhere as closely as practicable to the terms of the Act under which it arises, been called the "Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account." It contains nothing whatever but the consideration monies received and paid or transferred in respect of the sale or purchase of lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of some estate or interest therein.

Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Account.

A special class of transactions has now to be referred to. Certain Bishops and Chapters who were desirous of being relieved of the responsibility incident to the enfranchisement of their respective estates to the lessees under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Acts have been authorized by various Orders of Her Majesty in Council to transfer their estates to the Commissioners in consideration of annual money payments to be made to them until the Commissioners can re-endow them with estates in possession calculated to produce a net income equivalent to such annual money payments; and in these Orders in Council it is provided that none of the revenues accruing to the Commissioners from the estates so transferred to them shall be applied to the purposes of their Common Fund except only to repay such Fund any advances which may have been made thereout in carrying into effect the arrangements contemplated by the Orders, until the re-endowments have been effected. These transactions have been technically called "Commutations," and the estates transferred to the Commissioners have been called "Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates."

In consequence of the above-mentioned proviso it is necessary, and was agreed with the several Corporations as a security to them, that the revenues accruing from their estates should not be applied to any purpose other than the payment of the agreed annuities and the outlay incurred by the Commissioners in respect of their estates, until the re-endowments have been effected, that a separate account should in each case be kept of the revenue accruing to the Commissioners from such estates, and of the disbursements made by them in respect thereof; any deficiency in the revenues accruing annually to meet the disbursements to be made good by advances from the Common Fund, and any surplus revenue, after repaying such advances, to be accumulated until the Corporations have been again placed in possession of real estates.

But as the Commissioners have no power to sell or enfranchise to the lessees any of the Bishoprick and Chapter Estates so vested in them until they have obtained in each case an Order of Her Majesty in Council authorizing them to do so in accordance with the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. cap. 37., which Act directs that every sum received for the sale of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments vested in the Commissioners, or any estate or interest therein, shall be re-invested in the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or some estate or interest therein, it becomes necessary, in order to comply with this requirement, and at the same time to carry out the proviso of the Orders in Council authorizing the Commutations as to the non-application of the revenues arising from the estates to the purposes of the Common Fund until the Corporations have been re-endowed with real estates, that a separate account should be kept of sales and purchases of land as regards each of the Bishopricks and Chapters whose estates have been commuted. There arises, therefore, a necessity for two accounts as regards each of these commutations, the one relating solely to sales and purchases of lands or some estate or interest therein, the other relating to everything exclusive of such sales and purchases. These Accounts have accordingly been opened in each case; the one being called the Bishoprick or Chapter Commuted Estates Account (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases); the other, the Bishoprick or Chapter Commuted Estates Account (exclusive of Land, &c. Sales and Purchases).

Two accounts necessary for each commutation; one as regards "Land, &c. Sales and Purchases"; the other "exclusive of such Sales and Purchases."

The first impression arising from the circumstance that the dealings with the estates of these commuted Sees and Chapters have to be kept distinct from each other, and also from the dealings with the estates of which the rents and profits are applicable to the purposes of the Common Fund, is very likely to be that great financial complication must be thereby created. It is well known that under certain Corporations the estates are so sub-divided that it has not been practicable to specifically re-invest in the purchase of leasehold or other interests all the consideration monies received from sales of reversions, and that part of the estates for the re-endowment of those Corporations must be provided from estates otherwise vested in or acquired by the Commissioners. It is also well known that, with a view to the re-endowment of other Corporations, it has been necessary, in order not to lose the opportunity of bringing into possession by the purchase of the leasehold interests estates of a very eligible character for such a purpose, to invest considerable sums in anticipation of the sums to be received for sales of reversions. Moreover, it is evident, from the variations in the time occupied in the completion of agreed transactions, that it is not practicable so to arrange the dealings with the property of each Corporation as to ensure that monies shall be available from sales of estates of that Corporation when any particular purchase is ready for completion. It would probably be thought therefore to be impracticable to correctly apportion the Commissioners rental, and to determine the income derived from the estates of each of these commuted Sees and Chapters. It is, however, not so. By the adoption of the simple course of allowing or charging interest on the balances from time to time standing to the credit or debit of each of these Accounts, the difficulty which would otherwise arise in apportioning the rental is avoided; purchases and sales can be proceeded with as in the circumstances of each particular case may appear desirable, and the income arising from the estates of each of the Commuted Sees and Chapters can be determined with perfect accuracy.

No complication arising from keeping these separate Accounts.

It will be observed that each Bishoprick or Chapter Commuted Estates Account (as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases,) is identical in character with the "Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account" relating to

estates of which the rents and profits are applicable to the purposes of the Common Fund, and will become merged with it as soon as each re-endowment has been effected, and that the object of keeping each account separate, until that period, is to ascertain the balances at its credit or debit upon which interest is to be allowed or charged, in order to determine the income arising from the estates of each Corporation. In considering, therefore, the position of the Commission with respect to the sale and purchase of property vested in it, it is necessary that the balances of the Commuted Estates Accounts, as regards Land, &c. Sales and Purchases, should be merged with the balance of the Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account. And it may be added that since the aggregate amount paid for property purchased exceeds the aggregate amount received for property sold, the resulting balance, upon these balances being so merged, indicates the value of the property held by the Commissioners in excess of that which has become vested in them by the operation of Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council.

It will also be observed that each Bishoprick or Chapter Commuted Estates Account (exclusive of Land, &c. Sales and Purchases) is identical in character with the Common Fund Account, all deficiencies having to be supplied by advances from the Common Fund. And, therefore, as the balances at the debit of these Accounts indicate the exact amounts which have been so supplied, it is necessary, in order to determine the net available balance of the Common Fund, to deduct these balances from the balance of the Common Fund Account.

Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account.

Another class of transactions has also been entered into. At various times the Commissioners have purchased leasehold interests in estates not vested in them, either by the Cathedral Act, or by the commutations to which reference has just been made, and have thus become lessees of certain Bishops and Chapters. These purchases have generally been made on advantageous terms at auction and otherwise, and with a view to facilitate the provision of estates for Sees and Chapters, as well as ultimately to put an end to the leasehold tenure. But the purchase of a leasehold interest in an estate not vested in the Commissioners is a transaction of a different character to the purchase of a leasehold interest in an estate vested in them. In the latter case, by the purchase of the leasehold interest the estate is brought absolutely into possession, the Commissioners becoming at once entitled to the income arising from it in perpetuity; whilst in the former case, by the purchase of the leasehold interest, the Commissioners have simply acquired a terminable interest in the income arising from the estate. It is therefore desirable that these purchases should be treated as special transactions, and that the income arising from them should be regarded as consisting partly of interest on the capital invested, and partly as a return year by year of a portion of such capital. Hence arises the necessity for a separate Account relative to these transactions, which, as the estates of Bishops and Chapters not vested in the Commissioners have been invariably termed Episcopal and Capitular Estates, the Act under which such estates may be enfranchised being the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Act, has been called the "Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account."

Temporary nature of part of the accounts.

The Accounts with respect to which explanations have been now afforded comprise all those which relate to the appropriation of the revenues arising from and the Commissioners dealings with the estates vested in them or in Bishops and Chapters; and when the Bishops and Chapters are re-endowed with real estates, and the reversions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates in which the Commissioners possess the leasehold interests have become vested in the Com-

missioners, or the leasehold interests have expired by lapse of time, such Accounts will resolve themselves into two only, viz., the "Common Fund Account," and the "Land, &c. Sale and Purchase Account." So far, therefore, as regards the principal duties which have devolved upon the Commissioners, namely, the formation and distribution of a Common Fund for the augmentation of small benefices, and the enfranchisement, by way of sale, purchase, and exchange, of the estates vested in them, the Accounts of the Commissioners will, as soon as the period of transition has terminated, and the Sees and Chapters are re-endowed with real estates, become of the simplest character.

Necessity for a large number of Trust and Special Accounts.

Other duties which have devolved upon the Commissioners must now be referred to. From time to time considerable sums of stock and cash have been respectively transferred and paid over to them for the augmentation of the endowments of particular benefices and other specific purposes. Some of these have been transferred and paid over as benefactions to meet grants to be made out of the Common Fund; others have been transferred and paid over to provide in perpetuity annual payments to be made by the Commissioners to certain benefices; others have been transferred and paid over with a discretion to the Commissioners as to their appropriation in the erection of parsonage houses or otherwise; and others again have been transferred and paid over, under the provisions of various Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council constituting and appointing the Commissioners trustees, for various purposes. Hence arises the necessity for a large number of Trust and Special Accounts.

Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account.

Of these Trust and Special Accounts the principal one is the Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account. In many cases, as above stated, sums have been transferred and paid over as benefactions to meet grants to be made out of the Common Fund, and it has been desired by the Benefactors that the benefactions and grants should be retained by the Commissioners until such sums may be required for the purchase of lands and tithes, or the erection of parsonage houses, for the respective benefices; and that until such period arrives annual payments should be made by them to the several benefices corresponding to the income which such sums might be assumed to produce. In other cases capital sums have been transferred and paid over to the Commissioners simply to provide in perpetuity annual payments to be made by them to certain benefices. The annual payments so to be made have usually been defined in the Orders in Council authorizing the grants of capital sums out of the Common Fund, and the constitution of Districts, &c., and become due on the 1st of May and 1st of November in each year, In order to avoid the trouble, expense, and complication which would be involved in keeping separate accounts for each of these benefices, and in investing specifically the capital sum paid over for each benefice, it has been the practice to invest these capital sums in the aggregate only, and to treat the income arising from the stock transferred to the Commissioners, and from the aggregate investment of the sums of cash, as part of the income of the Common Fund, and the whole of the annual payments as charges upon that Fund; and the several capital sums of stock and cash were, upon this principle, transferred to and held with the balance of the Common Fund up to last year. As the including of these sums, however, in the balance of the Common Fund involved the deduction of them from the apparent balance of that Fund, in order to arrive at the net available balance, the opportunity afforded by the preparation, in the

year ended October 31st, 1862, of an Abstract of the Common Fund Account from the formation of the Commission, was taken to determine accurately the exact amount of the capital sums remaining in the Commissioners hands on behalf of benefices, and to transfer such amount to a new account, called the Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account. It will be observed that during the past year certain capital sums have been transferred to the credit of this Account from the Benefaction Accounts and from Trust and Special Accounts, and that certain fixed annual payments are to be made by the Commissioners to various benefices in respect thereof, and that certain other capital sums have been transferred from it to Trust and Special Accounts, with a view to their appropriation to the purchase of lands or the erection of parsonage houses, the annual payments made by the Commissioners to the benefices being thereupon discontinued. The course adopted on making these transfers is as follows :—As soon as a capital sum has been transferred to this account, the annual payment to be made to the benefice in respect thereof is inserted in the schedule of fixed annual payments to be made by the Commissioners to benefices, and the incumbent is duly advised every half year of the amount due to him, having regard to the Income Tax then in force ; no separate account of the capital held by the Commissioners on behalf of the benefice, and of the dividends, rental, or interest accruing from the investment thereof, being required to be kept in the Commissioners ledger. And when any capital sum is transferred from it to a Special Account with a view to its investment in the erection of a parsonage house or otherwise, the annual payment is at the same time struck out of the schedule of annual payments ; as regards capital sums of cash, interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum being allowed upon the amount, and upon the balances thereof remaining from time to time in the Commissioners hands until the whole be paid away. The advantages arising from this arrangement will be evident when it is borne in mind that there were about 500 benefices on the 31st of October last for which the Commissioners held capital sums, and that this number may in the course of a few years be largely increased, whilst the number of applications for the withdrawal of such capital sums in any year is very small, in the past year not amounting to 20. It will be evident, for example, that in lieu of having the Commissioners books burdened with a large number of open accounts, the balance of any one of which might at any time be affected by an arrangement for the erection of a parsonage house or the purchase of lands or tithes, and which would require to be carefully kept and audited, no accounts whatever of this character are required, except those relating to cases of withdrawal actually in progress, and that as these are limited in number they can be kept under effectual supervision. In addition, it is evident that as the benefices entitled to annual payments in respect of capital sums are in many cases the same as the benefices entitled to annual grants from the Common Fund, and one payment now suffices for both, it would be inconvenient if the two classes of payments were not placed upon the same footing.

The remainder of the Trust and Special Accounts above referred to are of various kinds, and are classed under the following heads, in preparing the Abstract of Accounts now under consideration ; viz., "Summary of Benefaction Accounts," "The Gally Knight Fund Account," "The Maltby Fund Account," and "Summary of other Trust and Special Accounts."

Benefaction Accounts.

The "Summary of Benefaction Accounts" is a summary of accounts relating to the appropriation of the benefactions paid over to the Com-

missioners for certain benefices to meet grants of capital to be made out of the Common Fund, and of the grants so made out of the Common Fund to meet them.

The "Gally Knight Fund Account" is an account relating to the appropriation of certain monies which were left to the Commissioners for the augmentation of benefices by Mr. Gally Knight. Gally Knight Fund Account.

The "Maltby Fund Account" is an account relating to the appropriation of certain monies which were given to the Commissioners for the augmentation of benefices by Bishop Maltby when he held the See of Durham. Maltby Fund Account.

And the "Summary of other Trust and Special Accounts" is a summary of all the other trust and special accounts in the Commissioners books. By referring to Schedule D. at page 36 of the Fifteenth General Report from the Commissioners, in which the various balances standing at the credit of each of these Accounts on the 31st of October 1862 is given, it will be seen that these Accounts are of a very miscellaneous character. Some relate to monies arising from sales of glebe by incumbents of benefices under the Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 57; others to monies arising from the Enfranchisement of Copyholds by various Corporations; others again to monies in course of disbursement for the erection of parsonages for various benefices; others to monies in course of disbursement for the repair of cathedrals; others to funds for the erection and repair of churches; and so on, through a long list. It is not, therefore, practicable to give the details of all these Accounts without materially increasing the length of the Abstract, nor would the details, if given, be of any general interest. At the same time, no Abstract of the Commissioners Accounts would be complete unless these Accounts were included in it. The course adopted for some years has, therefore, been to throw the whole of these Accounts into one Summary, and to set out rather fully in such Summary the particulars of the monies passed to the credit of the various Accounts, so as to make it as explicit as possible. Other Trust and Special Accounts.

The next Account requiring explanation is that called the "Investment Account." Up to a recent period it was the practice to treat the balance of the Common Fund as consisting partly of Government securities and partly of cash, and to consider all sales and purchases of Government securities to be made for the Common Fund, and for exchanges to be made between the Common Fund and other Accounts of Government securities for cash, and cash for Government securities at the market price of the day upon which it might be necessary that any investment or sale should be made on behalf of any trust or other account. But as there was considerable inconvenience occasioned by having part of the balance of the Common Fund in Government securities, advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the preparation of an Abstract of the Accounts from the formation of the Commission in the year preceding the last, to free the Common Fund from the whole of these transactions in Government securities, and to transfer them all to the Account called the "Investment Account." This Account, therefore, now exhibits the result of the whole of the Commissioners transactions in Government securities from the formation of the Commission. By referring to it at page 52 of the present Report, it will be observed that the proportion of the balances in the hands of the Commissioners upon various accounts, which had been on the 1st of November 1862 invested in Government securities, was 147,799*l.* 5*s.*; and that the Government securities held in respect thereof consisted of 61,205*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Consols; 70,308*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Reduced 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities; 2,810*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities; and 7,100*l.* Investment Account.

Exchequer Bills. It will also be observed, on looking at the Dr. side of the Account, that during the year sums of cash have been invested in the purchase of and transferred to other accounts as the value of and in exchange for Government securities, and that certain amounts of Government securities have been sold and transferred to other accounts in exchange for cash. And the Government securities and cash respectively acquired by these transactions will be found by referring to the Cr. side; the result on the 31st of October 1863 being that the Commissioners held 247,008*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Consols; 90,016*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities; 2,810*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities; and 1,100*l.* Exchequer Bills, which had been acquired by the investment of 333,335*l.* 7*s.* cash, part of the cash balances in their hands upon the Common Fund and other accounts. And it may be mentioned, that as the Commissioners hold themselves responsible for the exact amount of the balances of all the Trust and Special Accounts in their hands, any deficiency arising on realizing the above-mentioned Government securities would fall upon the Common Fund, and any profit would belong to that Fund.

Rental Accounts. The next Account to be referred to is that called a "Summary of Rental Accounts from Receivers, &c." This, as its name implies, is not an Abstract of an account or accounts in the Commissioners ledger, but simply a Summary of accounts rendered by the Receivers, combined with accounts rendered by Deputy Stewards of Manors, and an account of any sums which have been received by the Commissioners or disbursed by them during the year in respect of Trust and Special Accounts, or in settling with incumbents as to the rents arising from property annexed to benefices or otherwise. The object of its formation is to show at one view the nature and the aggregate amount of the rental which became due to the Commissioners during the year ended on the preceding 31st of March from all the estates vested in them, the outgoings to which such rental was subject, and the resulting net rental for the year, as well as the accounts to which such net rental was applicable. There is, of course, an Account in the Commissioners' ledger relating to the rents and profits arising from the estates and property vested in them, and it is called the "Rental, &c. of Estates Account;" but it necessarily only comprises the various sums which may have been specifically received and paid by the Commissioners during the year, and the amounts paid over by the Receivers from time to time, in round sums, without any details. It becomes therefore necessary, at the close of each year, to ascertain independently the net rental due to the Common Fund Account, each of the Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts, and the Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account, upon the basis of the amounts which became due in the year ended upon some particular day; which day, as regards these Accounts, has been for some years the 31st of March; and to transfer such amounts from the Rental of Estates Account to the credit of the several Accounts. After these transfers have been made, the balance at the debit of the Rental, &c. of Estates Account shows the amount of the rents due in the year in question, which has not apparently been received and paid over by the Receivers up to the evening of the 31st of October. It is, however, only partially from such rents not having been received that this balance is due, inasmuch as in respect of the current year's rental, rates and other outgoings have been disbursed by the Receivers up to the 31st October, in excess of amounts received by them up to that date.

Balance Sheet. The Balance Sheet, or General Statement of Balances as it is sometimes called, only remains to be considered. This is a Statement prepared to

show the position of the Commissioners on the 31st of October 1863 with respect to all the Accounts in their books. It contains on the Debtor side all the balances at the credit of the various accounts in the Commissioners books; that is to say, the liabilities of the Commission, or the amounts for which, as shown by those Accounts, the Commissioners are responsible; and on the Creditor side the balances at the debit of other accounts in the Commissioners books; that is to say, the assets of the Commissioners, or amounts which are due to or which represent the value of the property held by them to meet those liabilities; the items of Government securities, Cash at the Bank of England, and Mortgages, being not only the respective amounts of Government securities, cash, and mortgages held by the Commissioners, but also the amounts at the debit of those Accounts in the Commissioners books.

§ 2. Financial Position of the Commission, &c.

After the preceding explanations of the nature of the Accounts comprised in the Abstract, the manner in which such Accounts exhibit the financial position of the Commission will be readily seen.

Financial position of the Commission on October 31st, 1863, as shown by the Balance Sheet.

It will be observed, for example, by looking first solely at the columns headed Government Securities on each side of the Balance Sheet, that the Government securities held by the Commissioners on the 31st of October last consisted of 553,779*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Consols; 131,004*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities; 11,241*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities; and 13,300*l.* Exchequer Bills; and that of these Government securities, the proportions which were held on behalf of the Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account, the Benefaction Accounts, the Maltby Fund Account, and certain other Trust and Special Accounts, or, in other words, for which the Commissioners were responsible to those Accounts, consisted of 306,771*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Consols; 40,987*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities; 8,431*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities; and 12,200*l.* Exchequer Bills; the remainder of the Government securities held by the Commissioners, consisting of 247,008*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* Consols; 90,016*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities; 2,810*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* New 3 per Cent. Annuities; and 1,100*l.* Exchequer Bills, being balances standing at the credit of the Investment Account, which, as previously stated, had been acquired by the Commissioners at a cost of 333,335*l.* 7*s.*, by the investment of part of the cash balances in their hands on the Common Fund and other Accounts.

It will also be observed, by looking subsequently at the other two columns, and bearing in mind what has been previously stated with reference to the Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts, that the amounts of cash for which the Commissioners were responsible, as regards various accounts, were on the 31st of October last as follows :—

Net Balance at the credit of the Common Fund Account, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance as per the Common Fund Account	975,772	7	3			
Less, advanced in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations	404,203	14	3			
				571,568	13	0
Balance at the credit of the Benefices Augmented and Endowed Capital Account				487,211	7	10
Balance at the credit of the Benefaction Accounts				88,288	8	10
Balance at the credit of the Gally Knight Fund Account				15,956	10	6
Balance at the credit of the Maltby Fund Account				101	3	6
Balance at the credit of other Trust and Special Accounts				78,370	5	7
Total				£1,241,496	9	3

and that the assets of the Commissioners to meet those liabilities were upon the same day as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount in hand and due on Rental Accounts, viz :—						
Cash at the Bank of England	79,214	3	3			
Cash due on Rental Accounts	15,659	5	1			
				94,873	8	4
Amount invested in Government and other securities, viz :—						
In Government securities	333,335	7	0			
In Mortgages	73,129	0	0			
In Lands, &c. in possession, viz. :—	£	s.	d.			
Excess of purchases over sales, as per the Land Account	649,849	6	9			
Excess of purchases over sales, as per certain Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts	202,535	11	0			
	852,384	17	9			
Less—						
Excess of sales over purchases, as per other Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts	387,076	15	4			
	465,308	2	5			
In Episcopal and Capitular Leasehold interests	274,073	12	4			
				1,145,846	1	9
Advances in respect of Trust Accounts				776	19	2
Total				£1,241,496	9	3

From the Balance Sheet, therefore, it appears that on the 31st of October 1863 the whole of the sums of Government securities which had ever been received or acquired by the Commissioners on behalf of any benefices or any Trust and Special Accounts, and had not been withdrawn, were then in their possession; and also that the whole of the sums of cash held by them on behalf of any benefices or any Trust and Special Accounts, as well as the net balance of the Common Fund, except the amount retained in the form of a cash balance (which on the 31st October was in excess of the average in preparation for the November payment, commencing the next day) and the amount due on Rental Accounts, had been invested by them in Government or other securities, or advanced in respect of Trust and Special Accounts.

State of the Common Fund.

But the Balance Sheet, although essential to show the financial position of the Commission, necessarily only gives the balances at the credit and debit of various accounts upon a particular day, and affords no information as to the receipts and payments and other financial arrangements from which those balances have arisen. In order to ascertain these particulars it is necessary to refer to each of the Accounts from which the various balances arise. By referring to the Common Fund Account, for example, it will be observed that the net balance of the Fund on the 1st of November 1862, after deducting the advances in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations, amounted to 555,358*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; and that the receipts of the Fund during the year ending the 31st of October 1863 were as follows :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary annual receipts :—						
Capitular revenues (net amount)	44,380	19	8			
Rental, &c. of Estates (net amount)	201,334	17	8			
Dividends and interest	44,124	16	2			
				289,840	13	6
Other receipts :—						
Episcopal Revenues (net amount)	13,209	2	9			
Surplus from the Church Estates Commissioners	100,000	0	0			
				113,209	2	9
Total Receipts				£403,049	16	3

It will also be observed that the Disbursements during the year, after allowing for the decrease in the advances in respect of Bishoprick and

Chapter Commutations, amounted to 386,839*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; and that they may be approximately classified as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual charges, chiefly of a permanent character, viz.:—						
Benefices augmented and endowed	112,293	11	8			
Archdeaconries augmented and endowed	5,066	13	8			
Commutation annuities to Ecclesiastical Corporations	4,868	2	2			
Commutation annuities to dignitaries	1,410	0	0			
Interest on loan from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty	18,000	0	0			
Southwell Collegiate Church	1,737	16	4			
First fruits and tenths	1,089	6	4			
Compensation to officers of the See of Durham and Chapter of York	626	18	0			
Chancel repairs	3,251	1	11			
Payments to Bishops under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 124.	14,782	12	2			
Official Establishment expenses	15,328	13	5			
Legal expenses in respect of general matters	2,485	2	5			
Surveyor's and Actuary's charges in respect of general matters	3,384	6	9			
Architect's charges	1,265	12	1			
Income tax (balance)	7,020	6	3			
				192,610	3	2
Special charges arising under votes of the General Board, and through the proceedings of the Estates Committee, viz.:—						
Decanal and Canonical Houses	1,900	0	0			
Wolverhampton Collegiate Church restoration	254	15	0			
Parsonage houses	9,411	1	3			
Provision of a Parsonage House in substitution for part of an annual grant	500	0	0			
Grants made to meet benefactions	97,598	2	6			
Farm and other buildings and improvements	22,322	7	4			
Drainage	8,896	6	1			
Legal expenses in respect of the sale, purchase, and exchange of estates	7,260	15	2			
Surveyor's charges in respect of ditto	4,378	18	8			
Deficiency supplied on closing the Peterborough Chapter Commuted Estates Account	42,902	13	2			
	195,424	19	2			
Less—						
Decrease in advances in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations	1,195	12	0			
				194,229	7	2
Total Disbursements				£386,839	10	4

It thus appears that the receipts of the year exceeded the disbursements by a sum of 16,210*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and that the balance of the Fund, irrespective of the advances in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations, which stood at 555,358*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* on the 1st of November 1862, became increased to 571,568*l.* 13*s.* on the 31st of October 1863. As regards this balance, however, it must be observed that a sum of 29,103*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* remained due of sums voted by the Board to meet benefactions prior to the 31st of October last, and that a further sum of 100,000*l.* has since been voted by the Board for the same purpose. The available balance of the Fund after these deductions is therefore only 442,464*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and as it is necessary, in consequence of the large annual payments which have to be made by the Commissioners in May and November in each year, that the balance of the Fund at the end of April and October should amount to about 200,000*l.*, the actual surplus balance or reserve to enable the Commissioners, with the aid of the surplus of the annual receipts over the annual charges, and the surplus still to be received from the Church Estates Commissioners, to meet all their special expenditure in respect of parsonage houses, farm buildings and drainage, commutations, &c., is only about 242,464*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Variations which may be expected to occur in certain

Having shown the receipts and disbursements of the Common Fund during the past year, and also the amount of the net available balance,

of the items in future years.

it may be convenient here to call attention to the variations which may be expected to occur in certain of the items in future years, so that the exact position of the Fund may be more thoroughly understood.

With respect then to the receipts it may be stated that the item of Capitular Revenues, assuming no further commutations to be entered into, may be relied upon as a permanent source of revenue, probably upon the average somewhat in excess of the amount received during the past year; that the item of Rental of Estates may be expected to increase progressively as further enfranchisements are effected, further leases lapse, and further estates become vested in the Commissioners for the purposes of the Fund; that the item of Episcopal Revenues has been somewhat exceptionally affected during the past year by the changes in the sees of Canterbury and York, and that in future, in lieu of yielding a surplus, it may perhaps, for a time, form a charge upon the Fund; and that the item of Surplus from the Church Estates Commissioners, with respect to which full particulars, and the mode in which it arises, will be found in the 12th General Report from those Commissioners, is of a temporary nature, and is not likely in future to amount in the aggregate to more than from 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.*

And with respect to the disbursements, it may be stated that the item of Benefices augmented and endowed practically contains no payments in respect of the grants, amounting to 40,000*l.* per annum, agreed to be appropriated by the Board in February 1862 and February 1863 to meet local claims, and the spiritual destitution of benefices having populations of more than 10,000 persons; that the item of Payments to Bishops under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 124. would for a complete year amount to 20,000*l.* in lieu of 14,782*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*; that the item of Decanal and Canonical Houses relates to expenditure which will shortly cease; that the items of Parsonage Houses and Grants to meet Benefactions will be affected by the new regulations made by the Commissioners; and that the deficiency arising in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations will, if no further commutations be entered into, gradually diminish.

Deficiency in respect of Bishoprick and Chapter Commutations.

The mode in which the deficiency in respect of these Commutations arose during the past year will be clearly seen by referring to the Summary of the Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts (exclusive of Sales and Purchases) at pages 42 and 43 of this Report. These Accounts, as previously stated, are all distinct, though thrown into one Summary; but assuming them, for the purpose of obtaining an aggregate view of the effect of the Commutations, to be all merged into one account, it will be seen that the net disbursements in respect of the Commutations during the past year were as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Commutation payments	93,201	0	0
Compensation to an officer of the See of Gloucester and Bristol	100	0	0
Chancel repairs (balance)	676	19	2
Farm buildings and improvements	6,172	15	0
Drainage	3,762	13	3
Legal expenses	4,236	17	11
Surveyor's and other charges	4,795	6	10
Architect's charges	195	13	9
Interest, (balance, including instalment of Canterbury Chapter mortgage)	4,195	13	6
Net Disbursements	£117,336	19	5

It will also be seen that the net receipts in respect of the Commutations during the past year were as follows; viz.—

	£	*s*	*d.*
Rental of Estates	75,085	16	8
Income tax (balance)	544	1	7
Net Receipts	£75,629	18	3

And by deducting these net receipts from the net disbursements it will be further seen that the net deficiency for the year is 41,707*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* This deficiency has been more than supplied by an actual transfer from the Common Fund Account to close the Peterborough Chapter Account, the amount so transferred having been 42,902*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and consequently the advances at interest out of the balance of the Common Fund have been decreased by a sum of 1,195*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; the amount of such advances, which stood at 405,399*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* on the 1st of November 1862 having been reduced to 404,203*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* on the 31st of October 1863.

Advantages arising from having separate accounts for the Commutations.

Although it may be thought that inconvenience is occasioned by separate accounts having to be kept for all the Commutations, and undoubtedly some additional trouble and consequently expense is involved in the arrangement, yet the arrangement, apart from the security it affords for the re-endowment of the Corporations, is not without its compensating advantages. By means of it the Commissioners have been able to watch the progress of Enfranchisements under each of the Commutations, and by taking stock or ascertaining the property undealt with in any particular case at any time have been able to ascertain the pecuniary results of the Commutation in that case; whereas if no separate account had been necessary, and no measures had been taken to preserve the identity of the estates vested in the Commissioners through all the dealings with them, this would now have been impracticable. Again, in consequence of separate accounts having been kept for the Commutations, the precise effect which the Commutations have had upon the Common Fund can be ascertained with facility; for to obtain this result it is only necessary to add the amount which appears to have been advanced out of the Common Fund up to a particular time to the amount which has been foregone by the Common Fund in each year through the surrender by the Commissioners of their shares of the Corporate Revenues of certain Chapters upon the estates of those Chapters being commuted, with interest thereon up to that time, and also to a proportion of the yearly Official Establishment expenses, with interest thereon up to the same time. And when the extent to which the Common Fund has been thus affected is taken into consideration it will be seen that the obtaining of the above result is of itself no unimportant matter. To prevent misapprehension, however, as to the effect which these Commutations have had upon the Common Fund, it may be well here to point out that the augmentation of the incomes of benefices has not been postponed either by these Commutations or by the other arrangements which have been in progress during the past few years for improving the income arising from Episcopal and Capitular Estates, by putting an end to the wasteful system of taking fines for the renewal of leases. For the surplus paid over to the Common Fund by the Church Estates Commissioners in respect of enfranchisements effected under the provisions of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management and Copyhold Acts has much more than sufficed to provide not only the whole amount by which the Common Fund has been affected by the Commutations in question, but also all deficiencies supplied on account of the non-renewal of leases by Bishops, whilst some improved income has already accrued to the Common Fund from the transfer of certain Bishoprick Estates to the Commissioners under the Act of 1860.

The augmentation of benefices not postponed by the Commutations or other arrangements for improving the income arising from Episcopal and Capitular Estates.

Results to be expected from the Commutations.

But, irrespective of the advantages arising from the separate Commuted Estates Account above alluded to, these Accounts afford a simple means of forming a general view of the aggregate results to be expected from the Commutations.

For example, it will be seen, by adding the estimated amount of the Capitular Revenues not received by the Commissioners during the past year in consequence of the Commutations, namely, 22,500*l.*, to the Commutation payments amounting to 93,200*l.* made to the Corporations during that year, that the commuted estates which are comprised in the Summary of Commuted Estates Accounts would, under the renewal fine system, have produced upon the average an income of about 115,700*l.* per annum. But if such estates would, under the renewal fine system, have produced upon the average an income of about 115,700*l* per annum, they would, if they had been wholly enfranchised at the date at which they became vested in the Commissioners, have produced an income of, at least, 165,000*l.* per annum. A portion only of these estates has, however, as yet been enfranchised, the income derived by the Commissioners from the estates having only risen in the past year to about 75,000*l.* A large amount of income has therefore in each year been foregone, the reversionary interest of the Commissioners in the estates unenfranchised having been to the same extent increased. And not only has the interest of the Commissioners in the estates unenfranchised been thus increased, but simultaneously a large outlay has been made in improving the buildings on and in draining the estates brought into possession by purchase of the leasehold interests or by enfranchisements by way of exchange. The income which will ultimately accrue to the Commissioners from these estates will, therefore, not be merely the above assumed sum of 165,000*l.*, but a very much larger one; and consequently, as the incomes to be provided for the Corporations only amount to about 93,000*l.* per annum, it is not difficult to forsee that the additional income which will accrue to the Common Fund from these Commutations when the re-endowments of the Corporations have been effected, and the period of transition has passed away, must be very considerable.

Abstract of Accounts in the Commissioners Report.

Having fully explained the Common Fund Account, and the manner in which it is affected by the Commuted Estates Accounts, it is perhaps hardly necessary to enter into similar details with respect to the other Accounts. It may, however, be desirable to state that the Accounts are kept by "double entry," and that the Abstract of them annexed to the Commissioners Report is strictly an abstract of them as they stand in the Commissioners ledger; the Common Fund Account, from the circumstance of the amounts comprised in it being carried during the year to various subsidiary accounts, and only transferred to it at the close of the year, being merely a copy of the account in the ledger, with the addition of a few short explanations to certain of the items; and the rest of the Accounts, except the Rental Account, being either Abstracts of particular accounts, or Summaries of such abstracts, the names of the accounts comprised in the Summaries being merged in the general headings of "Bishoprick and Chapter Commuted Estates Accounts," "Benefaction Accounts," and 'Trust and Special Accounts."

§ 3. Objections to the Accounts considered.

Objections to the form of the Accounts.

First, with regard to objections to the form of the accounts. With respect to this it has been represented that the accounts are unintelligible, because the receipts appear on the credit side and the payments on the debit side of each of the accounts. But the accounts are precisely similar in form to the accounts of the principal railway companies, and to the accounts of the Court of Chancery, and are in fact in the form which all trust accounts, if systematically kept, must take. The receipts become passed to the credit of the several accounts in the pro-

cess of the book-keeping, and consequently, if an abstract of the accounts be published without modification, the receipts must necessarily appear on the credit side. Nor is it strange that it should be so. If, for example, certain balances are known or assumed to be standing at the credit of various accounts in the books of the Commissioners, and certain monies are known to have been paid over to the Commissioners to be carried by them to the credit of various accounts in their books, it would indeed be surprising if when an abstract of the accounts in their books is published such balances and monies were not to be found at the credit of the several accounts. Similarly it would be equally surprising if amounts to be debited or charged to certain accounts in the Commissioners books were not to be found at the debit of those accounts. And when it is remembered how large a number of persons are interested in railway accounts, and that similar objections have never been made to the form of such accounts, it seems hardly possible that any real difficulty can have arisen as regards the mere form of the Commissioners Accounts.

Objections to the nature of the Accounts.

Next, with regard to objections to the nature of the accounts. Upon this point it has been represented that the accounts are unintelligible because there is no capital account, or account of the capital value of the estates and property vested in the Commissioners and of the charges thereon. It is not, however, possible to bring the capital value of the estates within the range of accounts relating solely to financial transactions. In the case of a railway company there is of course a capital account, or account relating to the capital of the undertaking, because the directors have actually received from the shareholders the capital for the formation of the line, and have disbursed it in the purchase of land and the carrying out of the works. Such an account, however, merely shows the capital invested in, or the cost value of, the undertaking, and not what may be estimated to be the actual value of the property acquired, the latter being simply a matter of opinion, and not a matter of account. But in the case of the Commission the estates have become vested in the Commissioners by the operation of Acts of Parliament without any receipt or expenditure of capital; and, therefore, it is clear that the Commissioners cannot even have an account similar to the capital account of a railway company. The estates so vested in them have, however, been mortgaged to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for a loan of 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities under another Act of Parliament, and to pay off this loan a portion of them may at any time be sold. The position of the Commissioners with regard to the estates may therefore be described as follows. They are the owners of estates in possession and reversion mortgaged for a sum of 600,000*l.* reduced 3 per cent. annuities, to redeem which a portion may be sold, and they have power by the authority of Orders in Council to charge the income arising from such estates with payments for the augmentation of the incomes of benefices and other purposes, and to annex portions of such estates to benefices. They have also power to sell or enfranchise portions of the estates without redeeming the loan from Queen Anne's Bounty, provided that the consideration monies be re-invested, so that the value of their interest in the estates may never be diminished.

It has also been represented that the Accounts are unintelligible because the Common Fund Account, the Land Account, the Commuted Estates Accounts, the Episcopal and Capitular Leaseholds Account, and the Trust and Special Accounts are kept distinct from each other; and it has been proposed, with a view to save expense, to simplify the book-keeping, and to put an end to what has been stated to be the complica-

tion of the accounts, that these Accounts should all be merged either into one aggregate account, or into two accounts, one relating to capital, and the other to income. It is hardly possible to seriously consider either of these proposals, and it is thought that after the explanations which have been afforded as to the trusts and duties devolving upon the Commisioners under various Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council, such consideration will be deemed unnecessary. Without an Act of Parliament no steps could be taken, and even if an Act of Parliament were to be passed directing the Commissioners to adopt either of the proposals, and thus to disregard all their obligations, it is obvious that the result would be that the financial position of the Commission would gradually become involved in almost inextricable confusion.

It has also been represented that the Accounts are so voluminous as to be unintelligible, and reference has been made to the fact that they occupy about 50 pages in the last General Report. But there were the following reasons for the increase in the length of the Accounts in the last General Report. With a view to show how the balances at the credit and debit of the various Accounts had arisen, it was thought to be desirable that an Abstract of the whole of the Accounts from the formation of the Commission should be annexed to that Report, and this additional Abstract occupied about 20 of the pages alluded to. It was also thought that the most complete answer which could be afforded to the doubts which had been expressed as to the Commissioners having really treated all monies paid over to them on behalf of benefices and on various Benefaction and Special Accounts as Trust Monies would be to publish the whole of the amounts so held by them. But as there were on the 31st of October 1862 upwards of 400 benefices for which the Commissioners held capital sums of stock and cash, and the Summaries of Benefaction and Trust and Special Accounts comprised, amongst others, upwards of 300 accounts having balances to be carried forward on that day, the publication of these details, together with the details of the balances of the Commuted Estates Accounts, necessarily occupied between 10 and 11 closely printed pages of the Report. These two exceptional matters, therefore, occupied upwards of 30 pages. It does not seem possible that the publication of the whole of the Commissioners financial transactions from the formation of the Commission, and further details which would enable every benefactor, every incumbent of a benefice for which the Commissioners held capital, and every person interested in the various Trust Accounts, to check the accuracy of the Accounts, could make the Accounts unintelligible. In fact, so far from making the Accounts unintelligible, it would seem that the publication of information of such a nature was especially calculated to remove the difficulties which had been experienced in obtaining a clear view of the Commissioners financial transactions, as well as to set at rest the questions which had been raised with regard to the appropriation of the Trust Monies, in consequence of merely an Abstract of the Commissioners receipts and payments in respect of the Accounts in their books, all thrown together, having been published during the early years of the Commission, instead of separate Abstracts of the Common Fund and other Accounts as at the present time.

General Remarks.

From the preceding explanations it will have been observed that the Accounts which are to be kept in the Commissioners books are almost wholly defined by various Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council; that such Accounts are perfectly adapted to meet all the requirements of the Commission; that they show clearly the state of the Common Fund; the progress which has been made with the Commutations; the whole of the monies held in trust by the Com-

missioners; and the various securities in which these trust monies and the balance of the Common Fund have been invested. They thus enable the Commissioners to determine the course which they shall pursue with regard to the appropriation of the Common Fund; to decide as to their ability to proceed with further Commutations; to regulate the enfranchisement of the property vested in them by way of sale or purchase according to the state of their balances; and to keep an effective control over the whole of their financial transactions. Whether it is desirable that an Abstract of the whole of these Accounts should be published in the Commissioners Report is a question upon which different opinions may be entertained. It has been thought by many persons to have been unnecessary to publish the whole, and that a statement as to the Commissioners receipts and payments in respect of the Common Fund would have sufficed to satisfy the requirements of the public. Assuming, however, according to the Commissioners view, after the revision of the accounts in 1857, that the publication of such a statement with respect to the Common Fund alone would not have been a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the 26th section of the Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 94, and that even apart from the requirements of the law the proper course for them to adopt was to publish an Abstract of the whole, it is difficult to see how an Abstract could have been framed in any other form than that now under consideration, which would have involved less expense in its preparation, which would have occupied less space, and which would have given the same amount of information with greater simplicity.

REPORT FROM THE AUDITOR TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

Treasury Chambers,
24th February 1864.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am enabled to certify to the Balance Sheet appended to the Abstract of your Accounts, prepared for Parliament, for the year ended the 31st October 1863, subject to a few trifling errors already detected, and to any further corrections which may arise in the course of the detailed Audit of the Accounts. I make this reservation, because in carrying out strictly the instructions of the Treasury under the Act 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 94, sec. 14, for an independent Audit of the Accounts, it is necessary to give ample time to their examination. But I am satisfied of their general accuracy. The Balances of Cash and Stock are correctly stated, and are verified by Certificates from the Bank of England.

I have completed the Audit of the Accounts of the previous year, and the disallowances which I referred to in my report of the 26th February 1863 are in course of adjustment. The Ledgers have been satisfactorily worked up to the 31st October last, and are now in excellent order.

I shall have occasion hereafter to call your attention to the errors above adverted to in the present Accounts together with any further corrections that may arise. They consist at present of disallowances amounting to 8*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and of omissions to bring to credit sums amounting to 24*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.*

The Current Accounts of the Receivers have been subjected to strict examination. Great progress has been made in establishing the Rental by an exhaustive process of tracing retrospectively the Purchases, Sales and Enfranchisements of property to the commencement of the operations of the Commission. The errors detected in the course of the examination have been unimportant, and the ascertained results are creditable to the officers of the Commission.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. Arbuthnot.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners
for England.

No. 2.

BENEFICES to which GRANTS have been made to meet BENEFACTIONS, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 11. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction. Nature.	Benefaction. Estimated Value.	Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Aberystwith, St. Michael, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	6,000	205	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Asthall, V.	Oxford	Oxford	408	91	37A. 2R. 28P. of land.	1,500 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Astley, St. Mary, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	239	100	Cash	300 0 0	300	—	11th June 1863.
Aughton, V., cum East Cottingwith, C.	York	York	633	113	Cash	350 0 0	350	—	27th July 1863.
Barlby, P.C.	York	York	696	105	Cash	500 0 0	500	—	27th July 1863.
Barnsbury, St. Clement District.	Middlesex	London	5,000	150	Cash	750 0 0	750	—	27th July 1863.
Barnby-on-Don, V.	York	York	800	97	Cash	250 0 0	250	16 13 4	27th July 1863.
Bath, St. James, R., with Corn Street, C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	5,833	246	Cash	250 0 0	250	—	11th June 1863.
Battersea, St. John, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	7,000	—	Cash Charges of 80*l.* per annum on endowment of Vicarage of Battersea. And of 10*l.* per	810 0 0 560 0 0 70 0 0	1,000	60 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.

					annum on endowment of Vicarage of Wandsworth.				
Beckermet, St. John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	492	96	Cash	600 0 0	600	—	27th July 1863.
Bedford Leigh, St. Thomas, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	6,000	135	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	27th July 1863.
Beeley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	408	98	Rentcharge	700 0 0	700	23 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Benhilton District	Surrey	Winchester	1,100	—	Consols	3,900 0 0	1,000	150 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Bidston, P.C.	Chester	Chester	2,154	173	Cash	600 0 0	600	—	27th July 1863.
Birkenhead, St. Anne, P.C.	Chester	Chester	3,700	126	900 square yards of land with a house and premises thereon, and 900 square yards of land adjacent.	2,000 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	9th Jan. 1863.
Birkenhead, St. John, P.C.	Chester	Chester	6,000	125	1485 square yards of land.	900 0 0	900	—	9th Jan. 1863.
Birmingham, St. Barnabas, N.P.	Warwick	Worcester	7,000	220	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	27th July 1863.
Bishopston, St. Michael and All Angels, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,400	100	Cash	800 0 0	800	—	27th July 1863.
Bishop Thornton, P.C.	York	Ripon	542	90	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	27th July 1863.
Blawith, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	214	66	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Bowden Hill, St. Ann, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	400	35	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Braishfield, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	400	53	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	11th June 1863.
Brathay, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	212	89	Cash	800 0 0	800	53 6 8	27th July 1863.
Bratton, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	741	—	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	11th June 1863.
Bream, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	2,475	150	Cash	1,134 10 0	1,000	71 3 0	11th June 1863.
Bristol, St. Bartholomew, P.C.	City of Bristol	Gloucester and Bristol.	2,500	133	Stock	1,000 0 0	900	60 0 0	27th July 1863.
Bristol, Temple, V.	Somerset	Gloucester and Bristol.	7,000	215	Stock	1,600 0 0	1,000	81 6 8	27th July 1863.
Brockham Green, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	764	102	Cash	100 0 0	100	6 13 4	11th June 1863.
Brompton, N.P. (Chatham).	Kent	Rochester	8,119	156	Cash	500 0 0	500	—	11th June 1863.
Brompton, New, St. Mark District	Kent	Rochester	4,400	—	100*l.* per annum rentcharge on Vicarage of Gillingham.	700 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	12th Sept. 1863.
					Cash	1,000 0 0			

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction. Nature.	Benefaction. Estimated Value.	Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Burntwood, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1,700	99	Cash	570 0 0	570	38 0 0	11th June 1863.
Canterbury, St. Margaret, R.	Kent	Canterbury	700	58	Cash	300 0 0	300	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Castleton Moor, St. Martin, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	3,000	50	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Challow, East and West, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	583	115	0A. 2R. 32P. of land, with a house and premises thereon.	1,240 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	20th Mar. 1863.
Chapeltown, N.P.	York	York	4,063	175	Cash 0A. 2R. 16½P. of land	500 0 0 180 0 0	680	—	11th June 1863.
Charlestown, St. Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	6,000	129	Cash Rentcharges Cash Rentcharges	200 0 0 700 0 0 200 0 0 500 0 0	900 700	36 13 4 —	12th Sept. 1863. 9th Jan. 1863.
Cheltenham, St. Mark, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,250	141	Cash	600 0 0	600	40 0 0	27th July 1863.
Church Aston, St. Andrew, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	1,030	103	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Clapham, Christ Church, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	4,500	140	0A. 1R. 3P. of land.	700 0 0	700	23 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Clerkenwell, St. Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London	9,640	103	Cash	725 0 0	725	48 6 8	9th Jan. 1863.
Cobridge, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	4,000	109	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Colnbrook, P.C.	Bucks	Oxford	1,450	49	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	27th July 1863.
Cookley, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1,500	97	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.

Crawley Down, All Saints, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	1,400	34	Cash 60*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum of rectorial tithe rentcharge of parish of Worth.	650 0 0 350 0 0	1,000	55 0 0	27th July 1863.
Dacre, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	964	122	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Denby, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	1,333	112	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Denton Holme, St. James District	Cumberland	Carlisle	3,000	—	Cash Consols	2,460 0 0 1,200 0 0	1,000	151 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Dewchurch, Little, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	270	87	Cash	550 0 0	550	—	11th June 1863.
Dolphinholme, St. Mark, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	800	32	Cash	660 0 0	660	44 0 0	27th July 1863.
Donington Wood, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	2,200	165	Cash Rentcharge of 9*l.* per annum on the vicarial tithe rentcharge of Lilleshall.	30 0 0 55 0 0	85	3 16 8	9th Jan. 1863.
Dorchester, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	1,100	125	Cash	150 0 0	150	10 0 0	11th June 1863.
Drax, St. Peter, V.	York	York	1,260	106	Cash	467 0 0	467	31 2 8	27th July 1863.
Draycot, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	675	31	Cash 2A. 0R. 25P. of land. 30*l.* per annum charged on rectorial tithe rent charge of Stoke Rodney.	10 0 0 203 0 0 210 0 0	423	14 8 3	27th July 1863.
Dunsforth, Low, P.C.	York	Ripon	302	62	Cash 1A. 0R. 0P. of land.	500 0 0 100 0 0	600	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Dwygyfylchi, V.	Carnarvon	Bangor	1,384	123	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	27th July 1863.
Elsecar, P.C.	York	York	2,000	138	Cash 1 acre of land	600 0 0 60 0 0	660	—	9th Jan. 1863.
Embleton, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	421	86	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	11th June 1863.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.			
						£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Embsay, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,200	135	41*l.* per annum of tithe rent-charge formerly belonging to the Vicarage of Skipton.	254 0 0	254	—	27th July 1863.
Emscote, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	2,000	62	Stock	1,135 2 9	1,000	67 7 8	27th July 1863.
Farlam, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	1,393	110	1A. 0R. 33$\frac{3}{4}$P. of land, with house and premises.	1,000 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Finstock and Fawler, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	676	55	Cash	550 0 0	550	36 13 4	27th July 1863.
Flimwell, St. Augustine, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	815	97	House and premises.	1,700 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
Garthbrengy, P.C.	Brecon	St. David's	205	66	Cash	547 0 0	547	36 9 4	9th Jan. 1863.
Garton-in-Holderness, V.	York	York	220	89	Cash	125 0 0	125	—	11th June 1863.
					Cash	150 0 0	150	—	11th June 1863.
					Cash	515 0 0	550	—	9th Jan. 1863.
					3344 square yards of land formerly belonging to Vicarage of Darton.	35 0 0			
Gawber, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,421	113					
Girlington, St. Philip, P.C.	York	Ripon	3,000	134	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	11th June 1863.
Greenhow Hill, P.C.	York	Ripon	748	100	Cash	285 0 0	285	—	12th Sept. 1863.
					Cash	334 0 0			
					20*l.* per annum charged upon Vicarage of	140 0 0			

Gunhouse-with-Burringham, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	791	74	Bottesford, with Messingham Vicarage annexed. 67*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to the Rectory of West Halton, subject to a temporary deduction.	35 0 0	509	—	9th Jan. 1863.
Gwynfai, P.C.	Carmarthen	St. David's	800	104	Cash	350 0 0	350	—	11th June 1863.
Hadley, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	1,654	69	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Hale, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	330	88	Cash Land	420 0 0 100 0 0	520	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Havenstreet, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	394	43	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Hayfield, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	2,156	129	Cash	700 0 0	700	46 13 4	27th July 1863.
Heptonstall, P.C.	York	Ripon	6,000	147	Cash	350 0 0	350	23 6 8	11th June 1863.
Higham Green, St. Stephen, P.C.	Suffolk	Ely	407	53	101*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* vicarial tithe rentcharge.	385 0 0	385	—	1st Nov. 1862.
Hook, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	260	76	Cash	400 0 0	400	—	27th July 1863.
Hooton, St. Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1,100	147	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Hopton, Upper, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,193	137	Cash 1819 square yards of land as a site for parsonage house.	1,100 0 0 181 18 0	1,000	—	20th Mar. 1863.
Hornsey, Christ Church. P.C. (Crouch End).	Middlesex	London	1,200	174	Stock	1,000 0 0	900	60 0 0	9th Jan. 1863.
Horton, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1,048	131	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Horton, Great, P.C.	York	Ripon	12,000	169	Cash 1545. square yards of land.	82 10 0 367 10 0	450	—	11th June 1863.
Hounslow, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Middlesex	London	5,500	239	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	27th July 1863.
Howden, V.	York	York	3,958	178	Cash	225 0 0	225	—	27th July 1863.
Hugil or Ings, P.C.	Westmorland	Carlisle	221	94	Cash	365 0 0	365	24 6 8	11th June 1863.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction. Nature.	Benefaction. Estimated Value.	Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Hurst, P.C. with Twyford, C.	Berks	Oxford	1,310	139	Cash Interest in certain land.	575 0 0 41 0 0	616	—	11th June 1863.
Ingleby Greenhow, P.C.	York	York	482	92	930 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	566 10 0	567	18 18 0	20th Mar. 1863.
Iver Heath, St. Margaret, P.C.	Bucks	Oxford	600	—	Cash 100*l.* per annum of tithe rentcharge.	1,000 0 0 2,500 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Kentish Town, St. John the Baptist, P.C.	Middlesex	London	12,300	221	Cash 2100 square yards of land.	600 0 0 500 0 0	1,000	—	11th June 1863.
Kentmere, P.C.	Westmorland	Carlisle	206	72	Cash	210 0 0	210	14 0 0	11th June 1863.
King's Heath, All Saints, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1,300	126	13A. 2R. 13P. of land.	1,650 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
Laister Dyke, St. Mary, P.C.	York	Ripon	4,500	106	Cash Land	150 0 0 350 0 0	500	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Lambeth, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	5,452	114	Cash	350 0 0	350	23 6 8	11th June 1863.
Lambeth, St. Andrew, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	8,467	175	Cash Stock	230 0 0 200 0 0	400	27 0 0	27th July 1863.
Lambeth, St. Thomas, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	9,660	199	Cash	700 0 0	700	46 13 4	12th Sept. 1863.
Leeds, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	7,059	146	Cash	300 0 0	300	20 0 0	11th June 1863.
Leeds, St. Luke, P.C.	York	Ripon	5,000	111	Cash	225 0 0	225	15 0 0	11th June 1863.
Lickey, The Holy Trinity, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1,361	83	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.

Linslade, P.C.	Bucks	Oxford	1,511	73	Cash	300 0 0	300	20 0 0	27th July 1863.
Littleton, High, V.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	850	74	Cash	600 0 0	600	40 0 0	11th June 1863.
Llanbadarn Fawr, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	4,508	175	Cash	800 0 0	800	—	11th June 1863.
Llangorwen, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	1,025	46	Cash	710 0 0	710	47 6 8	11th June 1863.
Llanishen, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	446	61	Cash	350 0 0	350	—	11th June 1863.
Lowick, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	574	88	Cash	250 0 0	250	16 13 4	11th June 1863.
Luppitt, V.	Devon	Exeter	712	126	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	27th July 1863.
Maisemore, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	514	107	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	11th June 1863.
Mangotsfield, P.C., cum Downend, C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	4,222	185	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Marston Meysey, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	215	74	Cash	150 0 0	150	—	11th June 1863.
Murton, St. John, P.C.	Westmorland	Carlisle	471	33	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Newark, Christ Church, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	5,500	150	Cash	400 0 0	400	26 13 4	11th June 1863.
Newbold-cum-Dunston, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	2,362	61	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Newland, St. John, P.C.	York	York	675	91	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	11th June 1863.
Norwich, St. Matthew Thorpe, P.C.	Norfolk	Norwich	2,378	117	Cash	130 0 0	130	—	11th June 1863.
Oldham, St. Peter, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	7,094	158	Cash	850 0 0	850	—	11th June 1863.
Oldland, St. Anne, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,618	13	Cash	450 0 0	450	30 0 0	11th June 1863.
Olney, V.	Bucks	Oxford	2,357	150	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	11th June 1863.
Oxenhall, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	272	81	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	11th June 1863.
Oxford, St. Peter-le-Bailey, R.	Oxford	Oxford	1,153	114	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	27th July 1863.
Patterdale, P.C.	Westmorland	Carlisle	698	72	Cash	529 0 0	515	34 16 0	11th June 1863.
Pell Street, St. Matthew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	3,245	177	Cash	100 0 0	100	6 13 4	27th July 1863.
Penkhull, St. Thomas, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	2,110	118	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Penrith, Christ Church, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	2,600	100	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Pleck and Bescot, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	3,200	84	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
Plumpton Wall, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	326	41	Cash 2420 square yards of land.	629 0 0 71 0 0	700	44 6 0	27th July 1863.
Plymouth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	6,000	113	Cash	150 0 0	150	—	27th July 1863.
Prestwood, P.C.	Bucks	Oxford	947	92	Cash	300 0 0	300	—	11th June 1863.
Priors Lee, St. Peter, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	2,766	121	Cash	525 0 0	500	34 3 4	27th July 1863.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.			
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Ratley, V.	Warwick	Worcester	500	115	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	27th July 1863.
Rotherhithe, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	3,425	184	Cash	350 0 0	350	23 6 8	27th July 1863.
Runcorn, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Chester	Chester	3,000	180	2000 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	1,125 0 0	1,000	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Saint Alban's, R.	Hertford	Rochester	3,679	164	Land	400 0 0	400	13 6 8	12th Sept. 1863.
Sandford, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	387	15	Stock	1,033 5 9	930	62 0 0	27th July 1863.
Sculcoates, St. Paul, N.P.	York	York	9,500	250	Cash 1101 square yards of land.	300 0 0 660 12 0	961	—	27th July 1863.
Shepton Montague, V.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	433	63	Cash	100 0 0	100	—	27th July 1863.
Shieldfield, Christ Church, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	7,094	133	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Sidlow Bridge, Emanuel, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	550	72	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	11th June 1863.
Silverdale and Knutton Heath, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	4,500	145	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
Skelmersdale, St. Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1,028	156	Cash	400 0 0	400	—	27th July 1863.
Smannell-cum-Hatherden, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	670	100	Cash	125 0 0	125	—	27th July 1863.
Southwark, S. Jude, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	6,547	218	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Southwark, St. Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	5,200	171	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	27th July 1863.
Southwark, St. Stephen, N.P.	Surrey	Winchester	5,260	178	Cash Consols	325 0 0 750 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	12th Sept. 1863.
Summers Town, St. Mary, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	920	85	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.

Surfleet, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	952	75	A tithe rent-charge of 45*l.* per annum.	900 0 0	900	30 0 0	20th Mar. 1863.
Swadlincote, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	1,800	124	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
					Half the value of a house and land worth 2,000*l.*	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	9th Jan. 1863.
Swanley, St. Paul, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	690	66	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Tansley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	625	120	Cash	400 0 0	400	26 13 4	11th June 1863.
Tew, Little, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	262	25	Cash	100 0 0	420	17 6 8	20th Mar. 1863.
					Land and cottages.	320 0 0			
Tibberton, All Saints, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	500	104	Cash	600 0 0	600	40 0 0	12th Sept. 1863.
Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	7,000	33	Cash	600 0 0	600	—	27th July 1863.
						1,044 13 2	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Treales, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	632	100	Cash	400 0 0	500	—	20th Mar. 1863.
					1A. 2R. 16P. of land as a site for parsonage house.	100 0 0			
Tuxlith, otherwise Millard, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	200	35	Cash	1,200 0 0	1,000	73 6 8	11th June 1863.
Ullenhall and Aspley, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	470	41	81*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* of tithe rent-charge formerly belonging to the Vicarage of Henley-in-Arden.	455 0 0	455	—	9th Jan. 1863.
Ulrome, V.	York	York	212	70	Cash	200 0 0	200	—	27th July 1863.
Vauxhall, St. Peter District.	Surrey	Winchester	6,000	50	Cash	500 0 0	500	—	12th Sept. 1863.
Walsall Wood, St. John, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	1,600	68	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Walworth, St. John, P.C.	Surrey	London	9,486	135	Cash	200 0 0	200	13 6 8	11th June 1863.
Wellington, Christ Church, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	3,311	151	Cash	700 0 0	700	46 13 4	11th June 1863.

No. 2.—Benefices to which Grants have been made to meet Benefactions—*continued.*

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income exclusive of Grant.	Benefaction.		Commissioners' Grant.	Annual payment by Commissioners in respect of Benefaction and Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
					Nature.	Estimated Value.			
				£		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
Weston, V.	York	Ripon	500	87	1308 square yards of land with a house and premises thereon.	525 0 0	525	17 10 0	9th Jan. 1863.
Wetley Rocks, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	950	44	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	11th June 1863.
Whitley, Christ Church, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	2,400	55	Consols	1,068 1 0	961*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*	64 1 6	12th Sept. 1863.
Whitley, Lower, P.C.	York	Ripon	1,400	148	Difference in value between certain land comprising 29A. 1R. 13P. and two rent-charges secured thereon.	392 7 6	392	13 1 4	12th Sept. 1863.
Wigan, St. James District	Lancaster	Chester	2,500	100	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	—	27th July 1863.
Wilnecote, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Warwick	Lichfield	1,700	145	Cash	500 0 0	500	33 6 8	27th July 1863.
Withington, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	230	89	Cash	700 0 0	700	46 13 4	27th July 1863.
Witley, V.	Surrey	Winchester	900	71	Cash	1,000 0 0	1,000	66 13 4	11th June 1863.
Worton and Marston, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	600	107	Cash	450 0 0	450	30 0 0	9th Jan. 1863.
Wrenbury, P.C.	Chester	Chester	2,000	144	Half the value of 14 acres of land purchased for the Cure.	471 0 0	471	—	20th Mar. 1863.
Wych, High, St. James, P.C.	Hertford	Rochester	900	33	Cash	550 0 0	550	36 13 4	11th June 1863.
							a 97,598*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*		

a See Abstract of Accounts, p. 38.

No. 3.

BENEFICES to which ANNUAL GRANTS have been made in respect of Local Claims, and in consideration of Populations of 10,000 and upwards, &c. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 12. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

The Benefices marked thus (†) have been augmented in respect of local claims.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) have been augmented to 300*l.* per annum, in consideration of populations of 10,000 and upwards.

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.	Date of Order in Council.
†Agar Town, Saint Thomas, N.P.	Middlesex	London	150 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
*Aldgate, Saint Botolph, P.C.	Middlesex	London	141 0 0	27th July 1863.
Bedford, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Bedford	Ely	75 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Bedlington, V.	Northumberland.	Durham	160 0 0	12th Sept. 1863.
*Bethnal Green, Saint Jude, N.P.	Middlesex	London	80 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Bethnal Green, Saint Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London	64 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Bevington, N.P.	Lancaster	Chester	130 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Birmingham, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	100 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Birmingham, Saint Mark, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	170 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Birmingham. Saint Matthew, Duddeston, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	117 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Birmingham, Saint Stephen, N.P.	Warwick	Worcester	51 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Blidworth, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	32 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Bolney, V.	Sussex	Chichester	128 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	92 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Bolton-le-Moors, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	128 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Breinton, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	121 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
†Bugthorpe, V.	York	York	48 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
*Bury, Saint Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	102 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Byker, N.P.	Northumberland.	Durham	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Cambois District	Northumberland.	Durham	200 0 0 *i*, *o*	12th Sept. 1863.
*Carlisle, Holy Trinity, Caldewgate, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	125 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Castleside District	Durham	Durham	150 0 0 *a*, *o*	27th July 1863.
†Charter House, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Cherhill, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	119 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Choppington District	Northumberland.	Durham	200 0 0 *i*, *o*	12th Sept. 1863.
*Clerkenwell, Saint James, P.C.	Middlesex	London	108 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Consett District	Durham	Durham	200 0 0 (*o*)	1st Nov. 1862.
*Cross Stone, P.C.	York	Ripon	112 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Curtain Road, Saint James, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Darwen Over, Holy Trinity. P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	72 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Dukinfield, Saint John the Evangelist, P.C.	Chester	Chester	60 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Elland, P.C.	York	Ripon	100 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Elloughton, V.	York	York	153 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made, &c.—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.	Date of Order in Council.
†Evenwood District	Durham	Durham	150 0 0 (*o*)	12th Sept. 1863.
†Ferring, V., with Kingstone, V., and East Preston, V.	Sussex	Chichester	157 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Fir Tree District	Durham	Durham	200 0 0 (*o*)	1st Nov. 1862.
†Flixton, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	158 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Fridaythorpe, V.	York	York	8 0 0 (*a*)	27th July 1863.
*Gray's Inn Road, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Middlesex	London	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Haggerston, Saint Augustine District.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*o*)	12th Sept. 1863.
†Haggerston, Saint Chad District.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*o*)	12th Sept. 1863.
†Haggerston, Saint Columba District.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*o*)	12th Sept. 1863.
†Haggerston, Saint Mary, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Halifax, Saint James, P.C.	York	Ripon	148 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Haverton Hill District	Durham	Durham	120 0 0 (*o*)	1st Nov. 1862.
†Hereford, Little, V., with Ashford Carbonel, C.	Hereford and Salop.	Hereford	95 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Hereford, Saint John the Baptist, V.	Hereford	Hereford	160 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Hereford, Saint Martin, V.	Hereford	Hereford	85 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
Holborn, Saint Alban, N.P.	Middlesex	London	150 0 0 (*j*)	1st Nov. 1862.
†Hoxton, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	78 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Hoxton, Saint Andrew District.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*o*)	20th Mar. 1863.
†Hoxton, Saint Saviour District.	Middlesex	London	200 0 0 (*o*)	1st Nov. 1862.
*Hunslet, Saint Mary, V.	York	Ripon	101 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Hurst, P.C., with Twyford, C.	Berks and Wilts.	Oxford	243 0 0	27th July 1863.
Ince-in-Makerfield District.	Lancaster	Chester	100 0 0 (*k*)	1st Nov. 1862.
*Islington, All Saints, Battle Bridge, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Islington, Saint Peter, River Lane, P.C.	Middlesex	London	80 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Kensal Green, Saint John, P.C.	Middlesex	London	62 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Kilham, V.	York	York	84 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Kirkdale, Saint Mary, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	17 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Kirton in Lindsey, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	136 0 0	28th April 1863.
Lambeth, Saint Mary the Less, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	163 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Langford, V., with Little Faringdon, C.	Berks	Oxford	50 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
Langton or Woodhall Spa, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	6 10 0 (*b*)	28th April 1863.
Lathom, Saint James, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	16 13 4 (*c*)	20th Mar. 1863.
†Leadgate District	Durham	Durham	150 0 0 *a*, *o*	27th July 1863.
*Leeds, All Saints, V.	York	Ripon	108 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Leicester, Christ Church, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	23 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Leicester, Saint George, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	24 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Leicester, Saint Margaret, V., with Knighton, C.	Leicester	Peterborough	63 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Liverpool, Saint Aidan, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	132 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Llandyfriog, V., with Llanfair Trelygen, R.	Cardigan	Saint David's	11 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
†Llainfair Dyffryn Clwyd, V.	Denbigh	Saint Asaph	29 0 0	28th April 1863.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made, &c.—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant. £ s. d.	Date of Order in Council.
*Macclesfield, Saint Michael, P.C.	Chester	Chester	147 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Mansfield, Saint John, P.C., with Pleasely Hill, C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	294 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Mansfield Woodhouse, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	192 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
†Mere, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	57 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
*Mile End New Town, All Saints, P.C.	Middlesex	London	96 0 0	27th July 1863.
Milford, South, P.C.	York	York	66 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Nafferton, V.	York	York	180 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Nassington, V., cum Yarwell, C.	Northampton	Peterborough	223 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Nether Dean, P.C.	Bedford	Ely	75 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Netherton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	132 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Newbald, V.	York	York	100 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	41 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Newington, Saint Paul, P.C.	Surrey	London	150 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Norwell, V., with Carlton-upon-Trent, C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	80 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
*Nottingham, Saint Mark, P.C.	Notts	Lincoln	158 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Old Street, Saint Mark, N.P.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Oldham, Saint James, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	75 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Oldham, Saint Mary, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	95 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Osbaldwick-with-Murton, V.	York	York	91 0 0 (*a*)	27th July 1863.
Over, Saint John the Evangelist, N.P.	Chester	Chester	33 0 0 (*n*)	9th Jan. 1863.
*Pancras, Saint, Old Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	180 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Pembroke Dock, Saint John, N.P.	Pembroke	Saint David's	121 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Pentonville, Saint James, P.C.	Middlesex	London	225 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Pilton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	86 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Plaistow, Saint Mary, P.C.	Essex	London	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Plymouth, Saint Peter, N.P.	Devon	Exeter	121 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Portsea, All Saints, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	110 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Portsea, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	57 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Preston, Saint Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	86 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Preston, Saint Peter, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	180 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Pudsey, Saint Lawrence, P.C.	York	Ripon	109 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Riccall, V.	York	York	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Rochdale, Saint Mary, Wardleworth, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	149 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Sacriston, Saint Peter District.	Durham	Durham	150 0 0 *a, o*	27th July 1863.
†Selmeston-cum-Alciston, V.	Sussex	Chichester	59 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Sheerness, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Sheffield, Saint Phllip, P.C.	York	York	183 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Shoreditch, Saint Leonard, V.	Middlesex	London	500 0 0 (*a*)	1st Nov. 1862.
†Skegby, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	148 0 0 *a, d*	27th July 1863.
†Sonning, V., with All Saints, C.	Berks	Oxford	28 0 0	27th July 1863.

No. 3.—Benefices to which Annual Grants have been made, &c.—*continued.*

Benefice or District.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant.	Date of Order in Council.
			£ s. d.	
*Southsea, Saint Paul, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	150 0 0	27th July 1863.
Southwark, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Surrey	London	72 0 0 (*e*)	27th July 1863.
*Spitalfields, Christ Church, R.	Middlesex	London	67 0 0 (*f*)	27th July 1863.
*Spotland, Saint Clement, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	108 0 0	27th July 1863.
Stanningley, P.C.	York	Ripon	128 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Stockport, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Chester	Chester	155 0 0 (*g*)	27th July 1863.
†Stoke Newington, Saint Matthias, N.P.	Middlesex	London	65 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
*Stonehouse, East, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	65 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Strensall, V.	York	York	30 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Thornton, V., cum Allerthorpe, V.	York	York	100 0 0	28th April 1863.
*Tipton, Saint Paul, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	171 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Tredegar, Saint George, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	194 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Usworth, P.C.	Durham	Durham	6 0 0	1st Nov. 1862.
*Walsall, Saint Peter, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	140 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Walton, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	117 0 0 (*h*)	28th April 1863.
*Walworth, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	London	105 0 0 (*e*)	27th July 1863.
†Wetwang, V., cum Fimber, C.	York	York	89 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
Whitechapel, Saint Mark, P.C.	Middlesex	London	70 0 0	27th July 1863.
*Wigan, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	146 0 0	27th July 1863.
Wigan, Saint James District.	Lancaster	Chester	36 3 0 (*l*)	28th April 1863.
†Willesden, V.	Middlesex	London	30 0 0	27th July 1863.
†Wilsford and Woodford-cum-Lake, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	70 0 0	28th April 1863.
†Wokingham, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	131 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.
†Wokingham, Saint Paul District.	Berks	Oxford	150 0 0 (*m*)	27th July 1863.
†Wootton, North, cum Worminster, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	216 0 0 (*a*)	28th April 1863.

(*a*) The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.
(*b*) This payment is in respect of the residue of the grant of the gross sum of 300*l.* made in the year 1861; 104*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* having been paid in aid of the improvements, &c. of the parsonage house.
(*c*) This payment is in respect of a sum of 500*l.* paid to the Commissioners.
(*d*) In lieu of the annual grant of 10*l.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 2nd May 1862.
(*e*) To cease on next avoidance of mother church.
(*f*) This grant was met by a benefaction of 2,010*l.* cash, paid to the Commissioners, in respect of which a payment of 67*l.* per annum is also made by them.
(*g*) To cease on next avoidance of mother church.
(*h*) The Commissioners have also agreed to contribute the sum of 300*l.* in aid of the completion of the parsonage house.
(*i*) Including a moiety of the portion of the proceeds of a lease of minerals, dated 12th November 1862, to which the vicar of Bedlington is entitled.
(*j*) This payment is in respect of 5,000*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. stock, transferred to Commissioners.
(*k*) This payment is in respect of the sum of 3,030*l.* cash paid to the Commissioners.
(*l*) This payment is in respect of the sum of 1,205*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, 3*l.* per cent. consols, transferred to the Commissioners.
(*m*) This payment includes 75*l.* in respect of the sum of 2,500*l.*, 3*l.* per cent. stock, transferred to the Commissioners.
(*n*) This payment has been made in respect of a capital grant of 1,000*l.* which appeared in the Appendix No. 11 to the 15th General Report.
(*o*) To be increased to 300*l.* per annum so soon as district shall have become a new parish.

No. 4.

BENEFICES augmented by the Annexation of Lands, Tithe Rentcharges, &c., vested in the Commissioners during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 13. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

The Benefices marked thus (†) have been augmented in respect of local claims.

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Description of Property.	Date of Order in Council.
†Alton Pancras, V.	Dorset	Salisbury	(*a*) Land — 9A. 3R. 0P.	28 April 1863.
†Bubbenhall, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	(*b*) Land — 111A. 2R. 16P.	28 April 1863.
†Bugthorpe, V.	York	York	Tithe Rentcharge — 20*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Rentcharge — 24*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Land with cottages thereon — 7A. 2R. 19P.	28 April 1863.
†Fridaybridge district	Cambridge	Ely	(*c*) Land, with Parsonage house thereon — 8A. 2R. 2P.	28 April 1863.
†Howden, V.	York	York	(*d*) Land and buildings — 1A. 2R. 0P.	28 April 1863.
†Lichfield, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	Land and premises — 15A. 0R. 3P.	1 Nov. 1862.
†Llanddewi Aberarth, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	Tithe Rentcharge — 255*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	28 April 1833.
†Llandudno, P.C.	Carnarvon	Bangor	(*e*) Tithe Rentcharge 227*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* (*e*) Land and premises with churchyards — 5A. 0R. 36P.	1 Nov. 1862.
†Melton Ross-cum-New Barnetby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	(*f*) Tithe Rentcharge — 179*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* (*f*) Land and premises — 14A. 3R. 9P.	1 Nov. 1862.
Newland, P.C.	York	York	(*g*) Land — 10A. 0R. 5P.	28 April 1863.
Newton-in-Mottram, Saint Mary, P.C.	Chester	Chester	(*h*) Chief Rent on Parsonage House — 7*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* (*h*) Land — 1,250 square yards.	28 April 1863.
†Pilton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	The churchyard — 0A. 3R. 10P.	28 April 1863.
†Scamblesby, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	The churchyard — 0A. 2R. 23P.	1 Nov. 1862.
Stockcross, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	(*i*) Land — 15A. 3R. 36P.	28 April 1863.
†Thornton, V. - cum - Allerthorpe, V.	York	York	Tithe Rentcharge — 116*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*	28 April 1863.
†Wootton, North,-cum-Worminster, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	Land — 0A. 1R. 24P. Soil of churchyard	28 April 1863.

(*a*) The leasehold interest in this land was purchased by the Commissioners.

(*b*) Annexed in lieu of the annual grant of 45*l.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 8th September 1857, and of the annual stipend of 20*l.* paid in respect of the Bobenhall Prebend Estates.

(*c*) This land was purchased by the Commissioners and conveyed to them by deeds dated 3rd and 16th May 1861.

(*d*) This land formed part of the Ripon Bishoprick Estates, and the leasehold interest in it was surrendered to the Commissioners with a view to its appropriation as a site for a parsonage house.

(*e*) Annexed in lieu of the annual grant of 20*l.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 7th October 1845, and of the annual stipend of 20*l.* paid in respect of the Merioneth Archdeaconry Estates.

(*f*) Annexed in lieu of the annual grant of 15*l.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 13th August 1858, and of the annual stipend of 15*l.* paid in respect of the Melton Ross-cum-Scamblesby Prebend Estates. The Commissioners have also agreed to provide a parsonage house.

(*g*) Purchased out of capital sum representing 33*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum of their annual grant of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 22 July 1862.

(*h*) Purchased out of capital sum represented by annual grant of 10*l.* made under Order in Council, gazetted 15th October 1861.

(*i*) Purchased out of money benefaction and grant referred to in Order in Council, gazetted 5th September 1862.

No. 5.

BENEFICES in the PARISH of MANCHESTER augmented under "The Parish of Manchester Division Act, 1850," and also out of the Common Fund for One Year only.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 10. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Grant from Manchester Chapter Surplus Revenue.	Grant from Common Fund.	Date of Order in Council.
			£	£	
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	Lancaster	Manchester	24	130	12th September 1863.
Ardwick, St. Silas, R.	"	"	10	29	Ditto.
Ardwick, St. Thomas, R.	"	"	—	69	Ditto.
Barlow Moor, Emmanuel, R.	"	"	71	—	Ditto.
Blackley, R. - -	"	"	16	—	Ditto.
Bradford - cum - Beswich, Christ Church, R.	"	"	65	—	Ditto.
Bradford Road, St. Philip, R.	"	"	—	16	Ditto.
Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Luke, R.	"	"	40	—	Ditto.
Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Paul, R.	"	"	10	—	Ditto.
Crumpsall, St. Mary, R.	"	"	38	—	Ditto.
Denton. St. Laurence, R.	"	"	52	—	Ditto.
Didsbury, St. James, R.	"	"	4	—	Ditto.
Gorton, R. - -	"	"	16	—	Ditto.
Heaton Mersey, St. John, R.	"	"	63	—	Ditto.
Hulme, St. George, R.	"	"	—	23	Ditto.
Hulme, St. John the Baptist, R.	"	"	40	—	Ditto.
Manchester, St. George-in-the-Fields, R.	"	"	66	120	Ditto.
Manchester, St. James, R.	"	"	30	—	Ditto.
Manchester, St. Jude, R.	"	"	88	73	Ditto.
Manchester, St. Mary, R.	"	"	127	—	Ditto.
Manchester, St. Matthew, R.	"	"	111	73	Ditto,
Manchester, St. Michael, R.	"	"	83	99	Ditto.
Manchester, St. Peter, R.	"	"	72	—	Ditto,
Manchester, St. Simon and St. Jude, R.	"	"	5	—	Ditto.
Newton Heath, All Saints, R.	"	"	—	60	Ditto.
Oldham Road, St. Peter, R.	"	"	12	73	Ditto.
Openshaw, St. Barnabas, R.	"	"	17	—	Ditto.
Redbank, St. Thomas, R.	"	"	22	—	Ditto.
Rusholme, Holy Trinity, R.	"	"	15	—	Ditto.
Salford, St. Bartholomew, R.	"	"	—	49	Ditto.
Salford, St. Philip, R.	"	"	69	73	Ditto.
Salford, St. Stephen, R.	"	"	125	95	Ditto.

No. 6.

BENEFICES with large Mining Populations to which Grants have been voted by the Commissioners to meet Benefactions under the 15th section of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124. for one year only, during the year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 14. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice, &c.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Income.	Benefaction.	Grant.
				£	£	£
Aberdare, V., with Aberdare, St. Elvan's, P.C., and Hirwain, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	32,247	298	125	125
Abersychan, P.C. -	Monmouth	Llandaff -	7,995	140	50	50
Aberystruth, P.C., with Abertilery, C.	Monmouth	Llandaff -	10,000	295	130	100
Alston, V., with Garrigill, C.	Cumberland.	Durham -	4,365	180	55	55
Briton, Ferry, P.C. -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	3,781	170	50	50
Clydach, P.C. - -	Glamorgan	St. David's	3,500	163	50	50
Cyfarthfa, P.C. -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	8,000	152	50	50
Dowlais, R. - -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	17,000	188	50	50
Felinfoel, Holy Trinity, pro dist.	Carmarthen.	St. David's	2,000	90	50	50
Gelligaer, R. - -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	5,777	580	50	50
Hendon, P.C. - -	Durham -	Durham -	13,000	300	50	50
Heworth, P.C. - -	Durham -	Durham -	6,581	206	75	75
Horton, P.C. - -	Northumberland.	Durham -	6,787	173	50	50
Lanchester, P.C. -	Durham -	Durham -	6,041	294	50	50
Llanguicke, P.C. -	Glamorgan	St. David's	6,520	100	100	100
Llanhileth, R., with Crumlin.	Monmouth	Llandaff -	3,500	109	60	60
Llantrisant, V. - -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	5,492	649	50	50
Llanvabon, V., with Eglwysilan, V.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	2,600	114	50	50
Llanwonno, P.C. -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	10,000	98	50	50
Michaelstone-super-Avon, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	6,400	139	60	40
Mynyddyslwyn, P.C. -	Monmouth	Llandaff -	7,000	176	50	50
Neath, R., with Llantwit, C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	8,063	440	50	50
Newcastle, V., with Laleston, V., and Tythegston, V., and Bettws, R.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	4,828	374	50	50
Pentrebach, P.C. -	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	6,000	95	50	50
Rainton, West, R. -	Durham -	Durham -	4,291	327	30	70
Seaham, Harbour, St. John, P.C.	Durham -	Durham -	6,300	240	50	50
Tanfield, P.C. - - -	Durham -	Durham -	4,593	157	50	50
Thornley, P.C. (in Wolsingham).	Durham -	Durham -	3,300	100	60	60
Whitworth, P.C., with Spennimore, C.	Durham -	Durham -	3,629	243	50	50
Willington, St. Stephen, P.C.	Durham -	Durham -	4,168	124	50	50
Ystradyfodwg, St. John, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	4,000	124	20	20

No 7.

BENEFICES or DISTRICTS within the DIOCESE of DURHAM to which GRANTS have been made out of the "MALTBY FUND," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 26 to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice or District.	Grant.
	£ s. d.
TOWARDS PROVIDING PARSONAGE HOUSES.	
Fir Tree District	300 0 0
Sadberge, P.C.	200 0 0
TEMPORARY ANNUAL GRANTS.	Net Amount.
Auckland, St. Andrew, P.C., and Bishop Auckland, St. Ann's Chapel.	86 19 9
Chevington, C.	60 7 6
Gateshead, St. Cuthbert, R.	28 17 6
Lynesack-with-Softley, P.C.	42 14 6
Shildon, P.C.	19 5 4
Witton-le-Wear, P.C.	17 2 8
	255 7 3

No. 8.

BENEFICES to which GRANTS from the "GALLY KNIGHT FUND" have been made during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 27. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Diocese.	Benefice.	County.	Grant.
			£ s. d.
Asaph, St.	Oswestry, Trinity, P.C.	Salop	400 0 0
Bangor	Llandwrog, St. Thomas, P.C.	Carnarvon	400 0 0
Carlisle	Denton Holme, St. James district.	Cumberland	400 0 0
Chester	Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	400 0 0
David's, St.	Clydach, N.P.	Glamorgan	400 0 0
Lincoln	Nottingham, St. Luke, P.C.	Nottingham	400 0 0
Llandaff	Nantyglo, N.P. (in addition to former grant of 350*l.*)	Monmouth	50 0 0
Manchester	Ashton-under-Lyne, Christ Church, N.P. (in addition to former grant of 200*l.*)	Lancaster	200 0 0
	Tonge, N.P.	Lancaster	400 0 0
Oxford	Great Marlow, V.	Buckingham	400 0 0
Peterborough	Leicester, St. Andrew, P.C.	Leicester	400 0 0
Rochester	Rochester, St. Peter, P.C.	Kent	400 0 0
Winchester	Northam, Christ Church, N.P.	Hants	400 0 0
Worcester	Birmingham, St. Matthias, P.C.	Warwick	400 0 0

No. 9.

CASES in which LOCAL CLAIMS on ESTATES ENFRANCHISED are created by the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 7. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

County.	Parish.	Year in which Local Claims accrues.
Lincoln	Castle Bytham	1881
	Creeton	1881
Norfolk	Eaton St. Andrew	1883
	Shouldham Thorpe	1882
	Trowse	1880
Northumberland	Ellingham	1879
	Norham	1879
Oxford	Cropredy	1900
Suffolk	Edwardstone	1875

No. 10.

BENEFICE augmented out of the Income of another Benefice under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84., during the year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 11. *to the Fourteenth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Augmentation.		Date of Order in Council.
			Benefice.	Amount.	
Portswood, Christ Church, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Southampton, St. Mary, R.	Rentcharge, 230*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*	12 Sept. 1863.

No. 11.

BENEFICES the Patronage of which has been assigned under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39., and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 84. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 9. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.		Date of Order in Council.
			From whom transferred.	To whom assigned.	
Higham Green, St. Stephen, N.P.	Suffolk	Ely	Vicar of Gazeley.	Master, &c. of the College of the Holy Trinity in the University of Cambridge.	1 November 1862.
Lathom, St. James, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	Vicar of Ormskirk.	John Atherton Kershaw.	20 March 1863.
Portswood, Christ Church, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	Vicar of South Stoneham.	Bishop of Winchester.	12 September 1863.

No. 12.

BENEFICES the Patronage of which has been exchanged under the Acts 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50., and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 124., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 8. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Patronage.		Date of Order in Council.
			From whom transferred.	To whom transferred.	
Cambridge, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Cambridge	Ely	Bishop of Ely.	Rev. Alfred Peache.	27 July 1863.
Girton, R.	Cambridge	Ely	Rev. Alfred Peache.	Bishop of Ely.	27 July 1863.
Norton, V.	Radnor	Hereford	Lord Chancellor.	Richard Green Price.	9 January 1863.
Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough, R.	Wilts	Salisbury	Richard Green Price.	Lord Chancellor.	9 January 1863.

No. 13.

DISTRICT CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts 59 Geo. 3. c. 134., 1 & 2 Vict. c. 107., and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 18. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

District Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Arkholme	331	Melling	Lancaster	Manchester	12th Sept. 1863.
Bishop's Monckton	470	Ripon	York	Ripon	11th June 1863.
Bishop's Thornton	624	Ripon	York	Ripon	11th June 1863.
Bowden Hill, St. Anne	400	Lacock	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	3rd Feb. 1863.
Bradford, Christ Church.	7,000	Bradford, St. Peter.	York	Ripon	12th Sept. 1863.
Bradford, St. Thomas	8,150	Bradford, St. Peter.	York	Ripon	12th Sept. 1863.
Broughton, Great, Christ Church.	1,496	Bridekirk	Cumberland	Carlisle	12th Sept. 1863.
Camden Town	13,832	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	27th July 1863.
Castleton Moor, St. Martin.	3,000	Rochdale	Lancaster	Manchester	9th Jan. 1863.
Chevington, St. John	919	Warkworth	Northumberland.	Durham	11th June 1863.
Chittlehamholt, St. John.	317	Chittlehampton	Devon	Exeter	27th July 1863.
Clapton, St. James	1,720	Hackney, St. John	Middlesex	London	12th Sept. 1863.
Crawley Down, All Saints.	1,400	Worth	Sussex	Chichester	1st Nov. 1862.
Dacre, Holy Trinity	700	Pateley Bridge	York	Ripon	1st Nov. 1862.
Edale, Holy Trinity	388	Castleton	Derby	Lichfield	9th Jan. 1863.
Falfield	700	Thornbury	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	12th Sept. 1863.
Gawcott	602	Buckingham	Bucks	Oxford	1st Nov. 1862.
Glyndyfrdwy, St. Thomas.	570	Corwen	Merioneth	St. Asaph	28th Apr. 1863.
Harome, St. Saviour	447	Helmsley	York	York	20th Mar. 1863.
Hartford, St. John	1,047	Wilton - cum-Twambrooks.	Chester	Chester	12th Sept. 1863.
Hetton, South, Holy Trinity.	2,200	Easington	Durham	Durham	9th Jan. 1863.
Hoddlesden, St. Paul	2,250	Over Darwen, St. James.	Lancaster	Manchester	12th Sept. 1863.
Holbrooke	1,003	Duffield	Derby	Lichfield	27th July 1863.
Hornsey, Christ Church.	1,200	Hornsey	Middlesex	London	1st Nov. 1862.
Horton, Great	10,000	Bradford St. Peter.	York	Ripon	3rd Feb. 1863.
St. John-in-the-Vale	550	Crosthwaite	Cumberland	Carlisle	27th July 1863.
Kentish Town	12,000	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	27th July 1863.
Kilburn, St. Mary	3,000	Hampstead	Middlesex	London	9th Jan. 1863.
Langdale, Holy Trinity	550	Grasmere	Westmorland.	Carlisle	12th Sept. 1863.
Louth, St. Michael	2,500	Louth	Lincoln	Lincoln	27th July 1863.
Mattingley	630	Heckfield	Hants	Winchester	9th Jan. 1863.
Middlesmoor	694	Kirkby Malzeard	York	Ripon	27th July 1863.
Millbrook, St. James	3,000	Stalybridge, St. Paul.	Chester	Chester	12th Sept. 1863.
Murton-cum-Hilton	471	Appleby, St. Michael.	Westmorland.	Carlisle	9th Jan. 1863.
Netherfield, St. John the Baptist.	500	Battle	Sussex	Chichester	1st Nov. 1862.
Nottingham, St. Luke	7,674	Nottingham, St. Mary the Virgin.	Notts	Lincoln	27th July 1863.
Oldbury-upon-Severn	1,000	Thornbury	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	12th Sept. 1863.
Pancras, St., Parish Chapel.	11,161	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London	27th July 1863.

No. 13.—District Chapelries assigned, &c.—*continued.*

District Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Parkfield in Middleton, Holy Trinity.	2,000	Middleton -	Lancaster -	Manchester	20th Mar. 1863.
Parr Mount, Holy Trinity.	4,150	St. Helens -	Lancaster -	Chester -	12th Sept. 1863.
Penrith, Christ Church	2,800	Penrith - -	Cumberland	Carlisle -	1st Nov. 1862.
Prior's Lee, St. Peter -	2,766	Shiffnal - -	Salop -	Lichfield -	28th Apr. 1863.
Rainow, Trinity -	1,402	Prestbury -	Chester -	Chester -	27th July 1863.
Ringway - -	650	Bowdon - -	Chester -	Chester -	12th Sept. 1863.
Romford, St. Andrew -	2,200	Romford -	Essex -	Rochester -	11th June 1863.
Roxeth, Christ Church	890	Harrow - on - the-Hill.	Middlesex -	London -	12th Sept. 1863.
Sawley - - -	510	Ripon - -	York -	Ripon -	11th June 1863.
Selsley, All Saints -	600	King's Stanley -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	11th June 1863.
Shotton-with-Haswell	4,000	Easington -	Durham -	Durham -	9th Jan. 1863.
Southampton, St. Paul	2,013	Southampton, All Saints.	Southampton.	Winchester	3rd Feb. 1863.
Temple Balsal, St. Mary.	1,102	Hampton - in - Arden.	Warwick -	Worcester -	12th Sept. 1863.
Tonbridge Wells, St. James.	2,000	Tonbridge Wells, Holy Trinity.	Kent -	Canterbury	1st Nov. 1862.
West Hill, St. Michael	330	Ottery, St. Mary -	Devon -	Exeter -	28th Apr. 1863.
Whitley, Christ Church.	2,400	Reading, St. Giles	Berks -	Oxford -	9th Jan. 1863.
Winksley-cum-Grantley.	550	Ripon - -	York -	Ripon -	11th June 1863.
Yockleton - - -	445	Westbury - -	Salop -	Hereford -	11th June 1863.

No. 14.

CONSOLIDATED CHAPELRIES assigned under the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70. and 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 19. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Consolidated Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Aberdare, St. Margaret	6,000	Aberdare and Llanwonno.	Glamorgan	Llandaff -	28th Apr. 1863.
Aldborough Hatch, St. Peter.	490	Barkingside, Trinity, New Parish, and Great Ilford Parish.	Essex -	London -	9th Jan. 1863.
Ambleside, St. Mary -	1,600	Windermere and Grasmere.	Westmorland.	Carlisle -	12th Sept. 1863.
Battersea, St. John -	7,000	Battersea, St. Mary, and Wandsworth, St. Anne.	Surrey -	Winchester	27th July 1863.
Bottisham Lode and Long Meadow, St. James.	776	Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck.	Cambridge	Ely - -	28th Apr. 1863.
Dolphinholme, St. Mark.	800	Ellel New Parish and Garstang, St. Helen Parish.	Lancaster -	Manchester	3rd Feb. 1863.
Eighton Banks, St. Thomas.	2,286	Lamesley, Parochial Chapelry, and Gateshead Fell Parish.	Durham -	Durham -	11th June 1863.

No. 14—Consolidated Chapelries assigned, &c.—*continued.*

Consolidated Chapelry.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order in Council.
Fleet, All Saints -	350	Crookham-cum-Ewshot, Chapelry District, Cove, Particular District, and Elvetham Parish.	Southampton.	Winchester	27th July 1863.
Grafham, St. Andrew	375	Dunsfold and Bramley.	Surrey -	Winchester	20th Mar. 1863.
King's Heath, All Saints.	1,300	Moseley, New Parish, and King's Norton Parish.	Worcester -	Worcester -	9th Jan. 1863.
Leavenheath, St. Matthew.	520	Stoke-by-Nayland, Assington, Nayland, Polstead, and Wiston.	Suffolk -	Ely - -	9th Jan. 1863.
Oxford, St. Philip and St. James.	1,520	Oxford, St. Giles, and Summer Town, St. John Baptist, District Parish.	Oxford -	Oxford -	20th Mar. 1863.
Pool Quay, St. John -	420	Guilsfield and Pool, otherwise Welshpool.	Montgomery	St. Asaph -	3rd Feb. 1863.
Tyler's Green, St. Margaret.	609	Hazlemere, Particular District, High Wycombe and Penn Parishes.	Buckingham	Oxford -	12th Sept. 1863.
Walkden Moor, St. Paul.	3,000	Eccles and Dean -	Lancaster -	Manchester	27th July 1863.
Wilmcote, St. Andrew	424	Aston Cantlow and Stratford-upon-Avon.	Warwick -	Worcester -	20th Mar. 1863.

No. 15.

PARTICULAR DISTRICTS assigned under the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 38. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 20. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Particular District.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Instrument.
Barbourne, St. Stephen.	1,400	Claines -	Worcester -	Worcester -	27th Nov. 1862.
Llanybri, Holy Trinity.	407	Llanstephan -	Carmarthen	St. Davids -	23rd Apr. 1863.

No. 16.

DISTRICTS and NEW PARISHES constituted under the "New Parishes Acts" during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 15. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Agar Town, Saint Thomas.	9,000	Saint Pancras Parish Camden Town New Parish, Kentish Town New Parish, and Camden New Town, St. Paul New Parish.	Middlesex	London -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1862. 1st Nov.
Benhilton - -	1,100	Sutton Parish - -	Surrey -	Winchester	Annual payment of 150*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	Thomas Alcock, Esq.	Endowment of 3,900*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.	1863. 12th Sept.
Brompton, New, Saint Mark.	4,400	Gillingham Parish -	Kent -	Rochester -	Annual payment of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Rentcharge, 100*l.*	Vicar of Gillingham for first nomination, then Brasenose College, Oxford.	Endowment of 100*l.* per annum rentcharge on Vicarage of Gillingham (in the patronage of Brasenose College), and 1,000*l.* cash.	12th Sept.
Cambois - -	3,000	Bedlington Parish -	Northumberland.	Durham -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Dean and Chapter of Durham (nominated by the Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, Vicar of Bedlington).	A moiety of the portion of the proceeds of a lease of minerals, dated 12th November 1862, to which the Vicar is entitled.	12th Sept.
Castleside - -	1,016	Lanchester Parish, Ebchester, and Medomsley, and Satley Parochial Chapelries, and Muggleswich Parish.	Durham -	Durham -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	27th July.

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Charlton, Saint Paul.	4,000	Charlton Parish	Kent	London	Tithe rent-charges of 202*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*	Patron or Patrons of Charlton, R.	Endowment of 202*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* per annum tithe rent-charges, together with certain extraordinary rent-charges in respect of hop grounds and market gardens heretofore forming part of the endowments of Charlton Rectory.	1862. 1st Nov.
Choppington	3,000	Bedlington Parish	Northumberland.	Durham	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Dean and Chapter of Durham (nominated by the Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, Vicar of Bedlington).	A moiety of the portion of the proceeds of a lease of minerals, dated 12th November 1862, to which the Vicar is entitled.	1863. 12th Sept.
Consett	5,500	Benfieldside New Parish.	Durham	Durham	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1862. 1st Nov.
Denton Holme, St. James.	3,000	Carlisle, Saint Mary Parish.	Cumberland	Carlisle	Annual payment of 151*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	Five Trustees, viz., the Bishop of Carlisle, Rev. Francis Close, Rev. Canon Phelps, Rev. Edward Auriol, and Rev. Chas. Kemble.	Endowment of 2,460*l.*, cash, and 1,200*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.	1863. 12th Sept.
Evenwood	1,949	Auckland, Saint Helen Parish, or Parochial Chapelry.	Durham	Durham	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	12th Sept.
Fir Tree	1,782	Auckland, Saint Andrew Parish.	Durham	Durham	Annual payment of 200*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1862. 1st Nov.

No. 16.—Districts and New Parishes constituted, &c.—*continued.*

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Haggerston, Saint Augustine.	8,000	Saint Mary Haggerston District Parish.	Middlesex	London	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Four Trustees, viz., Incumbent of St. Mary Haggerston, Richard Foster, Esq., Robert Brett, Esq., and Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., for 40 years, then Crown and Bishop alternately.	3,500*l.* towards church	1863. 12th Sept.
Haggerston, Saint Chad.	6,000	Haggerston, Saint Mary District Parish.	Middlesex	London	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Four Trustees, viz., Incumbent of St. Mary Haggerston, Richard Foster, Esq., Robert Brett, Esq., and Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., for 40 years, then Crown and Bishop alternately.	3,500*l.* towards church	12th Sept.
Haggerston, Saint Columba.	7,000	Haggerston, Saint Mary Distric Parish	Middlesex	London	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Four Trustees, viz., Incumbent of St. Mary Haggerston, Richard Foster, Esq., Robert Brett, Esq., and Henry Hucks Gibbs, Esq., for 40 years, then Crown and Bishop alternately.	3,500*l.* towards church	12th Sept.

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Haverton Hill -	800	Billingham Parish -	Durham -	Durham -	Rentcharge, 100*l.* Annual payment of 200*l.*	Dean and Chapter of Durham.	Endowment of 100*l.* per annum rentcharge on lands, &c. situate at Haverton Hill, and sites for church, burial ground, and parsonage house granted by Dean and Chapter of Durham.	1862. 1st Nov.
Holborn, Saint Alban.	7,000	Holborn, St. Andrew Parish, and Gray's Inn Road, Holy Trinity, N.P.	Middlesex -	London -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	John Gellibrand Hubbard, Esq.	Endowment of 5,000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. stock.	1st Nov.
Hoxton, Saint Andrew.	3,874	Haggerston, St. Mary District Parish, and the Particular District of St. Peter, West Hackney.	Middlesex -	London -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1863. 20th March.
Hoxton, Saint Saviour.	7,000	Hoxton, Christ Church District Chapelry.	Middlesex -	London -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1862. 1st Nov.
Ince in Makerfield	7,000	Wigan, St. Catherine N. P.	Lancaster -	Chester -	Annual payment of 100*l.*	Five Trustees, viz., Rev. William Marsh, D.D., Rev. William Carus, Rev. John Venn, Rev. Edmond Holland, and Rev. Edward Auriol (nominated by the principal contributors towards the Endowment).	Endowment of 3,030*l.* cash.	1st Nov.

No. 16.—Districts and New Parishes constituted, &c.—*continued.*

District or New Parish.	Population.	Parish, &c. from whence taken.	County.	Diocese.	Ultimate Endowment.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.	Date of Order in Council.
Leadgate - -	3,243	Lanchester Parish and Medomsley Parochial Chapelry.	Durham -	Durham -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	1863. 27th July.
Over, Saint John the Evangelist.	2,000	Over and Whitegate Parishes.	Chester -	Chester -	Rentcharge, 117*l.* Annual payment of 3*l.*	Lord Delamere -	Endowment of 117*l.* per annum rentcharge on lands, &c. situate in Davenham Parish.	9th January.
Sacriston, Saint Peter.	2,106	Kimblesworth and Chester-le-Street Parishes, and Witton Gilbert Parochial Chapelry.	Durham -	Durham -	Annual payment of 300*l.*	Crown and Bishop alternately.	- - - -	27th July.
Wigan, Saint James	2,500	Pemberton, N. P., Wigan, St. George, N. P., and Wigan, St. Thomas, N. P.	Lancaster -	Chester -	Annual payment of 36*l.* 3*s.* Rent of land, 63*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*	Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq.	Endowment of 1,205*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* 3*l.* per cent. consols, and 3,785¾ sq. yards of land, producing a rental of 63*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*	28th April.
Wokingham, Saint Paul.	1,964	Wokingham Parish -	Berks -	Oxford -	Annual payment of 150*l.*	John Walter, Esq.	Endowment of 2,500*l.* 3*l.* per cent. consols.	27th July.

No. 17.

BENEFICE the INCUMBENT of which has been COMPENSATED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863, for Loss of Fees in respect of a New Parish constituted under the "New Parishes Acts."

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 16. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Nature of Grant.	Date of Order in Council.	New Parish.
Tavistock, V.	Devon	Exeter	Annual payment of 4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*	3 Feb. 1863	Tavistock, Saint Paul.

No. 18.

CASES in which the Commissioners have issued, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863, Orders under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104., authorizing the Performance of the Offices of MARRIAGE, BAPTISM, CHURCHING, and BURIAL in Churches and Chapels to which Districts belong.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 17. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Church or Chapel.	County.	Diocese.	Date of Order.
Birkenhead, St. Anne	Chester	Chester	27th Nov. 1862.
Chipperfield, St. Paul	Hertford	Rochester	11th Dec. 1862.
Clifton, St. John the Evangelist	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	25th June 1863.
Knowl Hill, St. Peter	Berks	Oxford	9th July 1863.
Lostock Graham, St. John the Evangelist	Chester	Chester	27th Nov. 1862.
North Audley Street, St. Mark	Middlesex	London	6th Aug. 1863.
Southend, St. John the Baptist	Essex	Rochester	25th June 1863.
Wray, Holy Trinity	Lancaster	Manchester	11th June 1863.

No. 19.

PATRONAGE of CHURCHES declared under the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. 97. during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No.* 22. *to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Church.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.	Patron.	Consideration for Patronage.
Aston Brook, St. Mary.	Aston juxta Birmingham.	Warwick	Worcester	Joseph Y. Robins, for his life, and afterwards trustees.	Endowment, half an acre of land, estimated to produce 40*l.* per annum; Church, Cost 4,500*l.*; and Repair Fund of 150*l.* Consols.
Edge Hill, St. Catharine.	West Derby	Lancaster	Chester	Trustees	Endowment, 1,000*l.*; Church Cost, 3,000*l.*; and Repair Fund of 150*l.*
Scarborough, St. Martin-on-the-Hill.	Scarborough	York	York	Trustees	Endowment, 1,000*l.*; Church Cost, 4,500*l.*; and Repair Fund of 225*l.*
Surbiton Hill, Christ Church.	Surbiton, St. Mark.	Surrey	Winchester.	William Henry Stone.	Church Cost, 4,000*l.*; Parsonage House and Repair Fund of 150*l.*

No. 20.

NEW CHURCHES substituted for EXISTING PARISH CHURCHES under the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 23. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Name of New Church.	Name of Old Church.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Dover, St. James	Dover, St. James.	Dover, St. James.	Kent	Canterbury
Llandudno, St. George	Llandudno, St. Tudno.	Llandudno	Carnarvon	Bangor
Poorton North, St. Mary Magdalene.	Poorton, North	Poorton, North	Dorset	Salisbury
Southgate, Christ Church.	Weld Chapel	Edmonton	Middlesex	London

No. 21.

CHURCHES for which SCALES of PEW RENTS have been fixed and assigned under the Acts 58 Geo. 3. c. 45., 59 Geo. 3. c. 104., and 3 Geo. 4. c. 72., during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 24. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Church.	County.	Diocese.	Amount of Pew Rents.	To whom assigned.
			£ s. d.	
Battersea, St. John	Surrey	Winchester	120 0 0	To Minister.
Nottingham, St. Luke	Nottingham	Lincoln	145 11 0	To Minister.
Romford, St. Andrew	Essex	Rochester	150 8 0	To Minister.
Roxeth, Christ Church	Middlesex	London	164 19 0	To Minister.
Stourbridge, St. John the Evangelist.	Worcester	Worcester	160 1 0	To Minister.

No. 22.

CONVEYANCES of SITES for CHURCHES, BURIAL GROUNDS, or PARSONAGE HOUSES accepted under the Acts 58 Geo. 3. c. 45., 59 Geo. 3. c. 134., and 3 Geo. 4. c. 72., during the year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 25. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Aberdovey	Towin	Merioneth	Bangor.
Abinger	Abinger	Surrey	Winchester.
Aldborough Hatch	Barking	Essex	London.
Alvestone	Alveston	Warwick	Worcester.
Arborfield	Arborfield	Berks	Oxford.
Astley, St. Mary	Shrewsbury, St. Mary.	Salop	Lichfield.
Aston Brook, St. Mary	Aston juxta Birmingham.	Warwick	Worcester.
Awliscombe	Awliscombe	Devon	Exeter.
Aynhoe	Aynhoe	Northampton	Peterborough.
Bacup, Christ Church	Whalley	Lancaster	Manchester.
Beadnell	Bamborough	Northumberland	Durham.
Beckermet, St. John	Beckermet, St. John	Cumberland	Carlisle.
Beeding, Lower	Beeding, Lower	Sussex	Chichester.
Bentham, Upper	Bentham	York	Ripon.
Biddulph Moor	Biddulph	Stafford	Lichfield.
Blackburn, Christ Church.	Blackburn	Lancaster	Manchester.
Bradford, Holy Trinity.	Bradford	York	Ripon.
Bramley, St. Margaret	Leeds	York	Ripon.
Brandeston	Brandeston	Suffolk	Norwich.
Bridstow	Bridstow	Hereford	Hereford.
Brighton, St. Ann	Brighton	Sussex	Chichester.
Bristol, Emmanuel	Bristol, St. Philip and Jacob.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.
Broughton	Broughton	Hants	Winchester.
Burcombe	Burcombe	Wilts	Salisbury.
Burton-on-Trent, Christ Church.	Burton-on-Trent	Stafford	Lichfield.
Bwlch-y-Ciban	Meivod	Montgomery	St. Asaph.
Calow	Chesterfield	Derby	Lichfield.
Camberwell, Emmanuel.	Camberwell	Surrey	Winchester.
Cardiff, St. Andrew	Cardiff, St. John the Baptist.	Glamorgan	Llandaff.
Carlton	Snaith	York	York.
Cave, North, cum Cliffe.	Cave, North, cum Cliffe.	York	York.
Challow, East and West.	Letcomb Regis	Berks	Oxford.
Chapeltown	Ecclesfield	York	York.
Charlton, St. Paul	Charlton	Kent	London.
Charlwood	Charlwood	Surrey	Winchester.
Cheadle Hulme	Cheadle	Chester	Chester.
Church Lawford	Church Lawford	Warwick	Worcester.
Clapham, Christ Church.	Clapham	Surrey	Winchester.
Clapton	Clapton	Northampton	Peterborough.
Cliftonville	Hove	Sussex	Chichester.
Congleton, St. Peter	Astbury	Chester	Chester.
Cononley	Kildwick	York	Ripon.
Crayke	Crayke	York	York.
Cross-in-Hand	Waldron	Sussex	Chichester.
Crumpsall, Lower, St. Thomas.	Manchester	Lancaster	Manchester.
Cullingworth	Bingley	York	Ripon.

No. 22.—Conveyances of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, or Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Darton	Darton	York	Ripon.
Derby	Derby, St. Peter	Derby	Lichfield.
Draycot, St. Peter	Cheddar and Rodney Stoke.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.
Dudley, St. James, Eve Hill.	Dudley	Worcester	Worcester.
Dulwich, East, St. John the Evangelist.	Camberwell	Surrey	Winchester.
Dunsforth, Low	Aldborough	York	Ripon.
Durham, St. Cuthbert	Durham, St. Oswald	Durham	Durham.
Earl's Court, St. Philip.	Kensington	Middlesex	London.
Edge Hill, St. Catherine.	Derby, West	Lancaster	Chester.
Edmondsham	Edmondsham	Dorset	Salisbury.
Emery Down	Lyndhurst	Hants	Winchester.
Emsworth	Emsworth	Hants	Winchester.
Erryrys	Llanarmon-yn-Yale	Denbigh	St. Asaph.
Escomb	Escomb	Durham	Durham.
Eyke	Eyke	Suffolk	Norwich.
Eynsham	Eynsham	Oxford	Oxford
Fareham, Holy Trinity.	Fareham	Hants	Winchester.
Farlam	Farlam	Cumberland	Carlisle.
Fovant	Fovant	Wilts	Salisbury.
Frankby	Kirby, West	Chester	Chester.
Frome Selwood	Frome Selwood	Somerset	Bath and Wells.
Gerrard's Cross, St. James.	Chalfont, St. Peter	Bucks	Oxford.
Gray's Inn Road, St. Jude.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London.
Greetland, St. Thomas	Halifax	York	Ripon.
Hackney, South, St. Michael.	Hackney, South	Middlesex	London.
Hackney, West	Hackney, West	Middlesex	London.
Hail Weston	Hail Weston	Hunts	Ely.
Hale	Hale	Cumberland	Carlisle.
Hampton, New	Hampton	Middlesex	London.
Harome	Helmsley	York	York.
Haverstock Hill, St. Andrew.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London.
Haverton Hill	Billingham	Durham	Durham.
Heaton	Bradford	York	Ripon.
Hedingham Castle	Hedingham Castle	Essex	Rochester.
Hepworth	Kirkburton	York	Ripon.
Hetton-le-Hole	Hetton-le-Hole	Durham	Durham.
Hetton, South	Easington	Durham	Durham.
Hoddlesden	Blackburn	Lancaster	Manchester.
Hopton, Upper	Mirfield	York	Ripon.
Hornsey, Christ Church.	Hornsey	Middlesex	London.
Horton, Great	Bradford	York	Ripon.
Hunslet, St. Mary	Hunslet, St. Mary	York	Ripon.
Ingleby Greenhow	Ingleby Greenhow	York	York.
Ippolyts, St.	Ippolyts, St.	Hertford	Rochester.
Ireleth	Dalton-in-Furness	Lancaster	Carlisle.
Jackfield, St. Mary	Broseley	Salop	Hereford.
Jesmond	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Northumberland	Durham.

No. 22.—Conveyance of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Kentish Town, St. John the Baptist.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London.
Kingsthorpe	Kingsthorpe	Northampton	Peterborough.
Kirkburton	Kirkburton	York	Ripon.
Laister Dyke, St. Mary	Bradford	York	Ripon.
Lambeth, St. Philip	Lambeth, St. Mary	Surrey	Winchester.
Lavington, Market or East.	Lavington Market	Wilts	Salisbury.
Lee, Holy Trinity	Lee, St. Margaret	Kent	London.
Lousden, St. John	Widecombe-in-the-Moor.	Devon	Exeter.
Lewisham, St. Stephen.	Lewisham	Kent	London.
Llanvabon, St. Synon	Llanvabon	Glamorgan	Llandaff.
Llanwarne	Llanwarne	Hereford	Hereford.
Llanybri	Llanstephan	Carmarthen	St. David's.
Louth, St. Michael	Louth	Lincoln	Lincoln.
Lowestoft, St. John the Evangelist.	Lowestoft	Suffolk	Norwich.
Lumley, Christ Church.	Chester-le-Street	Durham	Durham.
Masborough	Rotherham	York	York.
Milton-next-Sittingbourne.	Milton-next-Sittingbourne.	Kent	Canterbury.
Morley	Batley	York	Ripon.
Newick	Newick	Sussex	Chichester.
Newport (Isle of Wight).	Carisbrooke	Hants	Winchester.
Nocton	Nocton	Lincoln	Lincoln.
Norton, King's	Norton, King's	Worcester	Worcester.
Nottingham, All Saints.	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Nottingham	Lincoln.
Nottingham, St. Ann	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Nottingham	Lincoln.
Nottingham, St. Luke	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Nottingham	Lincoln.
Nottingham, St. Saviour.	Nottingham, St. Mary.	Nottingham	Lincoln.
Notting Hill, St. Mark	Kensington	Middlesex	London.
Old Ford, St. Stephen	Stratford, Bow, St. Mary.	Middlesex	London.
Oldham, St. James	Prestwich	Lancaster	Manchester.
Outwood	Wakefield	York	Ripon.
Over, St. John the Evangelist.	Over	Chester	Chester.
Paignton-with-Marldon.	Paignton	Devon	Exeter.
Parr, Mount, Holy Trinity.	St. Helen's	Lancaster	Chester.
Pemboyr	Pemboyr	Carmarthen	St. David's.
Pennal	Pennal	Merioneth	Bangor.
Pidley	Pidley-cum-Fenton	Hunts	Ely.
Plaistow	Bromley	Kent	Canterbury.
Plumpton Wall	Lazonby	Cumberland	Carlisle.
Pontlottyn	Gellygaer	Glamorgan	Llandaff.
Poplar New Town	Stepney	Middlesex	London.
Prestolee	Prestwich	Lancaster	Manchester.
Preston, St. Mark	Preston	Lancaster	Manchester.
Prickwillow	Ely, Holy Trinity	Cambridge	Ely.

No. 22.—Conveyance of Sites for Churches, Burial Grounds, and Parsonage Houses, &c.—*continued.*

Church, Burial Ground, or Parsonage.	Parish.	County.	Diocese.
Rashcliffe	Almondbury	York	Ripon.
Ravensthorpe	Mirfield	York	Ripon.
Regent's Park, Christ Church.	St. Pancras	Middlesex	London.
Rhydymwyn	Cilcain	Flint	St. Asaph.
Ripley	Pentrich	Derby	Lichfield.
Runcorn, Holy Trinity.	Runcorn	Chester	Chester.
Sculcoates, St. Paul	Kingston-upon-Hull.	York	York.
Sevenhampton	Highworth	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.
Shareshill	Shareshill	Stafford	Lichfield.
Sheen, East	Mortlake	Surrey	London.
Shieldfield	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Northumberland	Durham.
Silverton	Silverton	Devon	Exeter.
Stanley	Wakefield	York	Ripon.
Startforth	Startforth	York	Ripon.
Summertown	Oxford, St. Giles	Oxford	Oxford.
Sutton	Sutton	Cambridge	Ely.
Swanley, St. Paul	Sutton-at-Hone	Kent	Canterbury.
Swansea	Swansea	Glamorgan	St. David's.
Swerford	Swerford	Oxford	Oxford.
Tenterden, St. Michael	Tenterden	Kent	Canterbury.
Tew, Little	Tew, Little	Oxford	Oxford.
Thornes	Wakefield	York	Ripon.
Ticehurst, St. Augustine.	Ticehurst	Sussex	Chichester.
Tillington	Tillington	Sussex	Chichester.
Titley	Titley	Hereford	Hereford.
Torksey	Torksey	Lincoln	Lincoln.
Torquay, St. John	Tormoham	Devon	Exeter.
Treales	Kirkham	Lancaster	Manchester.
Turnham Green, Christ Church.	Chiswick	Middlesex	London.
Upton and Aston Upthorpe.	Blewbury	Berks	Oxford.
Usworth (*Two conveyances*).	Washington	Durham	Durham.
Wall, St. John	Lichfield, St. Michael.	Stafford	Lichfield.
Wallop, Nether	Wallop Nether	Hants	Winchester.
Walworth, All Saints'	Newington Butts, St. Mary.	Surrey	London.
Welsh Hampton	Welsh Hampton	Salop	Lichfield.
Westhill, Holy Trinity.	Wandsworth, All Saints.	Surrey	London.
Whetstone	Whetstone	Leicester	Peterborough.
Wichnor	Tatenhill	Stafford	Lichfield.
Wilmcote, St. Andrew	Aston Cantlowes	Warwick	Worcester.
Wingfield, North	Wingfield, North	Derby	Lichfield.
Wokingham, St. Paul	Wokingham	Berks and Wilts	Oxford.
Woolston	Southampton, St. Mary Extra.	Southampton	Winchester.
Yeldham, Great	Yeldham, Great	Essex	Rochester.

No. 23.

ARCHDEACONRIES ENDOWED during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 3. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Diocese and Archdeaconry.	Endowment.	Date of Order in Council.
BATH AND WELLS Bath	184*l.* per annum out of Common Fund in lieu of estates transferred to Commissioners.	28th April 1863.
CHESTER: Chester	62*l.* per annum out of Common Fund in lieu of a pension of 50*l.* per annum charged upon the estates of the Bishoprick of Chester, and in addition to the grant of 100*l.* per annum under Order in Council gazetted 28th May 1844.	11th June 1863.

No. 24.

PREFERMENTS vacated during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 4. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Cathedral or Collegiate Church.	Preferment.	Cathedral or Collegiate Church.	Preferment.
CHICHESTER	Prebend of Marden.	LLANDAFF	Prebend of Warthacwm.
LINCOLN	Prebend of Bedford Minor.	SALISBURY	Prebend of Lyme and Halstock.
	Prebend of Clifton.	SOUTHWELL	Prebend of Dunham.
	Prebend of Welton Beckhall.	YORK	Subdeanery.
LLANDAFF	Prebend of St. Andrew.		

No. 25.

PREFERMENTS of which the Endowments have become vested in the Commissioners by Commutation of the Interests of the Incumbents thereof, under the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, and 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39, during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 5. to the Fourteenth General Report.*)

Cathedral or Collegiate Church and Preferment.	Date of Order in Council.
HEYTESBURY: Hill Deverill prebend	11th June 1863.
LINCOLN: Leicester, St. Margaret prebend	12th September 1863.

No. 26.

Enfranchisements effected by the Commissioners during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1863.

(In continuation of Appendix No. 5. to the Fifteenth General Report.)

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES.		
Beds	Dean	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 8,556*l.* 10*s.*
Bucks	High Wycombe	Houses and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 179*l.*
	High Wycombe	Cottages and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 621*l.*
Cumberland.	Addingham	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 1,080*l.*
	Caldbeck	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 25*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary	House and shop	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 398*l.*
	Carlisle, St. Mary	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 250*l.*
	Dalston	Houses, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 274*l.*
	Dalston	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 278*l.* 10*s.*
	Sebergham	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 223*l.*
Derby	Derby, St. Alkmund.	Cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 180*l.*
Devon	King's Teignton	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 138*l.* 10*s.*
	Marlborough and West Alvington.	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 362*l.*
Durham	Bishop's Middleham and Kelloe.	Houses, mill, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 570*l.* 15*s.*
	Bishop Wearmouth.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 1,110*l.* and the surrender of the leasehold interest in house, buildings, and 22A. 2R. 31P. of land.
	Boldon	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,680*l.* 10*s.*
	Easington	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 1301*l.*
	Easington	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 34*l.*
	Easington	Inn, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 320*l.*
	Gateshead	Houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 60 years and leasehold for 63 years.	The payment of 3,000*l.*
	Stanhope	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 55*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Cottages, and buildings.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 225*l.*
	Stockton-on-Tees	Buildings	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 440*l.*
Gloucester	Arlingham	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1005*l.*
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House and shop	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 93*l.*
	Bristol, St. Mary Redcliffe.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 388*l.*
	Bristol, St. Nicholas.	Public house	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 374*l.*
	Bristol, St. Thomas.	Brewery premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 634*l.*
	Churcham	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,820*l.*
	Churcham	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 25*l.*
	Churcham	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 131*l.*
	Churcham	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 261*l.*
	Churcham	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 587*l.*
	Gloucester, Holy Trinity.	Part of shop and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 46*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Gloucester (*cont.*)	Gloucester, Holy Trinity.	House, shop, bakehouse, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 300*l.*
	Gloucester, St. Mary de Lode.	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 42*l.*
	Gloucester, St. Mary de Lode.	Cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,446*l.*
	Hartpury -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 140*l.*
	Hinton-on-the-Green.	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,707*l.*
	Maisemore -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 97*l.*
	Pebworth -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 33*l.*
	Pebworth -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 130*l.*
	Pebworth -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 40*l.*
	Pebworth -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for lives and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,205*l.*
	Withington -	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 450*l.*
Hants	Barton Stacey -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,306*l.*
	Chalton - -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 461*l.*
	Chilbolton -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 7*l.*
	Chilcomb -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 265*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*
	Chilcomb -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 64*l.*
	Compton -	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 57*l.*
	Exton - -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 50*l.*
	Exton - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,374*l.*
	Exton - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 22*l.*
	Exton - -	Cottage, shop, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.*
	Exton - -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 34*l.*
	Hursley - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 304*l.*
	Sparsholt -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 17*l.*
	Sparsholt -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Sparsholt - -	Cottages, building, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 124*l.*
	Whitchurch -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 44*l.*
	Whitchurch -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 117*l.*
	Winchester, St. Faith.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 205*l.*
	Winchester, St. Faith.	Houses, cottages, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,367*l.*
Hants -	Winchester, St. Mary Kalendar.	House and garden.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 196*l.*
	Winchester, St. Maurice.	Public house, shop, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 266*l.*
	Winchester, St. Michael.	House - - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 175*l.*
	Winchester, St. Michael.	House, buildings, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 490*l.*
	Winchester, St. Michael.	House and land -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 373*l.* 5*s.*
	Winchester, St. Peter Cheseshill.	Public house and garden.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 146*l.*
	Winchester, St. Swithin.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 680*l.*
	Winchester, St. Thomas.	House - - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 247*l.*
	Winchester, St. Thomas.	House, inn, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 271*l.*
	Winchester, St. Thomas.	House - - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 48*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Hants - (*cont.*)	Winchester, St. Thomas.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 133*l.*
	Winnall - -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 87*l.*
	Winnall - -	House and land -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 141*l.*
	Wootton, St. Lawrence.	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Wootton, St. Lawrence.	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 128*l.*
Hereford -	Hereford city -	Cottages and gardens.	Leasehold for 29 years	The payment of 175*l.*
	Ullingswick -	House, cottage, building, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 636*l.*
	Ullingswick -	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 9*l.*
Herts -	Sandon - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years, and freehold.	The payment of 12,470*l.*
Kent -	Bredgar - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 400*l.*
	Bredgar - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 321*l.*
	Buckland - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 595*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	House and yard -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 73*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	House - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 113*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	House and yard -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 70*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	Public house -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 107*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	House - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 113*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 175*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 226*l.*
	Charlton - by - Dover.	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 226*l.*
	Chislett - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The conveyance of the fee simple in possession of 34A. 3R. 22P. of land.
	Deal - -	House and shop	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 80*l.*
	Deal - - -	Houses and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 439*l.*
	Deal - - -	Houses - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 258*l.*
	Deal - - -	House, shop, and buildings.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 109*l.*
	Deal - - -	House - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 147*l.*
	Deal - - -	House, inn, and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 299*l.*
	Deal - - -	House - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 81*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*
	Deal - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 149*l.*
	Deal - - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 585*l.*
	Deal - - -	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 115*l.*
	Dover - -	House - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 113*l.*
	Marden - -	House, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 327*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
	Petham - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,173*l.*
	Whitfield - -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 876*l.*
Lincoln -	Welton - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,596*l.*
Middlesex	Feltham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 575*l.*
	London St. Gregory by St. Paul.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,556*l.*
	Willesden -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 14,190*l.*
Northumberland.	Bedlington -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,838*l.*
	Corbridge -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 705*l.*
Notts -	Boughton, Kirton, and Rufford, extra parochial.	House, buildings, land, tithe rentcharge, and money payment.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 5,179*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Notts - (*cont.*)	Norwell - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 52*l.*
	Southwell -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 105*l.*
Oxford -	Cowley and Iffley.	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,050*l.*
	Stanton Harcourt.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,960*l.*
Somerset	Banwell - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 247*l.*
	Banwell - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,706*l.*
	Banwell - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 932*l.*
	Banwell - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.*
	Banwell - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 22*l.*
	Banwell - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 185*l.*
	Banwell - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 49*l.*
	Bleadon - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.*
	Buckland Dinham.	House, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,150*l.*
	Chard - -	House, mill, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 335*l.*
	Churchill - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 2,660*l.*
	Churchill - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 11*l.*
	Churchill - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 7*l.*
	Churchill - -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 6*l.*
	Churchill - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 50*l.*
	Churchill - -	House and land -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,206*l.*
	Churchill - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 35*l.*
	Glastonbury -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 268*l.*
	Glastonbury -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 45*l.*
	Huish Episcopi	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 323*l.*
	Huish Episcopi	Windmill and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 40*l.*
	Middlezoy and Weston Zoyland.	Houses, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 4,340*l.*
	Wells St. Cuthbert Out.	Cottages and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 117*l.*
	Wells St. Cuthbert Out.	House, building, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 81*l.*
	Wells St. Cuthbert Out.	House and land -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 760*l.* and the surrender of leasehold interest in 12A. 1R. 30P. of land.
	Wells St. Cuthbert Out.	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 28*l.*
	Westbury - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 15*l.*
	Westbury - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 37*l.*
	Westbury - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 35*l.*
	Westbury - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 59*l.*
	Westbury - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 43*l.*
	Westbury - -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 128*l.*
	Westbury and Priddy.	Cottage and land	Leasehold for lives and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 618*l.*
	Worle - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 80*l.*
	Worle - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 120*l.*
Stafford -	Codsall - -	Manorial rights over land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 45*l.*
	Codsall - -	Manorial rights over cottage and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.*
	Colwich - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 127*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Stafford - (*cont.*)	Wolverhampton	Buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 213*l.* 10*s.*, and the surrender of leasehold interest in 6,210 square yds. of land with buildings thereon.
Surrey -	Hambledon -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 616*l.*
	Lambeth -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,555*l.*
	Wimbledon -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,250*l.*
Sussex -	Binsted -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 470*l.*
	Birdham -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 140*l.*
	Birdham -	Buildings and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 147*l.*
	Birdham -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 79*l.*
	Birdham -	Houses and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 298*l.*
	Birdham -	House, buildings, and lands.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,388*l.*
	Chichester, All Saints.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 202*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Cottage, shop, and buildings.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 226*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Houses and buildings.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 922*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	House, shop, and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 440*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Cottage, buildings, and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 95*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 115*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	Houses - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 347*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great.	House - -	Leasehold for 30 years	The payment of 147*l.*
	Chichester, St. Peter the Great	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 57*l.*
	Eastbourne -	Manorial rights over houses and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 73*l.*
	Eastbourne -	Manorial rights over land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 73*l.*
	Eastbourne -	Manorial rights over land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 237*l.*
	Farnhurst and Linchmere -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,848*l.*
	Goring - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,711*l.*
	Oving - -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 60*l.*, and the surrender of leasehold interest in 13A. 2R. 9P. of land.
	Seaford - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 20*l.*
	West Wittering	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 245*l.*
Warwick	Claverdon -	House, buildings, land, and tithe rent-charge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,380*l.*
Wilts -	Bradford -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 410*l.*
	Buttermere and Ham.	Land - -	Copyhold for -	The payment of 1,792*l.*
	Heytesbury -	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 170*l.*
	Little Hinton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 175*l.*
	Little Hinton -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 25*l.*
	Mere and Gillingham.	Houses and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 475*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Wilts - (*cont.*)	Salisbury St. Edmund.	House and cottages.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 500*l.*
	Salisbury, St. Edmund.	House, cottage, and building.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 222*l.*
	Salisbury, St. Thomas.	House - -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 125*l.*
	Sherston Magna	Inn, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 90*l.*
	Westwood -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 166*l.*
	Westwood -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 76*l.*
	Westwood -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 152*l.*
	Wroughton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,907*l.*
	Wroughton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 903*l.*
	Wroughton -	House and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 127*l.*
	Wroughton -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 15*l.*
	Yatesbury -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,695*l.*
Worcester	Alvechurch -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 359*l.*
	Claines - -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 905*l.*
	Claines -	House, buildings, and land -	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 3,392*l.*
	Claines -	Land - -	Leasehold and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1235*l.*
	Claines -	Houses and land	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 300*l.*
	Claines -	House, cottages, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 699*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*
	Claines -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,984*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
	Claines -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 3,884*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
	Cleeve Prior -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 325*l.*
	Cropthorne -	Mill, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 4,565*l.*
	Crowle -	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 618*l.*
	Doddenham -	Cottages and land	Leasehold for lives and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 165*l.*
	Grimley -	Cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 41*l.*
	Grimley -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 166*l.*
	Grimley -	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,021*l.*
	Harvington -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,882*l.*
	Harvington -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 2593*l.*
	Kempsey -	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 73*l.* and the surrender of copyhold interest in 1A. 2R. 30P. of land.
	Overbury -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years, leasehold for lives, and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 20,000*l.*
	Overbury -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1054*l.*
	Overbury -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 206*l.*
	Overbury -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 26*l.*
	Overbury -	Cottages and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 44*l.*
	Sedgeberrow -	House, cottages, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,070*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 130*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,160*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 135*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,018*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			SALES—*continued.*	
Worcester (*cont.*)	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,258*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 626*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House and premises.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 65*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, shop, and premises.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 32*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Inns and land -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 98*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Buildings and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 50*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Buildings and land	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,190*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, cottages, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 405*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House and premises.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 18*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, shops, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 95*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Cottages and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 45*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 152*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 65*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 10*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives and leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 3,620*l.* and the surrender of leasehold interest in 29A. 0R. 29P. of land.
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 201*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, inn, shop, and premises.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 59*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 92*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 284*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, shop, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 39*l.*
	Shiptson-on-Stour.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,662*l.* 19*s.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and copyhold for lives.	The payment of 1,200*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, bake-house, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 31*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Barn - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 8*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Houses, shops, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 45*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 66*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 75*l.*
	Shipston-on-Stour.	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 352*l.*
	Tibberton	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 47*l.*
	Tibberton	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 21*l.*
	Tibberton	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 30*l.*
	Tibberton	Cottage and land	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 21*l.*
	Tibberton	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 1,080*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Worcester (*cont.*)	Tibberton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 42*l.*
	Tredington	House, cottages, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 639*l.*
	Tredington	Cottages and land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 171*l.* 14*s.*
	Tredington	House and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 105*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	Houses	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 70*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	Coal yard and garden.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 165*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	Houses, cottages, and yard.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 99*l.*
	Worcester, St. Clement.	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 30*l.*
	Worcester, St. John in Bedwardine.	House and land	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 87*l.*
	Worcester, St. Martin.	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 5,321*l.*
	Worcester, St. Nicholas.	Houses, shops, and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 3,500*l.*
	Worcester, St. Nicholas.	House and premises.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 260*l.*
	Worcester, St. Peter.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	The payment of 240*l.*
York	Aldborough	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 1,402*l.*
	Brafferton	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,160*l.*
	Coxwold	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 5,202*l.*
	Feliskirk	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 282*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
	Feliskirk	House, building, and land.	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 771*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*
	Kirkdale	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 238*l.* 9*s.*
	Osbaldwick	Land	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 15*l.*
	Osmotherley	Houses, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 4,919*l.*
	Otley	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 192*l.*
	Otley	Land	Leasehold for lives and leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 353*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
	Otley	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 170*l.*
	Thirsk	Tithe rentcharge and land.	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 2,727*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* and the surrender of leasehold interest in 692A. 1R. 19P. of land at Coxwold.
		PURCHASES.		
Bedford	Caddington	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,222*l.*
	Leighton Buzzard.	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives	The payment of 2,469*l.*
Cornwall	Lawhitton	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives	The payment of 1,496*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of a house and 48A. 1R. 27P. of land.
Cumberland.	Dalston	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 381*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*
	Dalston	House, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1,535*l.*
	Warwick and Wethcrall.	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of an annuity of 1,050*l.* from 1 Jan. 1862 till 23 Nov. 1867, half yearly.
	Westward	Land	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 1,800*l.*
	Westward	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 900*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		PURCHASES—*continued.*		
Dorset -	Gussage, All Saints.	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 8,300*l.*
Durham -	Bishop Wearmouth.	House, buildings, and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,950*l.*
	Heighington -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives, leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 1,644*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*
	Kelloe and Pittington.	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 5,950*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 1 acre of land, with house and buildings thereon.
	Wolsingham -	Cottage and land	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 270*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 22A. 0R. 39P. of land.
	Wolsingham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years, leasehold for lives, and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1,650*l.*
	Wolsingham -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives and for 21 years, and copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 6,611*l.*
Flint -	St. Asaph -	House and premises.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 300*l.*
Glamorgan	Whitchurch -	Land - -	Leasehold for 20 years	The payment of 170*l.*
Gloucester	Berkeley -	Cottage, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 1,205*l.*
Gloucester	Upleadon -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,125*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of a house and 17A. 1R. 5P. of land with the tithe rentcharge thereon of 5*l.* 10*s.*
Hants -	Chilbolton -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 3,234*l.*
	Chilcomb -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 430*l.*, and the conveyance of the reversion of 92A. 3R. 27P. of land.
	Newchurch	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 13,750*l.*
Hertford -	Albury - -	House, buildings, land, and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 12,500*l.*
Kent -	Ash - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 3,800*l.*
	Buckland, Charlton, Guston and Siberts wold.	Land and tithe rentcharges.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 4,956*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 144A. 1R. 27P. of land.
	Marden - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 14,013*l.*
	Whitfield -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,000*l.*
Lincoln -	Hibaldstow -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 3,800*l.*
Nottingham.	Beckingham -	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 400*l.*
	Kirklington -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 438*l.*
Stafford -	Wolverhampton	Houses and shop	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 80*l.*
Sussex -	Aldingbourne and Eastergate.	Land - -	Leasehold for lives, for 21 years, copyhold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 12,388*l.*
	Birdham and Sidlesham.	Land - -	Leasehold and copyhold for lives and freehold.	The payment of 27,000*l.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
			PURCHASES—*continued.*	
Sussex - (*cont.*)	Eastergate -	Barn and land -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,343*l.*
	North Mundham	Land - -	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 1,365*l.*
Wilts -	Keevil - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years	The payment of 2,550*l.*
Worcester	Fladbury -	Cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 212*l.* 10*s.*
	Grimley - -	House, cottage, buildings and land.	Copyhold for lives -	The payment of 2,010*l.*
York -	Kilburn - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives and leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 218*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	Kilburn - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years and leasehold for lives.	The payment of 294*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*
	Thirsk - -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 11,087*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 498*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* of tithe rentcharge.
	Thornton Dale -	House, buildings and land.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,050*l.*
			COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE:—SALES.	
Derby -	Wirksworth -	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 200*l.*
	Wirksworth -	Building and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 60*l.*
	Wirksworth -	House, shop, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 54*l.*
Durham -	Darlington -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 58*l.*
	Darlington -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 235*l.*
	Darlington -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 22*l.* 10*s.*
	Darlington, and Haughton-le-Skerne.	Cottages and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 57*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*
	Edmondbyers -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 400*l.*
	Lanchester -	Building and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 5*l.*
	Norton - -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 2*l.*
	Stockton - on - Tees.	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 8*l.*
Hants -	Aldershott -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 2*l.*
	Aldershott -	House, inn, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 43*l.*
	Yateley - -	Buildings and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 10*l.*
	Yateley - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 5*l.*
	Yateley - -	Public house and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 26*l.*
Hereford -	Hereford St. Martin, and Lower Bullingham.	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 44*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

No. 26.—Enfranchisements effected—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE :—SALES—*continued.*		
Leicester-	Bringhurst -	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 480*l.*
Middlesex	Chiswick - -	House and premises.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 169*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	St. Pancras -	Public house and cottage.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 35*l.*
	St. Pancras -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
	Stoke Newington.	Houses and shops	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 157*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
North-ampton.	Peterborough, St. John Baptist.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 35*l.*
Surrey -	Croydon - -	Land covered with water.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 42*l.* 10*s.*
	Croydon - -	Cottages - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 98*l.*
	Croydon - -	House and garden.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 36*l.* 5*s.*
	Croydon - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 7*l.* 10*s.*
	Lambeth - -	Cottage and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 80*l.*
	Lambeth - -	Houses, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1,723*l.* 10*s.*
	Lambeth - -	House, shops, cottages, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 231*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*
	Lambeth - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 41*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
	Lambeth - -	House, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 601*l.* 15*s.*
Sussex -	Ditchling - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 15*l.*
	Heene - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 45*l.*
Westmor-land.	Appleby, St. Michael.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 1*l.*
Worcester	Lindridge - -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 80*l.*
	Lindridge - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance,	The payment of 600*l.*
York -	Otley - - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 15*l.* 15*s.*
	Ripon - -	Building and land	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 27*l.*
		COPYHOLD OF INHERITANCE :—PURCHASES.		
North-ampton.	Newborough -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance, and freehold.	The payment of 3,300*l.*
	Peterborough, St. John Baptist.	House, cottage, buildings, and land.	Copyhold of inheritance, and freehold.	The payment of 1,300*l.*
Notts -	North Collingham and South Collingham.	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance and freehold.	The payment of 6,700*l.*
	Upton - -	Land - -	Copyhold of inheritance.	The payment of 634*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

No. 27.

Proposals for Enfranchisement declined.

(In continuation of Appendix No. 6 to the Fifteenth General Report.)

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Grounds of Refusal.
		SALES.		
Durham	Easington	Land	Leasehold for lives	Situation with respect to other lands in Commissioners' possession. Offer made to purchase lessee's interest.
	Gateshead	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	Situation and occupation of premises. Commissioners have offered to purchase lessee's interest.
	Gateshead	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	Situation and occupation of premises. Commissioners have purchased the leasehold interest.
	Gateshead	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	Situation with respect to other property belonging to Commissioners. Offer made to purchase leasehold interest.
	Ryton	Land and buildings.	Leasehold for lives	Lessees declined terms proposed.
	Whitburn and Boldon.	Land and minerals	Leasehold and copyhold of inheritance	Nature of property.
Gloucester	Bristol, St. Augustine.	Houses	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
	Bristol, St. Augustine.	House	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
Hants	Chilbolton	Land	Copyhold for lives	The acquisition of this property was desirable as an addition to the permanent estate of the Chapter. Commissioners have purchased copyholder's interest.
	King's Sombourn	Land	Leasehold for 21 years	Situation with respect to adjoining property in possession of the Chapter of Winchester. Offer made to purchase lessee's interest.
	Titchfield	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Nature of property. Offer made to purchase lessee's interest, but lessee declined terms proposed.
	Winchester, St. Michael and St. Faith.	Land	Leasehold for 21 years, and copyhold for lives.	Nature and situation of property with respect to lands in Commissioners' possession. Offer made to purchase lessee's interest.
Somerset	Banwell	Land	Leasehold for lives	Situation with respect to other property belonging to Commissioners. Offer made to purchase leasehold interest.

No. 27.—Proposals for Enfranchisements declined—*continued.*

County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Grounds of Refusal.
		SALES—*continued.*		
Somerset - (*cont.*)	Bleadon -	Land -	Copyhold for lives -	Situation. Commissioners have agreed to purchase the copyholder's interest.
	Bleadon -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	Situation. Offer made to purchase copyholder's interest.
	Winsham - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for lives -	Nature of property, and the circumstances of the case.
Wilts -	Ham - -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	Situation with respect to other property belonging to Commissioners. Commissioners have agreed to purchase copyhold interest.
	Hinton -	Land and house	Copyhold for lives -	Situation. Offer made to purchase copyholder's interest.
	Keevil - -	Land and corn rents.	Leasehold for 21 years	Situation of part of land with respect to the Vicarage. Commissioners have purchased the lessee's interest.
Worcester	Grimley -	Land and buildings.	Leasehold and copyhold for lives.	Situation. Offer made to purchase lessee's interest.
	Grimley -	Land with house and shops.	Copyhold for lives -	Situation. Commissioners have agreed to purchase the copyhold interest.
	Hartlebury -	Land, house, and water corn mill.	Leasehold for lives -	Mill stream arises from moat round Hartlebury Castle. Commissioners have offered to purchase leasehold interest.
	Hartlebury -	Land - -	Copyhold for lives -	Situation of a portion of property with respect to Hartlebury Castle. Commissioners have offered an exchange.
	Shipston-on-Stour	Cottages and land.	Leasehold for 40 years	Lessee declined terms proposed.
York -	Ripon - -	Land - -	Leasehold for lives -	Situation. Commissioners offered an exchange.
	Skelton - -	Tithe rentcharge	Leasehold for 21 years	Lessee declined terms proposed
		PURCHASES.		
Hants -	Winchester, St. Mary Kalendar.	House - -	Leasehold for 30 years	Nature of property Offer made to sell reversion.

No. 28.

SALES effected during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863 by ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS, with the Consent of the Commissioners, under "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts."

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 28 to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Terms of Sale.
All Hallows, Perpetual Curate of.	Cumberland	All Hallows	Land - -	The payment of 40*l.*
Appleby, Rector of -	Leicester -	Appleby -	Land - -	The payment of 26,000*l.*
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Vicar of.	Leicester -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Land - -	The payment of 4,860*l.*
Bangor, Bishop of - -	Carnarvon -	Bangor -	Land - -	The payment of 700*l.*
Bangor, Bishop of - -	Carnarvon -	Abercirch -	Land - -	The payment of 170*l.*
Bangor, Bishop of - -	Carnarvon -	Bangor -	Houses and land.	The payment of 180*l.*
Bangor, Bishop of - -	Denbigh -	Llanelidan -	Cottage and land.	The payment of 60*l.*
Bowdon, Vicar of - -	Chester -	Bowdon -	Land - -	The conveyance of other land.
Broadclyst, Vicar of -	Devon -	Poltimore -	Buildings and land.	The grant of a rentcharge.
Colchester, St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Rector of.	Essex -	Colchester, Holy Trinity.	Land - -	The payment of 650*l.*
Croughton, Rector of -	Northampton.	Croughton -	Land - -	The payment of 20*l*
Horbury, Perpetual Curate of.	York, West Riding.	Wakefield -	Land - -	The payment of 600*l.*
Lynesack cum Softly, Perpetual Curate of.	Durham -	Durham, St. Oswald, and Witton Gilbert.	Land - -	The transfer of 1,600*l.* 3 per cent. stock.
Penzance, St. Mary, Perpetual Curate of.	Cornwall -	Penzance -	House, buildings, and land.	The payment of 1,856*l.*
Swithland, Rector of -	Leicester -	Barrow-upon-Soar.	Land - -	The conveyance of other land.
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Perpetual Curate of.	Stafford -	Audley -	Land - -	The payment of 42*l.* 12*s.*
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Perpetual Curate of.	Stafford -	Audley -	Land - -	The payment of 57*l.* 12*s.*
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Perpetual Curate of.	Stafford -	Audley -	Land - -	The payment of 41*l.* 16*s,*
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Perpetual Curate of.	Stafford -	Audley -	Land - -	The payment of 24*l.* 4*s*
Weeford, Perpetual Curate of.	Stafford -	Lichfield, St. Michael.	Land - -	The payment of 300*l.*
Whiston, Rector of -	York - -	Whiston -	Land - -	The payment of 40*l.*
Wrington, Rector of -	Somerset -	Wrington -	Land - -	The payment of 300*l.*
Wrington, Rector of -	Somerset -	Wrington -	Land - -	The payment of 120*l.*

No. 29.

LEASES granted by ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS, with the Consent of the Commissioners, under "The Ecclesiastical Leasing Acts," during the Year preceding the 1st November 1863.

(*In continuation of Appendix No. 29. to the Fifteenth General Report.*)

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
17 June 1862	Perpetual Curate of Dore.	45 years from date	Coal under land in the parish of Darfield.
29 July 1862	Vicar of Leigh	999 years from 30 Nov. 1861	Land in the parish of Leigh.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	999 years from 25 Feb. 1862	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	999 years from 3 June 1862	Ditto.
11 August 1862	Perpetual Curate of Beeston.	30 years from 10 Aug. 1862	Coal and ironstone under land in the parish of Leeds.
27 October 1862	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89½ years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and houses in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
30 October 1862	Perpetual Curate of St. Mary, Southampton.	999 years from 29 Sept. 1861	Land in the parish of St. Mary, Southampton.
3 November 1862	Vicar of St. Giles, Oxford.	99 years from 14 July 1860	Land in the parish of St. Giles, Oxford.
10 November 1862	Vicar of Deane	999 years from 12 Nov. 1862	Land in the parish of Deane.
12 November 1862	Vicar of Bedlington	21 years from 11 Nov. 1862	Coal under and wayleave over land in the parish of Bedlington.
Ditto	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89½ years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13 November 1862	Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.	99 years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.

No. 29.—Leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
16 January 1863	Dean and Chapter of Manchester.	999 years from date	Land in the parish of Manchester.
21 January 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89½ years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
19 February 1863	Vicar of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.	99 years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land in the parish of Cadoxton-juxta-Neath.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
21 February 1863	Rector of Milton-next-Gravesend.	86 years from 25 Dec. 1862	Land and house in the parish of Milton-next-Gravesend.
25 February 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89½ years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
28 February 1863	Vicar of Kensington	94 years from 25 Mar. 1859	Land in the parish of Kensington.
23 March 1863	Vicar of St. Ishmael's	99 years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and cottage in the parish of St. Ishmael.
1 April 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89½ years from 29 Sept. 1862	Land and houses in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
21 April 1863	Vicar of Battersea	99 years from 25 Mar. 1858	Land and houses in the parish of Battersea.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4 May 1863	Bishop of London	80 years from 24 June 1862	Land and house in the parish of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London.
18 June 1863	Vicar of Bayton	999 years from 25 Mar. 1862	Land in the parish of Bayton.
24 June 1863	Bishop of London	80 years from 25 Dec. 1861	Land and houses in the parish of St. Faith, London.
4 July 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89 years from 25 Mar. 1863	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 29.—Leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Lease.	Lessor.	Term.	Description of Property leased.
4 July 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	89 years from 25 Mar. 1863	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9 July 1863	Bishop of London	80 years from 24 June 1862	Land and house in the parish of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London.
11 July 1863	Dean and Chapter of Manchester.	999 years from 25 Dec. 1862	Land in the parish of Manchester.
18 July 1863	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22 July 1863	Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	88¾ years from 24 June 1863	Land and house in the parish of Hampstead.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	89 years from 25 Mar. 1863	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Vicar of Camberwell	88 years from 24 June 1862	Land and houses in the parish of Camberwell.
28 July 1863	Bishop of London	80 years from 24 June 1863	Land and house in the parish of St. Gregory by St. Paul, London.
30 July 1863	Vicar of Blurton	99 years from 25 Mar. 1862	Land in the parish of Blurton.
29 September 1863	Perpetual Curate of Hollinwood.	999 years from 29 Sept. 1863	Land in the parish of Hollinwood.

No. 30.

MINUTE of the ESTATES COMMITTEE, dated the 19th February 1857, with reference to the 11th and 12th Resolutions of the SELECT COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, SESSION 1856.

As to the 11th Resolution, "That, with a view of exercising "a closer inspection over the detail management of the property "than they have hitherto done, it is desirable that the members "of the Estates Commission should visit in person, from time "to time, any property which is placed under their manage-"ment:"

The Earl of Chichester has during the recess viewed several of the estates under their charge, and similar inspections from time to time are contemplated.

As to the 12th Resolution, "That the present system of "management by the agents of the Church Estates Commission "should be reconsidered, with a view to its greater efficiency, "and a possible diminution of expense:"

The Estates Committee have given their careful consideration to the arrangements now in force.

Under the present system the duties which the agents perform are as follow, viz.:—

1. The ordinary management and collection of the rents of estates held at rackrent, including building and mining property.
2. The management and collection of tithe rentcharges in possession.
3. The collection of the reserved rents of numerous properties held on outstanding leases, the reversions of which are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and a general superintendence of that reversionary property.
4. The collection of the rents and dues, and the fixing and receiving of fines on copyholds in the several manors.
5. The surveying and valuing the property from time to time becoming vested, either in possession or reversion, in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
6. The advising with respect to sales of reversions or purchases of outstanding leases by the Estates Committee, and as to the expediency of the sale or retention of each property, and as to the prices to be required or paid.
7. The advising as to re-endowing the several sees and capitular bodies with proper estates at rackrent in lieu of the reversions which have hitherto constituted their endowment.

The subject appears to resolve itself into two questions, viz. :—

1st. Whether it is desirable that these duties, now confided to two independent land agency firms, should be entrusted to officers paid by salary and devoting their whole time to the service of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

2nd. Whether, if the present arrangement be the more desirable, the present rate of remuneration should be reduced.

For the discharge of the duties above enumerated, the Estates Committee require not merely executive officers to carry out their measures, but the counsel and suggestions of persons of experience and knowledge as to dealings with all kinds of property. The Estates Committee think it better to seek this advice from professional persons who carry on independent and extensive business than from persons solely employed by themselves. They think that they could not obtain the exclusive service of any other persons equal in knowledge and experience to their present agents as to property in general, and it is certain that such other persons would be far inferior in the particular knowledge of the estates, especially the reversionary estates of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and of the principles and considerations which have guided and continue to guide the Estates Committee in purchases and sales, and in the re-endowment arrangements above alluded to. Whatever plan, therefore, might be found advisable with regard to the management of the estates and collection of the rents, the Estates Committee could not, advantageously, discontinue the employment of their present agents as general advisers and surveyors.

With respect to the management of estates at rackrent, it is a not unusual practice with private landowners to confide the management of them, when in masses of sufficient magnitude, to agents exclusively employed by themselves, and paid by a fixed salary and allowances, and in most cases resident on or within a short distance of the principal estates ; but in such cases there is frequently an auditor or confidential adviser in addition.

A closer relation between the landlord and the tenants, a more watchful eye on the condition of the tenantry, and a more intimate acquaintance with the property on the part of the landlord, may probably result from the employment of agents who exclusively devote themselves to the business of a single owner.

On the other hand, as regards the procuring of new tenants when required, the arrangement of terms, the suggestion and carrying out of improvements, and the dealing with the agents of other parties in sales or exchanges, the larger experience, the wider connexion, and the more independent position of professional agents engaged in general business, are obvious advantages especially when the management of the property involves the complicated duties above enumerated, and has to be conducted under Parliamentary responsibility.

These advantages are moreover of greater importance to the estates of the Commission than to those of ordinary proprietors,

inasmuch as when the estates of the Commission fall into their hands, upon the expiration or purchase of beneficial leases, they require considerable changes in the tenancies, and many repairs and improvements, and by the time they are put into good condition the period will probably have arrived for transferring them to some Bishop or Chapter; in addition to which, it ordinarily happens that these estates require sales, exchanges, and other adjustments, in order to bring them into such a consolidated and manageable form as may render them eligible as a permanent possession for the ecclesiastical corporation.

It should be further observed, that the system of employing agents resident on the estates is inapplicable to the estates of the Commission, both because they are dispersed over some forty counties, seldom consisting of so many as three or four farms contiguous to each other, and because frequent personal intercourse between the agents and the Estates Committee is absolutely necessary.

Having regard to these various considerations, the Committee are of opinion, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the estates vested in the Commissioners, the system which they have hitherto pursued, *i.e.*, the entrusting the management and the receipt of the rents to firms of land agents, who employ sub-agents on their own responsibility, is the most expedient, and that it would be unadvisable to alter it.

It seems unnecessary to pursue this subject further, for if the present system of management be continued as regards the estates held at rackrent it will be obviously convenient to continue it also with respect to tithe rentcharges, and *à fortiori* with respect to the reversionary property of the Commissioners.

Having thus disposed of the first question, namely, the system of management, the Estates Committee proceed to consider whether the present rate of remuneration should be reduced. The following is the present scale of remuneration of the agents:—

1. £4 per cent. for the management and receivership of estates held at rackrent.
2. £4 per cent. for the collection of tithe rentcharges.
3. £5 per cent. for the collection of reserved rent, fines, and other dues.
4. £5 per cent. upon drainage and improvement.

These rates all include travelling expenses.

As to the charges for the management of the rackrented estates and the collection of the rents, the Committee, after much inquiry, have reason to believe, that, where agents are the receivers and also the managers of such property, the rate of remuneration, if in the shape of a commission, varies from 3 to 5 per cent., and where it is in the form of a fixed salary, it is accompanied with various allowances for house rent, horses, &c., so as to be somewhat above the lower of these limits.

The Committee think that (subject to the exception hereafter

noticed) the rate of commission now paid, (namely) 4 per cent., is fair and reasonable :—

1st. Because it includes travelling expenses, and covers risks as to the receipt and transmission of the money which would not fall upon a receiver who collected rents as an officer of the Board.

2nd. Because the estates are much dispersed.

3rd. Because they generally come into possession in bad condition, and when brought by the agent's superintendence into good condition, so as to give less trouble, they are likely to be withdrawn from his care.

4th. Because the management of these estates involves difficult and important transactions requiring high order of professional skill and experience.

5th. Because the necessity of providing for constant intercourse between the Committee and the agent involves the deputation of a large portion of detail to subagents, who must necessarily be of a superior character, and receive a corresponding rate of remuneration.

There is, however, one class of property in the district entrusted to Messrs. Clutton, consisting of estates in which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are only joint owners, and of which the management devolves upon the other party. In this case the per-centage on the receipts has, at the suggestion of Messrs. Clutton themselves, been reduced from 4 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Committee believe the commission, 4 per cent., which the agents receive for the collection of tithe rentcharge, to be under rather than over the average remuneration for such services.

Where the rentcharges are subdivided into many small portions, which is the case with many of those belonging to the Commission, the charge is sometimes 5, 6, 7, or even 8 per cent., and sometimes, where the outgoing payments in rates, stipends, &c., are numerous, a separate commission is charged for such payments.

On the other hand, where rentcharges are payable by very few persons, the commission sometimes falls as low as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Committee, believing that the rentcharges to be collected by their agents are rather below than above the average in character, think that 4 per cent. is a moderate remuneration.

It will be perceived that a commission of 5 per cent. is allowed for the collection of the reserved rents on beneficial leases.

The reason for the adoption of a higher rate in respect of this class of rents is, first, that they frequently consist of very small sums, bearing no proportion to the property in respect of which they are payable, and secondly, that they involve the partial superintendence of the property outstanding in the beneficial lessee, in order to securing the performance of such obligations as are enforceable, and to prevent waste or other injury.

With respect to the charge of 5 per cent. upon drainage and

other improvements, it is one from which the agents derive little if any profit; in the case of drainage, it barely covers the necessary expense of a superintending engineer, and in the case of buildings, the cost of an architect's plans and specifications.

With regard to the rates of charge for surveying, in order to judge better of their propriety, it will be convenient to consider the most important items in Messrs. Pickering and Smith's account for the year 1855–6.

These are,—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For ascertaining particulars, valuing and reporting on property vested in the Commission, including charges for plans and travelling expenses - - - -	2,070	0	7
Sales of reversions for 104,674*l.* 84 cases	191	0	0
Purchases of leaseholds for 122,000*l.* 82 cases - - - - -	369	0	0

As to the first of these, the fee simple of the property thus surveyed and valued is estimated at 495,179*l.* The reversionary interest of the Ecclesiastical Commission formed of course only a portion of that sum; but the investigation into the circumstances of the property and the survey of it were necessarily the same as if the estates had been in possession.

The total charge, as distributed over this value, reaches the rate of 8*s.* 4*d.* per cent., and from these the travelling expenses and cost of plans have to be deducted, leaving to Messrs. Pickering and Smith about 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. for their establishment expenses and for their personal remuneration. The Committee do not perceive any sufficient ground for supposing that this business could be duly performed at a lower cost.

As to the sums of 191*l.* and 369*l.* charged for the sales of reversions and purchases of leaseholds, these charges, when distributed amongst the 116 cases, amount to only $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. *ad valorem* on the purchase monies, being on an average under 5*l.* for each case. Considering that these are sales, not of property in possession, but of property of far greater value in reversion, this brokerage for the negotiations of sales and purchases appears to the Committee to be within the limits of moderation.

The Estates Committee would, in conclusion, observe, that upon a careful review of the arrangements which were made immediately after their appointment in 1850, they are satisfied of the soundness of the principles on which those arrangements were based; they have, however, from time to time made such alterations in detail as appeared to them to be expedient, and they will not fail to devote their continued attention to the subject with a view to effecting any practicable improvement.

No. 31.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE appointed by the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY to investigate the DUTIES and ESTABLISHMENT of the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONERS.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in the Treasury Minute, dated the 27th January 1859, we have investigated the duties and establishment of this office, and we now submit our Report thereon.

We think it desirable to describe very briefly the origin and the general nature and extent of the duties performed in this office, before considering how far its establishment and its functions are commensurate the one with the other. But it must be premised, that any sketch of such duties must necessarily be imperfect, owing to the great number of Acts of Parliament by which those duties have been from time to time imposed upon the Commissioners, and the complicated character of the duties themselves.

Origin of the Commission. 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 77.

In August 1836, by the Act of 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 77., the Members of the Commission of Church Inquiry were constituted a perpetual corporation by the name of "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," with power to hold real property.

The Corporation, as originally constituted, consisted of thirteen members, of whom five were episcopal, viz., the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London *ex officio*, and two Bishops, to be replaced by the Crown, as vacancies occurred, from among the Bishops generally; five *ex officio* members of the Government, and three laymen to be also replaced by the Crown.

Constitution of the Ecclesiastical Board in 1840. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113.

In August 1840, by the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., the constitution of the Board was materially changed, and the corporation was made to include *ex officio* the two Archbishops, five members of the Government, all the Bishops of England and Wales, three Deans, and six Common Law, Equity, and Ecclesiastical Judges, together with eight permanent Lay Commissioners, six of whom are in the appointment of the Crown, and two in that of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Subsequent Acts have been passed, applying wholly or in part to the Commissioners, and assigning to them various powers and duties, but it is not necessary at present to refer to them further.

Appointment of "Church Estates Commissioners." 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. ss. 1 & 2. s. 5.

In 1850, by the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94., another very important change was made in the constitution of the Commission; three *ex officio* members of the Board were added, called "Church Estates Commissioners." Two of these Church Estates Commissioners are appointed and removable by the Crown, and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter and one of the former receive salaries, and these two paid Commissioners are joint Treasurers of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission. All estates held in trust for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are

vested in the paid Crown Commissioner, who is called the "First Church Estates Commissioner."

Five Commissioners, of whom two must be Church Estates Commissioners, form a quorum of the General Board, and in cases where the seal has to be affixed two of the five must be members of the Episcopal Bench.

Appointment of "The Estates Committee." 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. s. 7.

The Church Estates Commissioners constitute either *per se*, or in combination with two other members of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed under seal annually by the Board, a Committee called "The Estates Committee."

Duties of the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

We proceed now to mention some of the principal duties performed by the General Board of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to point out, as we go on, in respect of which of such duties the business of the office is likely to increase or diminish.

Territorial Arrangements, &c. of Dioceses, &c. 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 77. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.

Much has been done under the powers given by the Acts mentioned in the margin towards effecting the territorial arrangements, alterations, and re-endowments in the different dioceses, archdeaconries, and rural deaneries; and the business, therefore, in respect of such arrangements will only be occasional. The arrangements are effected by scheme and Order in Council.

Regulation of Incomes of Archbishops and Bishops. 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 77. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. s. 17. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 68.

Without going through the provisions of the different Acts mentioned in the margin, it will be sufficient to state that, at present, as regards income and the mode of receiving it, there are four distinct classes of Bishops, viz.:—

1. Those appointed before the Act of 1836, who are in no way subject to the control of the Commissioners, viz., Exeter, Winchester.

2. Those who under the Act of 1836 pay or receive fixed annual sums, viz., Chichester, St. David's, Hereford, Lichfield, Oxford, Rochester.

3. Those appointed after January 1848, who account to the Commission, and pay or receive the difference between the fixed income and the amount received from the episcopal revenues, viz., Canterbury, London, Chester, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Norwich, Salisbury, York, St. Asaph, Ely, Peterborough, Worcester. The last five prelates have voluntarily agreed to pursue this plan, which they were enabled to do by a provision in the Act of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94.

4. Those who have temporarily transferred their estates to the Commissioners, and who receive half-yearly their statutory incomes, viz., Durham, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, Ripon.

The new Bishop of Bangor will come under the third class of Bishops; but if he desires it, he can transfer his estates to the Commissioners, and be placed under the fourth class.

Episcopal Residences. 6 & 7 W. 4. c. 77. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26.

Residences have been provided for five Bishops; and the business under this head now chiefly consists of arrangements for repairing or altering existing houses, and raising money on mortgage for that purpose. An Order in Council is necessary in each case, and the money is expended under the control of the Board.

Arrangement of episcopal patronage.

General schemes for re-arranging the episcopal patronage in the Provinces of Canterbury (except Wales) and York have

6 & 7 W. 4. c. 77. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 50.

been ratified by Orders in Council; and a scheme for Wales is under consideration.

In effecting these re-arrangements, exchanges have constantly to be made with the Crown and other patrons; and the Commissioners have, therefore, to ascertain the population and income, and other circumstances of each living; and to prepare a scheme for carrying each exchange into effect. These arrangements will for some time swell the business of the office.

Regulation of incomes of Deans and Chapters. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 66. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. s. 20. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. s. 11.

The plan now adopted for regulating the incomes of Deans and Chapters is by an arrangement on the same principle as that in the case of Bishops of the third class.

Some Chapters have, however, transferred the whole of their estates to the Commissioners, viz., York, Carlisle, Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, and St. Asaph; and the transactions consequent thereon develop a large amount of business. It is probable that other Chapters will follow the examples of these Chapters, and that the business under this head will increase for some time.

Decanal and canonical residences. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 59. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 26.

The mode of proceeding under this head is as follows:—Where new houses have to be provided, as in the case of St. Asaph, Bangor, and Llandaff, under an Act of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 77., the Commissioners employ their own architect, and pay the cost by instalments out of the Common Fund. A scheme and Order in Council is required in each case. For the purposes of rebuilding, enlarging, and otherwise improving all decanal and canonical houses, any Dean or Canon may raise money on his Deanery or Canonry, under the authority of the Commissioners, and upon such terms and conditions as the Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Bishop and Chapter, shall approve. The Commissioners require that the money so raised should be paid to one of their Treasurers, and expended according to plans and specifications approved of by the Board. Houses not required by reason of the suspension of Canonries or otherwise, are disposed of by the Chapter, with the consent of the Commissioners only granted after full inquiry.

Commutation of Estates. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.

Under this head is included not only the commutation of the whole endowment of a See or Chapter, but also the transfer of a single estate, where from circumstances it would be beneficial to the common fund to purchase the interest of the Bishop or Chapter in the estate. Each arrangement is based on a valuation made by the surveyors of the Commissioners, and is effected by scheme and Order in Council.

Deans and Chapters. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. 4 & 5 Vict. c. 39.

In addition to the business above referred to, with respect to Deans and Chapters, the Commissioners have to consider the alterations which may from time to time be proposed in the existing statutes and rules of Chapters, under the Act of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113., and to prepare a scheme with reference to such alterations; to sanction the augmentation of Benefices; to regulate the appointment of Honorary Canons, and the number and emoluments of Minor Canons. The Commissioners are not often called upon to perform these duties, though important in themselves. A scheme and Order in Council are necessary in each case.

Benefices.

The different duties imposed upon the Ecclesiastical Commis-

sioners which fall under this head are very numerous, and it must suffice to specify a few of them.

Augmentation and compensation grants.

The business in the Augmentation Department, which consists in considering and deciding upon the claims for augmentation out of the surplus income of the Common Fund, has recently materially increased, and will increase in proportion to the increase of the surplus income.

The surplus income

for the year	1856	was	5,000*l.*
„	1857	„	18,000*l.*
„	1858	„	57,000*l.* (about).

The great number of applications involves considerable correspondence and trouble, and the business in this department will increase very rapidly. Schemes and Orders in Council are required to carry out these grants.

Provision parsonage houses.

In some cases the Commissioners provide the entire cost of new parsonage houses, and they then employ their own architect. In other cases they provide only a portion of the cost, and then the plans are more frequently prepared by the Incumbent's architect, and sent for approval. If such plans are approved of by the Commissioners' architect, advances are made from time to time on the certificate of the Incumbent's architect, certified by the Incumbent. The Commissioners' architect finally surveys and reports on the premises. In connexion with this head certain funds called the "Maltby" and "Gally Knight" funds are worked.

Valuation benefices. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 77.

This work has not, as yet, been commenced, but at no very distant period of time it will be necessary to carry it out. When the Valuation is completed it will supersede the Clergy List, which is notoriously incorrect. It would, moreover, be highly useful to the Commissioners in the performance of another of their duties with respect to benefices, viz., in certifying the value of benefices for the purpose of determining the amount of stamp duty on each instrument of presentation. These Certificates are now prepared from the original returns (which were made before the Commutation of Tithes, and are, therefore, very imperfect), and from information derived from other sources. About 400 certificates are granted annually, and the stamp duty on each averages 10*l.* It is obvious that a new and complete Valuation is very much wanted for this purpose.

Certificate of value of benefices for stamp duty.

Other duties of the Board with respect to benefices.

In connexion with benefices, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have also powers to purchase and suppress sinecure rectories in private patronage; to annex sinecure preferments to dependent cures; to consider, and sanction or disapprove of, exchanges and transfers of advowsons; to divide or consolidate benefices held in medieties; and to apportion the income in the case of two benefices under one patron.

These objects are effected by schemes and Orders in Council, and involve minute inquiries into the particulars of each case. The business arising under these heads is not frequent, but swells the general work of the Office, and occasional questions arise which demand considerable care and attention.

Sanction of building and mining leases and sales. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 108. 21 & 22 Vict. c. 57.

Under the provisions of the Acts mentioned in the margin, the Commissioners have powers to sanction building and mining leases granted by Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate or sole, and sales which those Corporations are, in certain cases, empowered to make.

The leases under the first Act have produced a considerable amount of business, often of a very complicated character. In 1857, forty-seven leases were sanctioned; in 1858, twenty-six leases were sanctioned. The sales under the latter Act have not hitherto produced much work ; but the business arising therefrom is likely to increase and to become very large.

Districts and new parishes. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 37. 7 & 8 Vict. c. 108. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 104.

The constitution and endowment of new districts under the Acts mentioned in the margin are distinct from the proceedings under the Church Building Acts, and are carried out by schemes and Orders in Council. The business arising under this head is considerable, and increasing. Ten new districts were constituted and endowed in the year ending in November 1858, being double the number constituted in the preceding year. The total number of districts constituted by the Commissioners under the "New Parishes Acts" up to 1st November 1858 amounted to 264, and their aggregate population to 897,114.

Church Building Acts.

By an Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 55. all the duties, powers, and authorities of the Church Building Commissioners are transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is sufficient here to state that these duties are very important, and entail considerable work upon the Office. From the Eleventh Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it appears that in the last year, amongst many other duties performed under these Acts, 52 districts have been constituted and assigned ; scales of pew rents have been fixed for nine churches ; and 144 conveyances of sites for churches, burial grounds, and parsonage houses have been accepted. It has been found, also, that considerable arrears had to be worked up, and this will for some time throw additional labour upon the Office.

The duties assigned to the Church Building Commissioners, and now transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are made very complicated by the great number of Acts passed at various times with reference to them. Though it is not strictly within our province, yet we cannot help advising that a revision and consolidation of these Acts should be made as soon as possible.

We proceed now to consider the duties of the "Church Estates Commissioners" and of the "Estates Committee."

Duties and powers of "Church Estates Commissioners." 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. 17 & 18 Vict. c. 116.

The Church Estates Commissioners, as distinguished from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, deal only with estates of ecclesiastical corporations ; and they are authorized to approve or disapprove the terms of proposed sales, enfranchisements, exchanges, and purchases which such corporations are empowered to make under the Act of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 104. The sums paid in respect of enfranchisements are placed to the account of the Commissioners, and are by them apportioned. A sufficient sum is set apart to secure to to the corporation the income enjoyed by it from the property enfranchised, and the surplus is paid over

from time to time to the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The aggregate amount which has been so paid over is now 600,000*l*. The share apportioned to the corporation is invested by the Commissioners in the funds; but it can be applied, if the corporation desire it, in reinvestments in real property, or, as is now frequently done, in buying up leaseholds or copyholds outstanding against the corporation. The proper adjustment of the income to be paid to the corporation upon any enfranchisement is in many cases very difficult, and entails considerable correspondence, and reports and calculations of surveyors and of the actuary.

Annual report.

The Commissioners have to report annually to the Secretary of State. From the last Report it appears that the transactions approved by the Commissioners between August 1851 and March 1858, were 1,341 in number; and that the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeded 5,000,000*l*.; that in the year preceding March 1, 1859, they have approved of 346 transactions, being 87 in excess of the year ending March 1, 1858; and that the value in fee of the estates so agreed to be dealt with exceeds 800,000*l*. The business, therefore, of these Commissioners has increased and is for some time not likely to diminish.

Business not likely to diminish.

Concurrent jurisdiction with Copyhold Commissioners.

The Church Estates Commissioners have also a concurrent jurisdiction with the Copyhold Commissioners in enfranchising copyholds held under Ecclesiastical Corporations; and all sums arising from enfranchisements of such ecclesiastical copyholds by the Copyhold Commissioners are paid over to the Church Estates Commissioners, and are dealt with in the same way, as if the enfranchisements had been effected by the latter Commissioners.

Accounts separate.

The accounts of the Church Estates Commissioners are kept quite distinct from those of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there is a separate account in their names at the Bank of England.

Duties and power of the Estates Committee. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 94. s. 8.

The peculiar business of the "Estates Committee" includes all matters in any way relating or incident to the sale, purchase, exchange, letting, or management, by or on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of any lands, tithes, or hereditaments. Upon these matters they act quite independently of the General Board, who cannot in any way interfere with or control their decisions.

13 & 14 Vict. c. 94.

They are, moreover, authorized by section 11 of the Act mentioned in the margin to do and complete such matters as the Ecclesiastical Commissioners think fit to delegate to them by an instrument under seal to do and complete; and, further, they report to the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners upon matters referred to them from time to time by that Board for their consideration.

Importance of their duties.

The result is, that the Estates Committee (of whom two it will be remembered must always be Church Estates Commissioners to form a quorum) manage all the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and that a very large portion of the

labour formerly devolving upon the General Board is now laid upon the Estates Committee.

Increase of their duties in the management of estates.

The following rough statement will show the importance and the rapid increase of one portion of the business (proper) of this Committee, viz., the management of the estates vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

		Acreage of Land.	Amount of Tithe Rentcharges, and Money Payments.	Total Acreage of Land.	Total Amount of Tithe Rentcharges, Money Payments.	Receipt from Land and Houses, Mines, &c.	Receipt from Tithe Rentcharges, and Money Payments.	Total Receipts from Land, Houses, Mines, &c.	Total Receipts from Tithe Rentcharges, and Money Payments.	Grand Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		Acres.	£	Acres.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1856	Northern Division	15,876	29,592			34,700	25,100			
„	Southern Division	8,974	13,500			20,933	12,210			
				24,850	43,092			55,633	37,310	92,943
1857	Northern Division	21,478	30,002			65,350	30,122			
„	Southern Division	12,186	14,854			36,190	15,210			
				33,664	47,456			101,540	45,332	146,872
1858	Northern Division	21,573	30,582			74,100	32,176			
„	Southern Division	20,858	18,212			49,500	17,780			
				42,431	51,663			123,600	49,956	173,556

Estates vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It will be seen from the above statement, that for the purposes of the management of estates, England (including Wales) is divided into two parts, the northern and southern divisions; and, with some exceptions, one of the surveyors employed by the Commissioners takes the northern division, and the other the southern.

Nature of estates.

The estates are very numerous, and situated in nearly every county, which adds materially to the difficulty and expense of management. They comprise the—

1. Estates of Bishops and Chapters which have been vested in the Commissioners by agreement, as before mentioned.
2. Separate Estates of Deaneries and Canonries (3 & 4 Vict. c. 113. s. 50.)
3. Estates of Non-residentiary Prebends and other dignities and offices in Cathedrals, and the whole of the Endowments of certain Collegiate Churches. (Ibid. s. 51.)
4. Estates of Sinecure Rectories in public patronage (Ibid. s. 54.); and of Archdeaconries endowed under the Cathedral Acts. (Ibid. s. 56.)

Proposed increase of estates to be vested in the Commissioners.

With reference to the first head, it is to be observed that the estates of only five sees, viz., Durham, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, and Ripon, and of six Chapters, viz., York, Carlisle, Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, and St. Asaph have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but by a Bill before the last Parliament, it was proposed that all Epis-

copal estates should vest in the Commissioners, as vacancies might occur; and that, in certain cases, parts of estates of Ecclesiastical Corporations might be vested in the Commissioners. Considerable additional duties were, morever, assigned by the same Bill to the Estates Committee, both with respect to the management of episcopal estates, and the supervision and control of chapter accounts.

Proposed increase of duties.

The arrangements now in progress for re-endowing the several Bishoprics and Chapters with Estates in possession, involve numerous transactions for the sale, purchase, and exchange of estates, and will continue to add materially to the business of the Estates Committee, and of the persons employed by them.

Probable increase of business.

When an estate becomes vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners immediate application is made for all deeds and documents relating to the property. A survey and report by the surveyor of the Commissioners is then ordered. This report is not simply a valuation of the kind usually supplied for purposes of sale or settlement, but involves a minute investigation, often laborious and intricate, into the nature and extent as well as the value of the estate. It exhibits the terms for and on which the properties are held by beneficial lessees; the nature of the covenants in the different leases; the state of the buildings (including in tithe estates the state of the chancels of the churches); the state of the parish as regards extent, population, income of the incumbent, schools, &c. It contains also extracts from the Parliamentary Survey and other records to which reference is frequently necessary. In short the report of the surveyor upon the estate forms the basis upon which all subsequent negotiations for the sale, purchase, or exchange or management of the whole or any part of it are based.

Mode of proceeding when an estate vests.

Report of surveyor.

The estates are managed entirely by the two surveyors, subject to the superintendence of the Estates Committee. As we shall have occasion to enlarge upon this head further on, we will only remark here, that in managing these estates and getting them into order, the peculiar object of the Commission has to be constantly borne in mind, namely, the bringing these estates into such a consolidated and manageable form as may render them eligible as a permanent possession for an ecclesiastical corporation, or valuable as a simple investment.

Management of the estates.

With reference to another important portion of the business of the Estates Committee, namely, the enfranchisement of estates vested in the Commissioners, we may refer to the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners, 1859, in which it is stated that the Commissioners have, during the year, effected a considerable number of enfranchisements of estates vested in them; and that the transactions agreed within the last seven years between the Commissioners and their lessees, and between Ecclesiastical Corporations and their lessees, and sanctioned by the Church Estates Commissioners, are believed to comprise more than one third of the whole extent of church leasehold property.

Enfranchisement of estates.

Having thus briefly pointed out the duties imposed upon the

Official Establishment.

Ecclesiastical and Church Estates Commissioners, we are in a position to consider the Official Establishment by which those duties are performed.

Three Boards.

There are three Boards, before one or other of which, according to the nature of the case, all matters which require a Board decision are brought. These Boards are the General Board, the Estates Committee, and the Church Estates Commissioners.

Decisions of Boards.

The number of recorded decisions of these Boards during the year 1858 was as follows :—

General Board - - - -	253
Estates Committee - - - -	2,292
Ditto (Reports) - - -	422
Church Estates Commissioners - -	1,163

Meetings of Boards.

The General Board meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month, except the months of September and October, and except on Maunday and Holy Thursdays, and the Thursdays in Easter, Whitsun, and Christmas weeks. The Estates Committee and Church Estates Commissioners meet every Thursday, except during the usual recesses.

Attendance of paid Church Estates Commissioners.

One or other of the paid Church Estates Commissioners attends almost every day during the sitting of Parliament, and at other times, except the official vacation, about three times a week. Both are, with rare exceptions, present on Thursdays to attend the Board or Estates Committee ; and as these Commissioners are Treasurers of the Commission, one of them must be present every Tuesday and Thursday from a quarter to eleven to two, for the purpose of signing cheques, &c. The attendance, therefore, of a Commissioner is almost daily during the greater part of the year.

Investigation into the powers of the Secretary.

We learnt during the progress of our inquiry that an impression was entertained by persons whose position and experience gives great weight to their opinions, that an independent, or at any rate too much power is entrusted to the Secretary. It at once struck us that this was a subject which ought not to be lightly treated, but that, on the contrary, we should ill discharge the duty entrusted to us if we did not institute a rigid investigation into the conduct of the business, with the view of ascertaining the degree of responsibility entrusted to this officer. We felt that, if the impression to which we have referred should prove to be well founded, it would be expected of us that we should propose some alteration of the system in order to remove the objections to the existing practice ; but that if we should find no reason for a change, the knowledge that a careful and impartial investigation into the practical working of the department had been instituted, would tend to give the public confidence in the administration of the trusts committed to the Ecclesiastical Commission.

Secretary is the common officer of the three Boards.

We have already explained that there are three Boards, before one or other of which the business of the office is brought according to its nature. The Secretary is the common officer of these three bodies ; but as the duties of the Church Estates Commissioners are distinct, and the Estates Committee, in

addition to their business proper, act under a general or particular delegation of powers from the General Board, there is no clashing of authority in the superintendence of the business. We may, therefore, refer to the Boards in general terms as exercising that superintendence ; but we may observe that the two paid Commissioners, from their more constant attendance and acquaintance with the details of the business, necessarily, and we may add beneficially, occupy a position which enables them to control its daily transaction.

Course of proceeding with applications to the Commissioners.

In order to ascertain the manner in which the authority of the Board is enforced, and the degree of superintendence exercised over the proceedings entrusted to the Secretary, we ascertained by personal inquiry, and by a close examination of files of correspondence, the course of proceeding adopted in the case of applications addressed to the Commissioners.

Every letter is opened in the Registry Department, and after being recorded, and attached (if it refers to previous correspondence) to the file with which it is connected, it is transferred to the department of the office to which the business relates. It is submitted with a minute endorsed by the head of that department to the Assistant-Secretary, and if any proceeding of mere form is required, such as a reference to the surveyors, architect, or solicitor, it is at once directed by that officer. A draft letter is then prepared in the department according to his directions, and is submitted to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary for signature. If the original letter should, however, call for the exercise of any discretion, it is handed forward by the Assistant-Secretary to the Secretary, and that officer exercises his judgment whether or not the matter is of sufficient importance to require the instructions of a Commissioner, or whether he should direct, on his own authority, any preliminary inquiries. A draft letter is prepared in the proper department in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary or Commissioner, as the case may be, and is submitted to the Secretary, who settles it so as to make it conformable with those instructions ; and a copy of the letter, so finally settled, is then prepared for signature. All letters which are despatched from the office are signed by the Secretary, or, in case of his absence, by the Assistant-Secretary.

Manner of bringing a case before the Board.

It is not the practice of the Secretary to bring before a Board any case till it is in a complete shape for the decision of the Board. In most instances, considerable time elapses before the evidence sufficient to enable the Board to arrive at a decision is collected ; and to submit a case to a Board before it is ripe for a decision would be obviously a mere waste of time and create great delay and dissatisfaction. Not only would delay occur owing to the interval of time between the meetings of the Board, but the Board could do nothing when the case is brought before it but refer it back for further evidence. The present practice, therefore, of referring matters of importance to a Commissioner appears to us to be satisfactory.

The independent functions of the Secretary are confined to preliminary correspondence of this nature ; and no final decision

is taken on any application without submitting the whole correspondence to the Board.

In bringing the complete correspondence before the Board, the Secretary states the substance of it, and submits the points which arise for decision, and that decision is recorded in a minute, to which one of the Commissioners attaches his initials. It may be said, that in stating a case for the decision of the Board, the Secretary may colour it with his own impressions, and may thus lead the Commissioners to opinions which are practically his own; but it is obvious that an influence of this nature must necessarily be exercised by an officer who has derived from long experience a practical knowledge of the law and precedence by which the Commissioners ought in the main to be governed. Unless, therefore, it could be shown that the Secretary had, in any important cases, by his statement of the circumstances, led the Board to arrive at erroneous conclusions, we do not think that it would be right to adopt the opinion that his influence has been otherwise than beneficially exercised.

As far as we have been enabled to ascertain, no such instances have been established. Although we called particularly for any minutes the propriety of which have been called in question, only two cases of that character were brought before us; and in neither of them did it appear to us that the Secretary had overstepped the proper limits of his duties, or that he was in any degree responsible for the decisions which were reversed.

It should also be borne in mind that the whole correspondence in each case is brought before the Board; so that any member can satisfy himself of the correctness, or otherwise, of the Secretary's statement of the facts.

It is, moreover, fair to Mr. Chalk, the Secretary, to state, that it is admitted on all hands that he discharges his duties with great ability, and with no less zeal and integrity.

Appointment of a third paid Commissioner not desirable.

On these grounds we see no reason for recommending any fundamental alteration of the existing system; and no other arrangement has been suggested which we do not think open to serious objection. The only practical suggestion which has been made to us is, that another paid Commissioner should be appointed who should give daily attendance, for the purpose of exercising a constant supervision over the business, and affording clergymen or other gentlemen who may require personal explanations the opportunity of communication with a member of the Board. The question of adding one to the number of paid Commissioners was brought under the notice of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1856; but we are informed by Lord Chichester, who then advocated the adoption of that measure, that the opinions which he at that time entertained on the subject have undergone considerable change.

Independently of the weight which we are disposed to attach to his Lordship's opinion, we are inclined to doubt whether the change for the object now suggested is called for, or would be beneficial. It would lead to an entire alteration in the present system of conducting the business, and to a transfer to the resi-

dent Commissioner of many of the functions now discharged by the Secretary. Whether any improvement would be obtained by such a transfer of duties is problematical, and it appears evident to us that if a Commissioner should obtain that mastery over the business which would enable him to discharge the detailed duties with efficiency, he would, as a colleague, be less under the control of the Board, and would acquire a degree of authority much more independent than that which it is sought to supersede.

Arrangements for securing supervision of business by a Commissioner.

Without any fundamental alteration of the present system, it appears to us that arrangements might be beneficially adopted for securing the constant supervision and control over the current business by the paid Commissioners. In effect such a control already exists, it being the practice, as we have observed, for the Secretary to consult them upon the subject of applications addressed to the Board during the progress of the preliminary inquiries; but we are inclined to think that this practice might be beneficially extended by rendering it more systematic and imperative. It should be understood that letters embracing matters of any importance should not be acted upon by the Secretary without first submitting them to a Commissioner; and as the attendance given by the paid Commissioners is already very constant, we do not apprehend that there would be any difficulty in enforcing this requirement. We would further suggest that instead of the present implied understanding as to the attendance of one of the paid Commissioners for the purpose of supervising the current business of the office, and of seeing applicants and other persons who may desire interviews, such attendance should be made by some regulation part of the established system of the office.

Arrangements for personal interviews with applicants.

We do not consider it necessary to suggest any further arrangements regarding the reception of clergymen and others attending personally at the office. In the majority of cases, required information may be obtained with greater readiness by application to the Secretary than to a higher functionary; but we understand that that officer constantly intimates to applicants that it is open to them to seek an interview with a Commissioner. We have no reason, therefore, for thinking that ample opportunity is not already afforded to every one desirous of making a direct representation to a member of the Board. If there be any grounds of complaint on this head, it is within the power of the Commissioners, and it would no doubt be their desire, to remove them by such arrangements as their experience may suggest.

Table of official staff and salaries.

The following table shows the official Establishment, as at present constituted, the salaries received, and the different departments into which the work is divided.

Departmental Arrangement.

Departments and Officers employed.	Present Salary.
	£ s. d.
Secretariat:	
Secretary	1000 0 0 per annum.
Assistant Secretary	610 0 0 per annum.
1. General Correspondence:	
1 First-class clerk	455 0 0 per annum.
1 Second-class clerk	300 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	136 0 0 per annum.
1 Supernumerary	120 0 0 per annum.
2. Augmentation Correspondence:	
1 First-class clerk	365 0 0 per annum,
1 Second-class clerk	200 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	96 0 0 per annum.
1 Supernumerary	120 0 0 per annum.
3. Estates Correspondence:	
1 Second-class clerk	200 0 0 per annum.
3 Supernumeraries	120 0 0 per annum (each).
1 Extra clerk	1 1 0 per week.
4. Accounts:	
1 First-class clerk*	500 0 0 per annum (also 100*l.* extra).
1 Second-class clerk	240 0 0 per annum.
1 Second-class clerk	230 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	136 0 0 per annum.
1 Extra clerk	2 2 0 per week.
1 Extra clerk	1 15 0 per week.
5. Registration and Statistics:	
1 First-class clerk	380 0 0 per annum.
Correspondence, files, &c.:	
3 Third-class clerks	96 0 0 per annum (each).
1 Extra clerk	1 10 0 per week.
1 Extra clerk	1 1 0 per week.
1 Extra clerk	0 15 0 per week.
1 Extra clerk	2 2 0 per week.
Estates:	
2 Third-class clerks	152 0 0 per annum (each).
1 Supernumerary	128 0 0 per annum.
1 Extra clerk	1 12 0 per week.
3 Extra clerks	1 10 0 per week (each).
Muniments:	
1 Second-class clerk	220 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	96 0 0 per annum.
1 Extra clerk	1 10 0 per week.
Benefices, &c.:	
1 First-class clerk	500 0 0 per annum.
1 Second-class clerk	280 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	176 0 0 per annum.
Mapping:	
1 Third-class clerk	180 0 0 per annum.
2 Extra clerks	1 1 0 per week (each).
1 Extra clerk	0 15 0 per week.
Library and Stationery:	
1 Third-class clerk	176 0 0 per annum.
Copying and Examination:	
1 Second-class clerk	260 0 0 per annum.
1 Second-class clerk	280 0 0 per annum.
2 Third-class clerks	176 0 0 per annum (each).
1 Third-class clerk	128 0 0 per annum.
1 Third-class clerk	96 0 0 per annum.
And copying clerks from a law stationer, when wanted.	Mr. Granger, who supplies copying clerks at 1½*d.* per folio for work done.
Office keeper and 1st messenger	120*l.* per annum, (also an allowance of 95*l.* per annum for 3 servants, a residence, coals, and candles).
2nd messenger	80 0 0 per annum.
Extra messenger	1 1 0 per week.
Extra messenger	0 18 0 per week.
Extra messenger	0 10 0 per week.

* This appears to be an error in the table furnished to us, as by the Treasury letter of 15th August 1848 the accountant was placed on a separate footing from the first-class of clerks, and a distinct scale of salary assigned to the office.

Scale of Salaries.

Offices and Clerkships.	Minimum.	Increase.	Maximum.
	£	£	£
Secretary - - - - -	800	25	1000
Assistant secretary - - - -	550	20	700
First-class clerks - - - -	350	15	500
Second-class clerks - - - -	200	10	300
Third-class clerks - - - -	80	8	180

Secretariat.

We have pointed out how the correspondence is carried on through this department. In describing the detailed functions of the department, we may add, that much of the time of the Secretary and Assistant-Secretary is occupied in seeing persons who make personal applications; and that the working of all the departments is controlled by the Secretary.

Preparation of schemes.

The Secretary prepares in the office all the schemes rendered necessary by the different Acts of Parliament. These have to be laid before Her Majesty in Council for Her approval, and copies of them are appended to the annual reports. No less than 94 or 95 of such schemes are appended to the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Secretary holds also the honorary office of Steward of Manors, and appoints Deputy Stewards according to local requirements.

General Correspondence Department.

This department conducts all the general correspondence of the office, as distinguished from the special correspondence which falls under the other departments; and the business arising from the Church Building Acts, which is increasing very considerably, is also managed here.

Augmentation Correspondence Department.

This is a department that has been recently made. As long as there was no surplus out of which to grant Augmentations, the business could readily be done by one of the other departments. But now that there is a surplus increasing every year, the applications and correspondence arising therefrom have increased in proportion; and it has been found necessary to form this new department. In the management of the correspondence considerable tact and firmness is required.

Estates Correspondence Department.

This department conducts all the correspondence connected with the sales, exchanges, purchases, and management of the estates vested in the Commissioners, and all the correspondence of the Church Estates Commissioners. At present a second-class clerk is at the head of it, but, as will be seen further on, we recommend that there should be for the future a first-class clerk at the head.

Increase of correspondence.

The following figures show the rate at which the correspondence carried on by these three departments has increased during the last few years:—

	Received.	Despatched.
1855 - -	7,069	- - 7,329
1856 - -	8,699	- - 8,862
1857 - -	12,533	- - 13,070
1858 - -	13,119	- - 13,556

Accounts Department.

This department has charge of all the Accounts of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (including, therefore, all the monetary transactions of the Estates Committee) and of the Church Estates Commissioners. There are employed, besides the Head Accountant, two clerks in the Book-keeping and three clerks in the Paying Department.

Office of Auditor is vacant.

It was intimated to us at the commencement of our inquiry that a notice had been given to Mr. Morgan, the present Auditor of the Accounts of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that his services would be discontinued, in order that the Lords of the Treasury might provide for the future audit of the accounts under the authority of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. cap. 94. sec. 14. We have consequently considered it our duty to investigate very fully the system of the Accounts of the Department, with a view to bringing under the notice of their Lordships the peculiar duties, the performance of which ought to be provided for in any arrangement for the appointment of a new Auditor.

System of auditing hitherto adopted is insufficient.

Mr. Morgan was appointed Auditor in the year 1845, before the passing of the above-mentioned Act, with a salary of 200*l.* a year. At that time the receipts and payments conducted by the department were of a comparatively simple character. There is no imputation against that gentleman of any want of attention in the discharge of his duties ; but it appeared to us that the system of audit followed by him under the terms of his original engagement was insufficient, and we thought it right to call him before us, in order that he might have the opportunity of making any statement which he might wish to offer. The explanations afforded by him confirmed our previous impression that the audit was efficient so far as it applied to testing the accuracy of the sums brought to account in respect of receipt and expenditure, but that it did not embrace the investigation of the Receiver's accounts, and failed to apply any adequate check upon the subsidiary accounts, which ought to show the application of the monies received to the various trusts under the management of the Commissioners. Mr. Morgan, indeed, frankly admitted to us that the pecuniary transactions of the Department have become so complicated under the various trusts devolving upon it, that he could not now conduct an efficient audit of the accounts without devoting more time to the duty than would be consistent with his engagements as Actuary of the Equitable Assurance Company. He added, that he had become so impressed with this conviction, that it was his intention to have resigned his appointment of Auditor if he had not received the notice to which we have adverted.

Explanations given by the late Auditor.

The Accounts have been revised by Mr. Yool in 1857.

We find that, owing to the increasing complication of the accounts, it became necessary to submit them to an entire revision ; and Mr. Yool, the Actuary of the Commission, was appointed, in 1857, to undertake this duty. This gentleman possessed peculiar qualifications for the task. The cash transactions of the Ecclesiastical Commission are carried on through the medium of one account with the Bank of England, and another account is kept with the Bank in the name of the Church Estates

Commissioners; but, subsidiary to these cash accounts, other accounts have to be opened in the books of the office, showing the receipts and expenditure applicable to the various trusts above referred to; and the adjustment of these subsidiary accounts required a thorough acquaintance with the Acts of Parliament and numerous Orders in Council, by which the application of the funds under the management or control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Church Estates Commissioners is regulated. Mr. Yool, in addition to the qualifications of an able accountant, had obtained from his employment under the Commission a full acquaintance with the requirements of the law in this respect, and was able to apply to the investigation committed to him special information of a character which an ordinary accountant could not supply. The satisfactory result of this investigation is shown in the more full and detailed abstracts which were for the first time appended to the Tenth Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and from an inspection of them the very complicated character of the accounts of which they give a summary, will be at once seen.

The present system of book-keeping is satisfactory.

We obtained the valuable assistance of Mr. Anderson, of the Treasury, in the examination of all the books of the Commision, from which these abstracts are taken; and after a very careful inquiry into the subject that gentleman has expressed an opinion that the system of book-keeping, as now arranged for the general accounts of the Ecclesiastical Commission, is very satisfactory. A re-adjustment of the accounts of the Church Estates Commissioners is in progress, on a similar principle. These Commissioners have, as before stated, paid over about 600,000*l.* to the Common Fund; but, although the general accounts enabled the Commission to ascertain from time to time the amount available for this object, they do not, as hitherto conducted, afford sufficient evidence of the transactions applicable to each corporation whose Estates are regulated by the Commissioners, or show in detail the sources from which the surplus income is derived. The revision of the books has been undertaken with the view of supplying this defect, and will soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

It may be necessary, having regard to the increase of the accounts, to continue the services of Mr. Yool in the partial superintendence of them, and it must rest with the General Board to decide at what period it may be advisable to dispense with his services in this matter.

The Cash Accounts conducted with regularity.

We think it right here to state, that although, from the causes to which we have adverted, and probably from insufficient aid, some confusion had arisen in the Book-keeping Branch of the Accountant's Department, the cash accounts, which were more immediately under the superintendence of that officer, were found to be in good order; and there is not the slightest imputation of irregularity in any of the important cash transactions for which he is responsible.

Appointment of an experienced Auditor recommended.

But however ably the duty of revising the accounts has been discharged, and however satisfactory the result, it is obvious that a permanent check upon them by an independent Auditor is

required to justify public confidence in the maintenance of the system and to fulfil the object which Parliament had in view in vesting the Treasury with authority in the matter.

The accounts, having once been brought into order, may be maintained in a satisfactory state with less labour than has been required for their adjustment ; but unceasing attention must be paid to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council by which the trasnactions of the Commissioners are governed, in order to prevent the books from falling again into confusion ; and no security can be obtained against this result, unless the audit be entrusted to an officer of sufficient ability and experience to master the principles on which the system must be worked.

We are of opinion that the duty should be committed to one responsible officer, with such clerical aid as he may require, acting under instructions from the Treasury, as provided by the Act above referred to. The terms of this enactment appear to point to such an arrangement ; and as the examination of the accounts could only be efficiently conducted by personal attendance, with access to all documents, at the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission, it could not be undertaken by the Commissioners of Audit, even if the duty can be regarded as coming within the range of their ordinary and prescribed functions.

Salary should be 400*l.* per annum.

Having regard to the responsible duties which will devolve upon the new Auditor, we are prepared to advise an allowance of 400*l.* a year for the duty, which sum will, in our opinion, be proper and adequate.

We abstain from proposing any detailed regulations for the government of the Auditor, as they will have to be settled by the Treasury Board when they have decided on the appointment to be made ; but we consider it essential that the new arrangement should provide for the audit of the accounts of the Receivers. The duty of checking the proceedings of these officers has hitherto been carried on in the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission ; and we have no reason to doubt the efficiency with which this control has been exercised. It is, however, clear that an audit, to be effectual, should embrace the receipts for which the accounting body is responsible. We consider that the receivers should be charged by the Auditor with a rental, on a principle similar to that followed in the Office of Woods and the Duchy of Cornwall ; and that they should be held accountable for every charge raised therein, until relieved by the Auditor.

Accounts of the Receivers should be audited.

We are informed that an Estates Register is in process of construction, which may be made the foundation of such a rental ; and when once this has been formed, every alteration arising from sales, purchases, or variation in rent should be accessible to the Auditor, in order that he may make a corresponding alteration in his charge against the receivers. It should also be the duty of the Audtior to ascertain that the Receivers duly make their payments, and account for the monies expended by them under the orders of the Commissioners, according to the regulations in force, which they are bound to observe.

We may observe, in connexion with this Department, that money is very rarely received at the office; but in all cases an authority, signed by the Secretary, is sent to the Bank of England to receive the money. This authority refers to the transaction in respect of which the money is paid, and is returned with the pass book to the office. Two accounts are open at the Bank, one for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the other for the Church Estate Commissioners.

No receipt of money except at Bank of England.

This Department has the custody, arrangement, and supply of all the official papers, books, deeds, and maps; and superintends both the recording, in a tabulated register of files, of all matters coming within the cognizance of the Commissioners, and the preparation of Statistics from the files themselves for the Board, as well as for Parliamentary Returns and the annual Reports.

Registration and Statistics Department.

When it is stated that the present number of files of correspondence exceeds 20,000, of which files 700 are, on an average, in actual daily use—that the number of deeds exceeds 40,000, many of which are also in daily use—that the number of maps exceeds 5,000—and that the number of files, deeds, and maps will increase rapidly for some time, it is obvious that the efficient working of the whole office depends in a great measure upon the efficient working of this Department.

Importance of good system of Registration.

We are glad to be able to state that this Department is admirably managed under the superintendence of Mr. Cox. A most ingenious and skilful system of registering all papers and documents in each transaction has been devised and carried out by that gentleman, and works most effectively. Reference can be made in a few minutes to all the correspondence, minutes, and papers relating to any transaction, however far back in point of time, and however complicated in its nature.

Present system of Registration is efficient.

Separate files or books for each transaction are arranged in order in presses round the room; and all the letters and papers (except the deeds which are kept in the Muniment room) relating to each matter are found arranged in order of time in the file for such transaction. Any file can be at once found by reference to an alphabetical register of files, which register by a simple mechanical contrivance is capable of indefinite expansion. Each file has outside of it the name of the person or persons interested in the transaction, and the nature of the subject matter dealt with; and there are two sets of registers of files, the one containing a reference to the name, the other to the subject matter as described outside each file.

Mode of Registry.

Considerable expense has been incurred in carrying out this plan of registration; and, though we are satisfied with its efficiency, yet we think that great care should be taken to keep down the expenses of this Department. With a view, moreover, of reducing the size of the files, such papers only as are absolutely necessary to be retained in each case should be filed. A careful selection of the papers can hardly be made during the progress of the negotiations in any matter, but it can be made upon the

completion of such negotiations ; and all unnecessary letters and papers should then be taken out of the file and destroyed.

Extra Clerks in this Department.

It will be seen that there are a great many Extra Clerks employed in this branch of the Registration Department. This is accounted for by the fact that there are considerable arrears of work in this branch, owing to the adoption of the present system of Registration about four years ago.

Mapping Branch of Registration Department.

The number of maps already exceeds 5,000 ; and in almost all the most important proceedings of the Commission it is necessary that surveys should be made and maps furnished. Considerable business arises from the necessary copying of maps from deeds approved of and sealed by the Commissioners, and from making others to be appended to Schemes for forming Ecclesiastical Districts. The business under this latter head will increase considerably as the Augmentation Fund increases.

Copying Branch of Registration Department.

In this branch of the Registration Department all the printed forms of Minutes, &c., are kept and filled up as required ; and the copying and examination of letters and documents for the whole office is here carried on. As the work fluctuates in amount very much from time to time, Copying Clerks are supplied, as required, by a Law Stationer ; and this plan has been found to answer well, and to be economical. The average number of men employed is about 8 per diem ; and payment is made according to the work done at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per folio of 72 words.

Supernumerary Clerks.

There are at present six Supernumerary Clerks employed, which is one in excess of the number sanctioned by the Treasury. They are engaged at yearly salaries of 120*l.* per annum ; and are promoted to the establishment by selection as vacancies occur. There is no positive engagement with them to this effect, but the understanding is, that they shall be so promoted if proved to be equal to their work. In practice this has worked well, and has been found to be a good way of recruiting the Permanent Staff with experienced Clerks.

Extra Clerks.

There are now 15 Extra Clerks employed, and it does not appear that any reduction can be made in this number consistently with the efficient working of the office. They are only engaged per week, as it is necessary to employ them upon a footing which enables the Commissioners to diminish their number at a short notice.

Transfer of Clerks from one Department to another.

We are informed that the Clerks are occasionally shifted from one Department to another, but that this is not habitually done, because the business of the office has increased so rapidly that the office is always short-handed, and it has therefore been found absolutely necessary to keep the Clerks to the particular work with the details of which they are familiar. Under these circumstances we will only direct the attention of the Commissioners to the importance of transferring the Clerks from one Department to another, so far as this can be done consistently with the efficient working of the office. This observation applies especially to a case where one Department is subdivided into several Branches, as in the case of the Registration Department.

That a Clerk should be more or less familiar with the details of all the branches of a Department seems essential to his becoming an efficient officer when he rises to a higher position in that Department.

Appointment to Clerkships.

The limits of age for Senior Clerks is 21 to 35 years ;
The limits of age for Junior Clerks is 16 to 30 years ; and the following is the standard of qualification :—

Standard of qualification.

1. Exercises to test Handwriting and Orthography ; 2, Arithmetic up to and including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; 3. Précis ; 4. Exercises in English composition ; 5. History ; 6. Geography; 7. Latin ; 8. French or one other modern Foreign language.

Civil Service Order is enforced.

The Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 21st May 1855, is in force for appointments to this office, and nothing further need be said upon this point. Promotion from class to class is guided solely by reference to merit ; and length of service, as such, is not considered as affording any claim to promotion in preference to superior merit.

Promotion by Merit.

Discipline.

The discipline of the office is good, and the amount of zeal and ability shown by the gentlemen in it is very satisfactory.

The office hours are from 10 to 5, and an attendance book is kept, in which the hour at which each person enters and leaves the office is entered.

Observations as to proposed alterations in the Office.

We have thus fully stated the practical working of the present Establishment, and proposed certain arrangements which appeared to us advisable. We proceed to suggest certain alterations in the number and position of the officers to be employed, and in their salaries, which we think are now called for to secure the efficient working of the office, considering the increase of the business since the formation of the present Establishment.

We felt some hesitation in entertaining any proposition affecting the funds under the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners without their consent. But having had frequent conferences with different members of a Committee appointed by the General Board to consider the Establishment, and after hearing the evidence of several of the head clerks, we have come to the conclusion that we should best promote the object which the General Board had in view in appointing that Committee, by at once embodying in this Report our opinions upon the Establishment.

Present scale of salaries is low.

We have thought it better, in considering the Establishment, to adhere as much as possible to the present arrangement and distribution of business, which appears to us to work, in the main, satisfactorily. We think it right also to premise that on comparing the salaries of the officers of this Establishment with those of Government Departments performing analogous duties, we found that the scale of salaries allowed in the case of the former is considerably below the average. Moreover, the prescribed time of attendance exceeds by one hour daily that required in Government Offices ; and we observe from the attendance book that many of the officers are in the habit of staying much beyond the regular office hours. So far, therefore, as an opinion can be

founded on mere attendance, the amount of work required is certainly not less than that of other public establishments; and this view is entirely confirmed by our personal observation and inquiries.

Proposed Establishment.

The following is the Establishment which, in our opinion, is now required for the efficient working of the office:—

	Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.
	£	£	£
Secretary	900	30	1,200
Assistant Secretary	600	25	800
Accountant	500	20	600
Chief Clerk of Correspondence	500	20	600
Registrar	500	20	600
Book-keeper	350	15	500
2 First-class clerks	350	15	500
10 Second-class clerks	250	15	350
10 Third-class clerks (Senior Division)	180	10	250
10 Third-class clerks (Junior Division)	80	10	180

8 Supernumeraries at yearly salaries of £120.

Reasons for proposed increase of staff.

By comparing this table with the table before set out of the present Establishment, it will be seen, that there are now 32 persons on the staff of the Establishment, and 6 supernumerary clerks, and we propose that there should be for the future 38 on the staff, and 8 supernumerary clerks. We believe that this increase would be reasonable, and justified by the fact of the increase of the business in the office. Indeed, we do not suppose that even the proposed staff would be found large enough to work up arrears; but we are strongly in favour of employing extra clerks, as is now done, in case of arrears, or of any extraordinary pressure of work, as they can be readily dismissed when their services are no longer needed.

Proposed Salaries.

We have already stated that our proposal to raise the salaries of the different officers is based upon an examination of the work they have to do, and with some reference to the salaries of gentlemen performing similar work in other offices.

Secretary.

In proposing an increase of the Secretary's salary, we have had in mind the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for an addition of 100*l.* a year to the salary of Mr. Chalk, and also the fact that his predecessor enjoyed a salary of 1,200*l.* a year. It is true that the office of Treasurer was united to that of Secretary when the latter office was held by Mr. Murray; but the duties of the office have greatly increased of late years, and we are satisfied that the salary which we have proposed is not in excess of the remuneration proper to be allowed.

Accountant.

With respect to the situation of Accountant, we are decidedly of opinion that the rank of that functionary, as the responsible head of a most important department, should be at least as high in the office as that of the Assistant Secretary; and that his maximum salary should not be less than 700*l.* whenever it shall appear proper to the Board to entrust him with the sole undivided

management and responsibility of the Department. But so long as it may be necessary to continue the services of Mr. Yool in the Department, we think that the maximum salary should be 600*l.*, which is in fact the salary the present Accountant receives.

Chief Clerk of Correspondence.

The Chief Clerk will be at the head of the General Correspondence Department. This is the most important of the three correspondence departments; it has of late years very largely increased, and in conducting it considerable legal and general knowledge is necessary. The Chief Clerk should be required, in the absence of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, to aid in the performance of the duties of the Secretariat, which are now too onerous for one person to get through properly; and he should have authority in the absence of the Assistant Secretary to sign letters, &c. The necessity of having some person in this position has been very strongly pressed upon us, and upon reasons which appear to us to justify the proposed change.

Registrar and Book-keeper.

We think it desirable that the clerks who fill these places should have distinct titles. Both have very important duties to perform, and though the Book-keeper is not at the head of the Department, yet his business is peculiar and quite distinct from that of any other person in the office. It is to be observed further, with reference to the Book-keeper, that though there is no reason, according to the rules of promotion in the office, why he should not rise to a higher position, yet, practically, the peculiar nature of his work unfits him for any promotion, except, perhaps, to the office of Accountant.

First-class Clerks.

One of these clerks should be at the head of the Augmentation Correspondence, and the other under the Registrar. The latter clerk should make himself fully acquainted with the duties of the Registrar, so as to be able, in the absence of that officer, to supply his place.

We must add here that, in our opinion, the head of the Estates Correspondence should be a first-class clerk; and when the gentleman who now fills this place has served long enough to justify his promotion to a first-class clerkship, we recommend that he be advanced, and that thereafter the head of this department should be a first-class clerk. This would make three first-class clerks on the Establishment, and nine second-class clerks.

Third-class Clerks.

We have no special observations to make as to second-class clerks, as we merely propose an increase of salary. As to the third-class, we advise that it be separated into senior and junior divisions. We think that this will tend to increase the efficiency of the class, and to improve the position not only of the gentlemen who are now in that class, but also of the supernumeraries who may be thought worthy of promotion.

Periodical increase to depend upon Certificate of conduct.

We recommend also with reference to this class, that no periodical increase of salary be granted to any clerk, excepting after careful inquiry, and on the written certificate of the officer under whom he is placed, that he is deserving of such increase by reason of his regular attendance, his efficient performance of his duties, and his general good conduct.

Out-door Officers of the Commission.

We have now to consider the position of the persons who are employed by the Commissioners out of the office, and who are appointed by a resolution of the Board. They have offices of their own, and carry on their own private business in addition to the work they do for the Commission, and they are not paid by salary.

Persons employed.

The persons thus employed are two firms of Solicitors, two Surveyors, an Architect, and an Actuary.

Whether these Persons should be salaried.

After a careful consideration of the question whether these persons should be paid by salary, and required to devote their whole time to the business of the office, or whether the present system should be continued, we are of opinion that the present system should be continued.

Reason for continuing the present system.

We have arrived at this conclusion from a consideration of the character of the duties assigned to this office; and we will take the case of the Surveyors to exemplify our meaning.

Case of Surveyors.

Very large estates are vested in the Commissioners, and the management of these estates is far more difficult than the management of estates of equal size would be in the hands of private proprietors; because, in carrying out the objects of the original Act by which this Commission was established, and of the subsequent Acts by which its powers and duties were increased, constant re-adjustments of the estates have to be made, and, consequent thereto, constant sales, purchases, and exchanges have to be effected. Moreover, these estates are scattered about in every county in England and Wales, and every kind of tenure and interest has to be dealt with.

In the discharge of these duties, the Commissioners require not merely executive officers to carry out their measures, but the advice of persons of large experience in dealing with all kinds of property. This experience can only be gained by persons who have had an independent and extensive business; and such persons would not, for any salary which the Commissioners could offer, give up their private business. It is to be observed further, that in the effecting sales, purchases, and exchanges in all parts of England, in the procuring new tenants, and dealing with agents of other parties, the large experience, the wider connexion, and the more independent position of professional agents engaged in general business are obvious advantages.

We refrain from adducing further reasons in support of the present system, as the whole matter was very carefully considered by the Estates Committee in 1857; and an elaborate statement was drawn up and inserted in the Ninth Report, which we have considered, and in which we concur. The peculiar nature of the agency is also fully stated in the evidence given by Mr. Smith (one of the Surveyors) before a Committee of the House of Lords, on 1st June 1858.

Solicitors.

The bills of the Solicitors, before payment, are all taxed by one of the Masters of the Court of Queen's Bench. Two firms of Solicitors are at present employed, and we are informed that this somewhat unusual plan works well, and prevents delay. It will be, however, a question for the consideration of the Com-

missioners whether, if the business of the office diminishes, it would not be better to employ only one firm of Solicitors, care being taken that a sufficient staff of clerks is kept up by that firm to do the business of the office well and rapidly.

Surveyors are Receivers of Rents.

Two Surveyors are employed by the Commissioners, and, speaking generally, it may be said that one takes the North the other the South of England under his charge. Both are men of great experience, and large independent practice. Amongst their other duties they receive the rents of all the estates.

Rate of remuneration for surveying and receiving.

The rate of remuneration for the duties of surveying and receiving was very carefully considered by the Estates Committee in 1857, and reported on in the statement before referred to. We have had this statement before us, and we concur with the reasons there given for keeping the present rate of remuneration. We may add, that the Commissioners, after further experience, still adhere to the opinions expressed in that statement.

Bonds entered into by Receivers and Sureties.

Each of these officers enters into a bond for 10,000*l.* for the due performance of the duties imposed upon him. A bond for 5,000*l.* (a sum amply sufficient to cover any amount which the Receiver should have in his hands at any one time) is also entered into by sureties for the due performance by the Receivers of certain Resolutions, referred to in the bonds, of the General Board, dated the 19th February 1857. By one of these Resolutions the Receivers are required to receive all rackrents within six months from the day on which they are due, and *forthwith* to transmit the balance to the Commissioners, retaining 1,500*l.* for outpayments, in addition to the amount of their percentage, and any outgoings allowed to the tenant. They are also required to deliver, on or before the 1st November in each year, their general accounts, and to render half-yearly cash accounts of the half-yearly receipts of rents and other dues received by them. There is in the bond of the sureties a special clause which provides that the making by the Board of any new resolution with respect to the Receivers shall not in anywise lessen or affect the liability of the sureties under the bond.

Resolutions as to Receivers.

Audit of the Receivers' Accounts.

We have before stated our views with respect to the Audit including the accounts of the Receivers, and the mode by which this should be effected.

Visiting of Estates by the paid Commissioners.

It will be convenient here to mention, that in the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1856 it was resolved, "That with a view of exercising a closer inspection over the "detail management of the property than they have hitherto "done, it is desirable that the members of the Church Estates "Commission should visit in person from time to time any pro-"perty which is placed under their management."

Since that time one of the paid Church Estates Commissioners, Lord Chichester, has been in the habit of visiting the estates; and he has stated to us, from his own personal experience, that he is satisfied with the class of tenants secured by the Surveyors, and that the complaints made to him have been few in number. In this visiting the estates his Lordship has been and will be greatly assisted by the other paid Commissioner, W. Deedes, Esq., M.P.

Within the last two years all, or nearly all, the estates have been thus visited.

We believe this personal supervision of the estates by the Commissioners to be very desirable in many ways, but especially as establishing a closer relation between the Commissioners and their tenants. It is desirable that every tenant should feel that from any decision of the Surveyors which appears to him unjust, he may appeal to the Commissioners as his landlords; and the occasional presence of a Commissioner on the estate will serve to strengthen this feeling. The Surveyors also regard the system of visiting by the Commissioners as tending to support them in the discharge of their duties.

Architect.

The business of the Architect is considerable. He examines the plans of churches and parsonages sent to the Commissioners for their approval, and he surveys the buildings when completed.

Duties.

He reports upon chancels, and superintends their repair and restoration in parishes where the rectorial tithes are vested in the Commissioners; he reports upon, and superintends the erection of decanal and canonical residences and parsonage houses; and he superintends in certain cases the repairs of cathedrals or collegiate churches.

Payment by Fees.

He is paid by fees of two to three guineas for reports on plans, and of five guineas for reports on personal surveys, and by commission at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. on the cost of buildings executed by the Commissioners.

Actuary.

The business of the Actuary is to advise on the numerous questions about the value of lives, and of contingencies which arise in carrying out the numerous sales, purchases, and enfranchisements. As has been before stated, he has been frequently consulted about the proper arrangement of the accounts; but his advice will be less needed when an experienced Auditor has been appointed.

General character of the office.

Before closing our Report we think it right to bear our testimony to the satisfactory mode in which the general business of the office is carried on.

(Signed) Geo. A. Hamilton.
G. Arbuthnot.
H. T. Holland.

Treasury Chambers,
August 9, 1859.

No. 32.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ACCOUNTS.

Appointed at a General Meeting held Thursday 12th March 1863.

The Archbishop of York.

The Earl of Chichester.	The Bishop of Worcester.
The Viscount Eversley.	The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.
The Bishop of London.	The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole.
The Bishop of Winchester.	Sir J. G. Shaw Lefevre.

REPORT

Presented to the General Meeting held Thursday 23rd July 1863.

The Committee to whom it was referred "to consider the mode of framing the Abstract of the Accounts of the Commission with a view to the simplification thereof," beg to report: That they have investigated the question referred to them, and that they find that the "Abstract of Accounts" appended to the General Report from the Commissioners is *strictly*, what it professes to be, an abstract of the accounts as they stand in the Commissioners' books. The Committee, having regard to the importance of publishing an absolute record of the operations of the Commission without modification, are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to change the mode in which the Abstract of the Accounts annexed to the General Report to Parliament is now framed. The Committee, however, recommend the addition of short explanatory notes to the "Abstract," in order to make it more readily understood.

The Committee during their investigation have extended their inquiries to the financial position of the Commission as exhibited by the accounts, and have had before them two statements, one compiled from the Balance Sheet at page 26 of the Fifteenth General Report from the Commissioners, the other compiled from the Common Fund Account at page 10 of the same Report, with notes appended as to certain of the items in it, and as they think that these statements may be useful in considering the further appropriation of the Common Fund, they beg to annex them hereto.

From the first of these statements it will be observed that irrespective of all Government securities held in trust for specific purposes, and of the value of all the estates and property vested in the Commissioners under various Acts of Parliament, and of

the estates acquired by the re-investment of the consideration monies received from sales of part of such estates and property, the Commissioners possessed on the 31st October 1862 the following ASSETS, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Bank and due on Rental Accounts, and Government Securities estimated at their market value - - - -	251,162	5	0
Mortgages, Episcopal and Capitular Leasehold Interests, and Lands, &c. in possession -	838,630	15	9
Advances in respect of Trust Accounts -	733	7	3
Total -	£1,090,526	8	0

And that the monies by which these assets were acquired arose from the excess of receipts over expenditure in the Common Fund, from capital sums held in trust for and chargeable with annual payments to various benefices; and from various other trust and special accounts. The amounts for which the Commissioners are responsible on these accounts, form what would be technically termed the LIABILITIES of the Commission; and they were on the 31st of October 1862 as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Net balance of the Common Fund - -	539,026	8	2
Capital sums held on behalf of Benefices -	381,060	18	0
Balance of Benefaction Accounts, the Gally Knight Fund, the Maltby Fund, and other Trust and Special Accounts - -	170,439	1	10
Total - -	£1,090,526	8	0

As regards the apparently large balance of the Common Fund, the Committee would observe that a sum of 26,702*l.* remained due of sums voted by the Board to meet benefactions prior to the 31st of October last, and that a further sum of 100,000*l.* was voted to meet benefactions in February last, so that the available balance of the fund for all purposes after these deductions is only 412,324*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* It may be asked whether with such an available balance as 412,324*l.* 8*s.* 2. a further distribution of the fund might not be proposed; but the large payments to be made by the Commissioners in May and November in each year, require that the balance of the fund at the end of April and of October should amount to about 200,000*l.* After this working balance is deducted, there remains a balance of 212,324*l.* to enable the Commissioners, with the aid of the surplus annual receipts, and the surplus still to be received from the Church Estates Commission, to meet their obligations as they arise, in respect of commutations, certain local claims, the erection of parsonage houses, &c. It does not appear to the Committee that this balance, so to be used, can prudently be diminished.

In the second statement above referred to as having been compiled from the Common Fund Account, it will be observed that

the disbursements made during the past year have been classified, so far as the nature of the items will admit (which is but approximately) under the two heads of "annual charges" and "special charges;" the annual charges comprising those which, subject to slight variations, must be provided for every year; and the special charges those which are temporary, and, to a certain extent optional on the part of the Estates Committee, and of the General Board. For example, such an item as the deficiency arising upon the Episcopal Revenues account may be regarded as an optional charge, because it would be possible, though very undesirable, for the Commissioners to consent to the renewal of leases by the occupants of certain accounting sees, and then this deficiency would entirely disappear. The Commissioners might also, if they saw fit, cease to expend money in farm buildings and drainage, when these items would also disappear.

Having explained the principle upon which the classification of the items has been made, the Committee have to remark that it appears from this statement that during the year ending the 31st of October 1862, the receipts of the Common Fund from the ordinary sources of capitular revenues, rents, dividends, and interest amounted to 319,663*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, whilst the charges of a permanent character, or chiefly of a permanent character, or as they have sometimes been called "the charges upon income," amounted only to 173,099*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the difference between the two totals for the year ending the 31st of October last being 146,564*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* It will be seen, however, by the notes appended to the statement that as the receipts during the last year were exceptionally large, the difference between the receipts and the charges of a permanent character for the year ending October 31st, 1863, if similarly ascertained, is not likely, after allowing for the annual increase of income from estates, to exceed 100,000*l.*, and it may be inferred as regards the next year, that is the year ending October 31st, 1864, (assuming no further commutations to be entered into, and no further grants than those already authorized to be made,) that the difference between the two amounts if similarly ascertained will probably not exceed from 70,000*l.* to 80,000*l.*, because in that year the full effect of the grants already authorized will for the first time be felt, but after that year the difference between the two amounts will again progressively increase.

It appears from these data that the financial position and prospects of the Commission are very satisfactory. The Committee, however, cannot conclude their Report without observing that in future no appropriation of capital so large as to embarrass the Estates Committee in continuing the course hitherto pursued, of stopping, as far as possible, the wasteful system of renewing leases by way of fine, should be made without careful consideration. On the other hand, it is incumbent on the Commissioners to proceed with the augmentation of poor benefices; and this can be effected, without a large appropriation of capital, by making such augmentations chiefly in the form of permanent annuities.

No. 1.—Statement compiled from the Balance Sheet at page 26 of the England, showing the Liabilities and Assets of the Commissioners omitting on both sides thereof the Government Securities held by them

Liabilities.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Balance at the credit of the Common Fund Account, viz.:—		
Aggregate balance as per the Account	960,757 13 4	
Less:— £ s. d.		
Amounts advanced in respect of bishoprick and chapter commutations 405,399 6 3		
Difference between the market value and the cost of the Government Securities available for general purposes 16,331 18 11		
	421,731 5 2	
		539,026 8 2
Capital Sums held by the Commissioners on behalf of various benefices, and not specifically invested	- - -	381,060 18 0
Balances at the credit of the Benefaction Accounts, the Gally Knight Fund Account, the Maltby Fund Account, and Trust and Special Accounts	- - -	170,439 1 10
	£	1,090,526 8 0

No. 2.—Statement compiled from the Common Fund Account for the Year from the Ecclesiastical

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annual charges, chiefly of a permanent character, viz.:—		
Benefices, augmented and endowed	106,908 3 9	
Archdeaconries, augmented and endowed	4,987 11 6	
Commutation annuities to corporations	4,991 11 1	
Commutation annuities to dignitaries	1,560 0 0	
Interest on loan from Queen Anne's Bounty	18,000 0 0	
Southwell Collegiate Church	1,790 6 0	
First fruits and tenths	1,061 1 6	
Chancel repairs	2,552 12 9	
Stipend to Bishop of Worcester per Act 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 124	5,000 0 0	
Official establishment expenses	14,487 10 7	
Legal expenses in respect of general matters	1,829 4 6	
Surveyors' and Actuaries' charges in respect of ditto	2,140 9 11	
Architect's charges	1,332 6 2	
Income tax (balance)	6,458 3 9	
		173,099 1 6(*a*)
Special charges arising through the proceedings of the Estates Committee, and under notes of the General Board, viz.:—		
Episcopal revenues—deficiency supplied	18,857 2 11	
Decanal and canonical houses	4,000 0 0	
Farm buildings and improvements	12,616 7 8	
Drainage	3,650 15 4	
Parsonage houses	6,205 3 4	
Payments towards purchase of lands for benefices	103 18 4	
Deficiency supplied on closing the York Chapter Commuted Estates Account	11,187 6 7	
Increased office accommodation	236 7 11	
Legal expenses in respect of sales, &c.	6,270 19 11	
Surveyors' charges, &c. in respect of valuations, &c.	2,494 10 0	
		65,622 12 0
Grants of capital made to meet benefactions out of the sum of 111,215*l.* remaining of the sums authorized to be so appropriated up to 31st October 1862	- - -	84,513 0 0(*b*)
Balance on 31st October 1862	- - -	960,757 13 4(*c*)
	£	1,283,992 6 10

(*a*) This amount does not include any portion of the grants, amounting to 20,000*l.* per annum, authorized in February 1862. The payments in respect of these grants, and in respect of the further 20,000*l.* per annum authorized in February 1863, will appear for the first time in the accounts for the year ending 31st October 1864.

(*b*) A sum of only 84,513*l.* having been actually granted during the year out of a sum of 111,215*l.* authorized to be appropriated to meet benefactions, a further sum of 26,702*l.* remained due on the 31st of October 1862.

(*c*) Out of this balance sums amounting to 405,399*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* had been advanced up to the 31st October 1862, in respect of bishoprick and chapter commutations. The sums advanced up to 31st October 1861, having amounted to 328,579*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* only, it appears that the additional advances during the year in respect of these commutations have amounted to 76,819*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, irrespective of the sum of 11,187*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* transferred on closing the York Chapter Commuted Estates Account, as shown above.

Fifteenth General Report from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for ·n the 31st October 1862, with respect to the Funds under their control, ın trust for specific purposes.

Assets.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount in hand, due on Rental Accounts, and invested in Government Securities, viz.:		
Cash at the Bank of England	107,370 16 10	
Cash due on Rental Accounts on 31st October 1862 (received in November)	12,324 2 1	
Market value of Government Securities available for general purposes	131,467 6 1	
		251,162 5 0
Amount invested in other securities, viz.:—		
In mortgages	62,081 10 0	
In episcopal and capitular leasehold interests	325,778 10 4	
In lands, &c. now in possession, viz.: £ s. d.		
As per the land account 515,231 1 9		
As per certain bishoprick and chapter accounts 249,688 9 0		
764,919 10 9		
Less:—		
As per certain other bishoprick and chapter accounts 314,148 15 4		
	450,770 15 5	
		838,630 15 9
Advances in respect of Special Trust Accounts	- - -	733 7 3
	£	1,090,526 8 0

nding 31st October 1862, at page 10 of the Fifteenth General Report Commissioners for England.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance on the 1st November 1861, after adjustment and the separation of the capital sums belonging to benefices, &c.	- - -	664,329 2 10 (*d*)
Capitular revenues, rents, dividends, and interest received during the year ending 31st October 1862, viz.:—		
Capitular revenues (net amount)	89,633 16 9 (*e*)	
Rental of estates (ditto)	174,646 0 11 (*f*)	
Dividends and interest on Government securities	9,435 18 8	
Interest on investments, balances, &c.	15,947 7 8	
Interest received from the Church Estates Commissioners	30,000 0 0 (*g*)	
		319,663 4 0
Surplus received from the Church Estates Commissioners during the year ending 31st October 1862	- - -	300,000 0 0 (*h*)
	£	1,283,992 6 10

(*d*) Out of this balance sums amounting to 328*l*.57*9l*. 11*s*. 9*d*. had been advanced on the 1st of November 61, in respect of bishoprick and chapter commutations.
(*e*) This item is exceptionally large, and is not likely, having regard to the commutations already fected, to materially exceed 50,000*l*. during the year ending 31st October 1863.
(*f*) This item may be expected to increase progressively in future years.
(*g*) This item is exceptionally large, and is not likely to exceed 10,000*l*. during the year ending 31st tober 1863.
(*h*) This item is exceptionally large, no surplus having been received from the Church Estates Comissioners during the years ending 31st October 1860 and 31st October 1861. The aggregate further ount to be received from those Commissioners will not probably exceed from 400,000*l*. to 500,000*l*., of ich possibly 100,000*l*. may be received in the year ending 31st October 1863.

No. 33.

Schemes and Representations sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty in Council during the Year preceding the 1st of November 1863.

(In continuation of Appendix No. 30 to the Fifteenth General Report.)

No. 1395.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, Crawley Down, in the Parish of Worth, in the County of Sussex and Diocese of Chichester.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Crawley Down, in the parish of Worth, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate at Crawley Down aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Worth, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of All Saints, Crawley Down.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of All Saints, Crawley Down, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Worth, in the county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester, which is situate to the east and north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the parish of Burstow, in the county of Surrey, and in the diocese of Winchester, at a point in the middle of 'Rushmore Lane,' and opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'C.D. A.S. D.C. 1862, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern side of such lane; and extending thence first south-eastward, and then south-westward, and then southward along the middle of the same lane (passing Pot Common and the eastern side of Crabbett Park) as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'C.D. A.S. D.C. 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of the said lane at the middle of the northern extremity of the fence which divides the close numbered 609 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Worth, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 590 upon the same maps; and extending thence first south-eastward to the said boundary stone, and then southward along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fences which divide the close numbered 609 as aforesaid, and the closes numbered respectively 607, 606, and 604 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 592, 593, 598, 599, and 599 a upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'C.D. A.S. D.C. 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the northern side of the road which leads

from Crawley to Turners Hill, at a point opposite to the middle of the southern extremity of the fence which divides the said close numbered 604 from the close numbered 599A as aforesaid, and near to and on the eastern side of Hay Heath ; and extending thence first south-eastward along the middle of the last described road (crossing the line of the East Grinstead Branch of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway) as far as a point where the road leading from Worth Church and the road leading from Standing Hall Farm join the said road leading from Crawley to Turners Hill ; and continuing thence first eastward and then south-eastward along the road last referred to (passing the southern side of Telley's Farm), as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'C.D. A.S. D.C. 1862, No. 4,' and placed on the southern side of such road at the middle of the north-western extremity of the fence which divides the close numbered 999 upon the said maps from the close numbered 991 upon the same maps ; and extending thence still south-eastward to the last-mentioned boundary stone ; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the last described fence, and along the middle of the fences which divide the close numbered 999 as aforesaid and the closes numbered respectively 998 and 997 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 992 and 996 upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'C.D. A.S. D.C. 1862, No. 5,' and placed upon the boundary which divides the said parish of Worth from the parish of West Hoathly, in the said county of Sussex, and in the diocese of Chichester aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof ; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Crawley Down, in the parish of Worth, in the county of Sussex, to be called "The District Chapelry of All Saints, Crawley Down," be accordingly made ; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1396.

For constituting the District of Ince, in Makerfield, out of the new Parish of Saint Catherine, Wigan, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the new parish of Saint Catherine, at Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said new parish of Saint Catherine, at Wigan, which is herein-after mentioned and described, should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas a sum of three thousand and thirty pounds has been paid to us upon the understanding that until such money shall have been invested by us in lands or hereditaments, to be secured for the benefit of the incumbent of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, there shall be paid by us to such incumbent by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of November and the first day of May in every year, the annual sum of one hundred pounds, and we have undertaken to make such payments accordingly.

" And whereas certain land, suitable for the site of a church for the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, has, under the provisions of the statutes called or known as the 'Church Building Acts,' been duly granted and conveyed to us as and for such site by William Ince Anderton, of Euxton Hall, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire.

"And whereas Thomas Knowles, of Ince, in Makerfield, in the same county, Esquire, (one of the persons by whom the said sum of three thousand and thirty pounds has been provided and has been so paid to us as aforesaid,) and certain other persons (being responsible parties) to the number of ten in all, are held and bound to us in the penal sum of six thousand pounds, by a bond or obligation sealed by them and dated the tenth day of July now last past, for the erection within two years from such date, upon the site so granted and conveyed to us as aforesaid, of a church for the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, such church to be erected to our satisfaction and to be of the clear value of three thousand pounds.

"And whereas it is proposed that one half part at least of the sittings in the said intended church shall be free and unappropriated, and that the remainder of the said sittings shall be let at annual rents after a rate or scale to be fixed and determined by us in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, and that the proceeds of the said rents not otherwise appropriated by law shall be applied towards the support of, and as and for a stipend for, the minister of the said district; and so soon as such district shall have become, under the provisions of the herein firstly mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, then of the perpetual curate thereof, and to such other purposes as may be hereafter ordered and declared by us, by an instrument in writing under our common seal, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, pursuant to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act.

"And whereas we are of opinion that there is reason to expect that from and after the consecration of the church so to be erected for the said district as aforesaid, an income equivalent at the least to one hundred pounds per annum will be received by the minister or pepetual curate of the said district or new parish, from the rents of pews let for his benefit as aforesaid.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the persons who have provided the said herein-before mentioned capital sum of three thousand and thirty pounds as an endowment for the said district and new parish, and it appears to us to be expedient that in consideration of such sum the whole right of patronage of the said district or new parish (as the case may be), and of the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereto, should be vested in and exercised by the five several persons herein-after named.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, in testimony of which consent he has signed and sealed this scheme, that all that part of the new parish of Saint Catherine, at Wigan, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, (all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed,) shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become

and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and shall be named 'The District of Ince in Makerfield.'

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district or new parish, and of the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised jointly by, the Reverend William Marsh, of Beckenham, in the county of Kent, Doctor of Divinity, by the Reverend William Carus, Clerk, Canon of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, by the Reverend John Venn, Clerk, Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, by the Reverend Edmund Hollond, of Benhall Lodge, in the county of Suffolk, Clerk, and by the Reverend Edward Auriol, of Mecklenburgh Square, in the county of Middlesex, Clerk, and their heirs or assigns.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Ince in Makerfield, being :—

"All that part of the new parish of Saint Catherine at Wigan, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Chester, which is comprised within the limits of the township of Ince, in Makerfield."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before firstly mentioned Act, transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Catherine, at Wigan, out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such patron, for his part, has signified his assent to the same scheme.

And whereas the period of one calendar month has now expired since the date of the transmission of the said draft to the said incumbent as aforesaid, and no observations thereupon or objections thereto have been made by him.

And whereas, moreover, since the date of the transmission of such draft to the said incumbent as aforesaid (to wit, on the eleventh day of July now last past), a writ of sequestration was issued, under the hand and seal of the said John, Bishop of Chester, whereby the temporalities of the cure of the said new parish of Saint Catherine, at Wigan, were sequestered into the hand of George Nuttall Shawcross, of Wigan aforesaid, the sequestrator in the same writ named and appointed.

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been transmitted to the said George Nuttall Shawcross as such sequestrator as aforesaid, and he the said George Nuttall Shawcross has since signified his assent as such sequestrator to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1397.

For assigning certain lands and hereditaments as the endowment of the See of Peterborough.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, four, and seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, four, and seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as the endowment of the See of Peterborough.

"Whereas the Right Reverend George, Bishop of Peterborough, succeeded to the see of Peterborough on an avoidance which happened before the passing of the herein-before mentioned Act, and is in receipt of the amount named by Act of Parliament as

the income of the Bishop of Peterborough, viz., four thousand and five hundred pounds per annum; and the said George, Bishop of Peterborough, has signified to us his willingness to accept as the endowment for his see the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the two parts of the schedule hereto annexed, whereof those portions which are specified in the first part of the schedule now belong to the said Bishop and his successors in the said see, and the portions specified in the second part of the same schedule are now vested in us, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so specified in the said two parts of the schedule aforesaid being, in the opinion of our Estates Committee, convenient to be held as the endowment of the see, and calculated to secure to the holder thereof, as nearly as may be, (after deducting costs of management,) a net annual income of four thousand and five hundred pounds and no more, and that such assignment of lands and hereditaments as is herein-after recommended and proposed should be made so that all the lands and hereditaments not so assigned, which now form part of the endowment of the said see, may thereupon become vested in us and applicable to the purposes of our common fund.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said George, Bishop of Peterborough, testified by his having signed this scheme, and sealed the same with his episcopal seal, we humbly recommend and propose that upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the two parts of the schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and all the right, title, estate, and interest therein, together with all tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes arising thereout or charged thereupon, and the benefit of the perpetual land-tax (if any) charged upon the same premises, shall be assigned as the endowment of the Bishoprick of Peterborough, and shall, as from the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, become and be absolutely vested in the said Bishop in as full and ample a manner as if the same had formed part of the ancient possessions of the same see, subject, nevertheless, to the liabilities and charges to which the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments are now liable.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"First Part.

"PARISH OF EYE.

"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	John Broughton, Occupier.		
106*a*	Allotment in Eye Green -	4 0 17	4 0 17
	John Beecroft, Occupier.		
144	Now in one - - -	7 1 7	
150	Paddock - - -		
196	Dwelling-house and Out-buildings - -		
197	Paddock - - -	4 1 32	
198			
199	Ditto - - -		
200	Yards and Garden - -		
233	Wood - - - -	5 3 16	
212	Allotment adjoining Hodnes Road - - -	2 0 25	
213	Ditto ditto - -	6 1 7	
214	Ditto, adjoining last -	0 1 37	
217	- - - -	13 1 0	
218	- - - -	6 2 16	
219	- - - -	13 1 5	
220	- - - -	11 2 27	
221	- - - -	7 3 13	
222	- - - -	7 2 16	
223	Sallow Pond - - -	17 0 22	
224	- - - -	13 0 7	
225	- - - -	9 0 16	
226	- - - -	11 2 32	
227	- - - -	14 1 0	
228	- - - -	12 1 20	
229			
252	- - - -	27 1 32	
230			
231	- - - -	36 2 14	
232			
253			
255	- - - -	24 2 23	
256	Barn Ground, including Ground Keeper's Cottage, Barns, Sheds, and Buildings	13 2 13	
257	- - - -	15 0 38	
258	- - - -	13 0 38	
259	- - - -	3 1 24	
	- - - -	0 3 19	
260	- - - -	11 1 8	
			310 2 27

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	John Fowler, Occupier.		
262	Close adjoining Thorney Turnpike Road, opposite Eye Toll Bar - - -	15 1 24	
271	Allotment down Edgerley Road	20 0 16	
			35 2 0
	Philip Griffin, Occupier.		
121	Allotment in Eye Green -	1 0 12	
			1 0 12
	George Moore, Occupier.		
264 272	Allotment in Edgerley - -	31 1 36	31 1 36
	William Pank Moore, Occupier.		
263 273	Allotment adjoining Peterborough and Thorney Road -	21 3 21	
274 277 278	Alder Fen - - - -	12 0 0	
79 and 80	Land in Northam Field -	18 1 33	
			52 1 14
	Thomas Steels, Occupier.		
126	Allotment in Eye Green, adjoining Green Road - -	0 1 30	
			0 1 30
	John Twelvetrees, Occupier.		
251	Close - - - -	11 2 38	
			11 2 38
			447 1 14

Schedule—*continued.*

"PARISH OF PETERBOROUGH.

"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	In the Minster Precincts.		
	The Lord Bishop of Peterborough, Occupier.		
565*a*	Boat Close	1 3 34	
566*b*	Ditto	2 1 23	
564*a*	Ditto	1 0 36	
564*b*	Ditto	1 3 36	
563*b*	Ditto	0 2 2	
			8 0 11
	Reverend Henry Pratt, Occupier.		
563*a*	Close (third stall)	1 3 34	
			1 3 34
	Frederick White Holdich, Occupier.		
563*c*	Ivy House	1 0 6	
			1 0 6
	Several Occupiers.		
39 to 47	The Bank Estate	0 2 12	
			0 2 12
	Several Occupiers.		
12 to 19	The King's Lodgings	0 2 13	
23 to 37	Shepherds and Bellamys Gardens	0 2 2	
			1 0 15

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Henry Pearson Gates, Occupier.		
5	Vineyard House, &c. (in own occupation) - - -	2 1 11	
Pt. 10	House occupied by Mrs. Gates, senior - - -		
9 and Pt. 10	Office used as Probate and Diocesan Registry, &c. -	0 1 2	
			2 2 13
	Andrew Percival, Occupier.		
11	Two Houses, occupied by himself and Mrs. Skrimshire -	0 0 30	
			0 0 30
			15 2 1
	Parish of Peterborough (*continued*).		
	Reverend M. Argles, Occupier.		
561	Coldhams Close - -	3 0 0	
			3 0 0
	Reverend H. Pratt, Occupier.		
559*a*	Coldhams Close - -	2 0 25	
			2 0 25
	Reverend W. Cape, Occupier.		
559*b*	Coldhams Close - -	2 0 25	
			2 0 25
	Sydney Smith, Occupier.		
412	Land at Newark - -	10 2 7	
			10 2 7

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	Robert Branston, Occupier.		
377	Land - - - -	0 1 36	0 1 36
	John Hopkinson, Occupier.		
2 and 3	In Dogsthorpe Thwaites -	29 1 21	
7	Ditto ditto - -	11 1 11	
9	Land adjoining Dogsthorpe Lane	0 3 2	
10	Thoroughfare Close adjoining ditto - - -	2 3 39	
21	Cottage and Yard at Dogsthorpe	0 0 20	
194	Allotment in Spinney Dyke Field - - -	2 0 9	
195	Ditto ditto - -	14 0 4	
197	Allotment in Mill Field -	6 0 4	
221	Ditto ditto - -	9 1 5	
Pt. 224	House, Buildings, &c. at Dogsthorpe - - -	9 2 20	
Pt. 224	Allotment in Spinney Dyke Field - - -	15 0 9	
Pt. 224	Ditto ditto - -	1 2 37	
226	Allotment in Mill Field -	4 0 12	
246, 247, 248	House, Buildings, &c., at Dogsthorpe - - -	3 1 25	
252	Home Close - - -	11 3 7	
270	Chewets Close, and Allotment adjoining - - -	17 2 24	
271	Allotment ditto -	11 2 26	
277	Lammas - - -	18 2 18	
297	Garton and Paddock - - -	2 3 26	
299	Garton End Cottages - -	0 1 26	
300, 301	Allotment in Mill Field -	17 1 20	
			190 1 5
	Thomas Parker, junior, Occupier.		
58*a*, 58*b*	In Walton Field, divided by Railway - - -	25 0 25	25 0 25

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Messrs. Lee and Edis, Occupiers.		
242	The Lammas - - -	8 0 0	
289, 303	Allotment in Dogsthorpe, Sallows, &c. - - -	24 2 0	
410	Allotment in Flag Fen - -	3 1 32	
			35 3 32
	Stephen Stanley, Occupier.		
255	Messuage, &c. at Dogsthorpe -	0 2 10	
	Homestead adjoining - -	1 1 35	
254	Allotment in Lammas - -	16 1 2	
39	Allotment in Spinney Dyke Field - - -	1 1 2	
40	Ditto ditto ditto	5 2 8	
349, 350	Allotments in Great Wood Field, adjoining Thorney Road - - -	20 3 15	
			45 3 32
	Job Johnson, senior, Occupier.		
227	Dwelling-house, &c. - -	1 0 24	
			1 0 24
	Charles Dodson, Occupier.		
324, 325	Two Allotments in Boondyke Field - - -	3 3 39	
			3 3 39
	Stephen Hunt, Occupier.		
622	In Flag Fen Allotment - -	2 0 19	
			2 0 19
	Walter Jarvis, Occupier.		
356	Allotment in Newark Edgerley	28 1 25	28 1 25
			351 1 14

Schedule—*continued.*

"PARISH OF PASTON.

"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Hopkinson, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
117	Land - - - -	6 0 0	6 0 0

"PARISH OF STANDGROUND.

"County of Hunts.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Charles Little, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1 and 2	Close - - - -	22 1 13	22 1 13

"PARISH OF SUTTON SAINT EDMONDS.

"County of Lincoln.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Daniel Webster, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
1 and 2	Two Closes - - -	22 2 39	22 2 39

Schedule—*continued*.

"PARISH OF WESTON.

"County of Lincoln.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	Mrs. Henson, Occupier.						
1	Close	7	1	16	7	1	16
	Abraham Pick, Occupier.						
2	Close against Weekman Drain	10	1	4	10	1	4
					17	2	20

"PARISH OF BUCKDEN.

"County of Hunts.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	William Cranfield, Occupier.						
1	Home Close	31	0	36			
1*a*	House, Yards, &c.	1	0	0			
2	Close	37	2	19			
2*a*	Close	9	1	24			
3	First Stocking	45	0	0			
3*a*	White Post Close	2	1	32			
4	Second Stocking	44	2	21			
5	Third ditto	45	0	0			
6	Part of Parks	40	2	23			
7	Ditto.	8	3	18			
8	Ditto.	42	2	6			
9	Ditto.	47	0	30			
10	Ditto.	29	2	22			
11	Ditto	116	2	34			
12	Ditto	57	2	38			
13	Homestead, Cottage, &c.	14	0	36			
14	Close	9	0	22			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
	William Cranfield, Occupier—*continued.*						
15	Wood close	11	3	35			
18	Great vineyards	11	3	28			
21	First allotment	12	0	0			
22	Second ditto	12	0	0			
23	Third ditto	20	0	0			
24	Part of Martins Close	14	0	0			
25	Ditto ditto	9	0	0			
26	Ditto ditto	13	0	0			
27	Ditto ditto	12	0	0			
28	Ditto ditto	3	0	0			
29	Ozier bed	1	0	32			
30	Meadow	27	0	35			
32	East of Hoo	15	0	0			
33	Ditto	15	0	0			
34	Ditto	11	0	0			
36	Hoo allotment	12	3	10			
					784	0	21
35	Paddock and yard	1	2	33			
					1	2	33
17	Lawn Wood	14	2	16			
Pt. 16	Spinney	0	1	22			
Pt. 16	Ditto	1	0	1			
Pt. 16	Ditto	0	1	21			
					16	1	20
					802	0	34

And also certain fee farm rents now payable by the several persons whose names are particularly set forth hereunder, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The Queen's Majesty	6	16	10
The Marquis of Exeter	10	0	0
Lord Aveland	38	0	0
The Reverend R. Knipe	36	0	0
	90	16	10

And also all that the Manor of Boroughbury, in the said parish of Peterborough, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

And also all that the Manor of Eye, in the said parish of Eye, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Schedule—*continued.*

" Second Part.

" PARISH OF BRAMPTON.

" County of Hunts.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	Charles Bowyer, Occupier.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
3	Hungry Hill Ground - -	15	3	26			
4	Butts East Meadow - -	18	1	11			
5	Ditto West ditto - -	21	3	18			
6	Meadow - - -	43	1	32			
7	Thompsons Ground - -	20	0	0			
8	Thompsons Pasture - -	13	1	29			
9	Red Hedge Ground - -	31	0	20			
10	Gravel pit - - -	34	2	24			
11	Thimbleham - - -	25	2	0			
12	Homestead - - -	10	2	13			
13	Vicars Stone Pound - -	26	0	0			
14	Ditto - - -	8	3	18			
15	Brick clamp - - -	19	0	0			
16	Pensidge Ground - -	15	0	13			
17	Houghton Ground - -	7	0	16			
18	Ditto - - -	9	0	0			
19	Lye Ground - - -	34	2	5			
20	Wood Ground - - -	21	3	16			
21	House Ground - -	21	3	23			
22	Pond Ground - -	31	0	6			
23	Old Harbour - - -	27	3	6			
	In Port Holme Meadow (detached) - - -	6	0	0			
					462	3	36

" PARISH OF COWBIT.

" County of Lincoln.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
	John Cocks, Occupier.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1	Close - - - -	8	3	35			
2	Ditto - - - -	9	1	0			
					18	0	35

Schedule—*continued.*

"PARISH OF WESTON.

"COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	John Cocks, Occupier.						
287	Close and frontage - -	11	0	2			
288	Part fifteen acres - -	7	0	0			
289	Part fifteen acres - -	8	0	19			
290	Twelve acres and farm buildings	12	3	0			
291	Gore Closes - - -	9	2	35			
293	Far Four Acres - - -	4	2	17			
					53	0	33

"PARISH OF EYE.

"COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.			Total Quantity.		
		A	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
	Northam Farm.						
	George Cotterill, Occupier.						
30	The Three Reaches - -	14	1	32			
50	Spinney - - -	1	2	15			
51	Chillam Close - - -	15	2	2			
52	Ditto - - -	14	0	5			
53	The Rough Hills - -	11	1	3			
53a	Part Newborough allotment -	7	2	10			
54	Rough Holts - - -	11	0	5			
55	Rough Holts - -	13	3	8			
Pt. 56, Pt. 57	Stray pasture - -	7	3	12			
Pt. 56, Pt. 57, 58, 59, 97, 99	Close and part of allotment on Eye-green - - -	17	2	36			
59a	Part Newborough allotment -	6	3	37			
60	Cow Croft - - - -	10	0	5			
61, 68	Roads and common - -	13	1	13			

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
62	Roads and common - -	13 1 13	
63	Occupation roads - -	1 2 26	
64	Cranmore - - -	12 0 30	
70 } 87 }	Ditto and road - -	15 0 1	
71	Great Cranmores - -	11 0 0	
71a	Ditto - - -	10 2 37	
94	High Close - - -	10 1 11	
96	Home Close House, &c. -	10 0 17	
98	Part allotment on Eye-green -	2 1 36	
24	The Three Reaches and buildings - - -	18 1 24	
24a	Cottage, Garden, windmill, &c.	0 0 10	
25	The Three Reaches and buildings - - -	13 0 34	
26	Ditto ditto -	15 2 34	
27	Pumping engine, &c. - -	0 2 19	
28 and 29	The Three Reaches - - -	19 1 23	
			299 1 18
	Stephen Stanley, Occupier.		
125	Allotment in Eye-green - -	0 1 36	
			0 1 36
			299 3 14

"PARISH OF PETERBOROUGH.

"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in the Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Hopkinson, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
249	House, homestead, &c. -	1 0 39	
250	Two Cottages, with gardens, &c.	1 3 9	
251	Homestead - - -	2 0 0	
253	Allotment in the Lammas -	12 1 3	
275	Ditto - - -	19 1 10	
334 and 335	In Great Wood Field - -	29 1 18	
839	Allotment in Flag Fen - -	9 0 34	
	And also all that the manor of Buckden, in the said parish of Buckden, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging.		75 0 33

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1398.

For constituting the District of Saint Alban, Holborn, out of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, and new Parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, and out of the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, herein-after mentioned and described, such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes

of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas a sum of five thousand pounds, three pounds per centum Reduced Bank Annuities, has been contributed and transferred to our account and into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by John Gellibrand Hubbard, of Number 19, Birchin Lane, London, Esquire, upon an understanding that until the proceeds of any sale which may be made by us of such stock shall have been invested in lands or other hereditaments to be secured for the benefit of the incumbent of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, there shall be paid by us to such incumbent by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of November and the first day of May in every year, the annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and we have undertaken to make such payments accordingly.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that, in consideration of the transfer of the said sum of five thousand pounds, three pounds per centum Reduced Bank Annuities as aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned to the said John Gellibrand Hubbard, his heirs and assigns, in manner herein-after also recommended.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, described in the schedule herein-under written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Alban, Holborn.'

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said John Gellibrand Hubbard, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Alban, Holborn, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north and north-east of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the new parish of Saint Peter, Saffron Hill, in the same county and diocese, at a point on the northern side of the roadway of lower Holborn, opposite to the middle of the southern end of Leather Lane ; and extending thence, westward, along the northern side of the roadway aforesaid, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Gray's Inn Lane ; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane, as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, in the county and diocese aforesaid :

"And also all that portion of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line extending along the middle of Liquorpond Street."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the churches of the said parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, and of the said new parish of the Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken,) and certain observations and objections which have been offered and taken by the incumbent of the said parish and by the patron and incumbent of the said new parish respectively have been laid before Her Majesty in Council together with the said scheme :

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such observations and objections, been approved by Her Majesty in Council :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1399.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Gawcott, in the Parish of Buckingham, in the County of Buckingham and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four, of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Gawcott, in the parish of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham and in the diocese of Oxford.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Gawcott aforesaid:

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Buckingham described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Gawcott."

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the

fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet."

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Gawcott, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham, and in the diocese of Oxford, which is comprised within the respective limits of the chapelry or hamlet of Gawcott, and of the hamlet of Lenborough."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Gawcott, in the parish of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham, to be called "The District Chapelry of Gawcott," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1400.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter

one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" We humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the first schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice or church in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year : provided always, that in the case of the vicarage of the parish of Langford with the chapelry of Little Faringdon annexed, and in the case of the vicarage of the parish of Norwell with the chapelry of Carlton-upon-Trent annexed, the grant recommended as aforesaid shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that a curate, duly licensed by such bishop, has been employed within each such parish or district, as the case may be, during the preceding half year.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the lands and hereditaments described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parishes of Saint Chad and Saint Michael, Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, and diocese of Lichfield, formerly belonging to the prebend of Freeford, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, and now vested in us, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Lichfield, in the same county and diocese.

" And we further recommend and propose that all our right, title, and interest to and in the churchyard of the parish of Scamblesby, in the said county and diocese of Lincoln, shall, in like manner and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Scamblesby.

" And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend John Morgan, clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Llandudno,

in the county of Carnarvon, and diocese of Bangor, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, described in the third schedule hereunto annexed, and therein numbered I., arising out of or upon lands situate within the said parish of Llandudno, with their appurtenances, and also the lands and hereditaments described in the same schedule, and therein numbered II., situate within the said parish of Llandudno, with their appurtenances, all which formerly belonged to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, in the same diocese, and are now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein, shall in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Llandudno, in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum or stipend of twenty pounds, now payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent in respect of the estates formerly belonging to the said archdeaconry, and also in lieu of and full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum or stipend of twenty pounds, now payable by us to the same perpetual curate or incumbent under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend Thomas Aubertin, clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby, in the county and diocese of Lincoln aforesaid, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, described in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed, and therein numbered I., arising out of or upon lands situate within the said parish of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby, with their appurtenances, and also the lands and hereditaments described in the same schedule, and therein numbered II., situate within the said parish of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby, with their appurtenances, all of which formerly belonged to the said prebend of Melton Ross cum Scamblesby, and are now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, in like manner and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby, in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum or stipend of fifteen pounds, now payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent, in respect of the estates formerly belonging to the said prebend, and also of the annual sum or stipend of fifteen pounds, now payable by us to the same perpetual curate or incumbent, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

"And whereas under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, an annual sum or stipend of twenty pounds was made payable by us in each

and every year to the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Farndon, with the vicarage of the parish of Balderton annexed, in the county of Nottingham, and diocese of Lincoln, upon the production to us of a certificate, under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that a curate, duly licensed, has been employed within the parish in which the said vicar or incumbent has not for such year resided :

" And whereas it has been represented to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that such condition should no longer be enforced:

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that the said annual sum or stipend of twenty pounds shall be payable by us to the vicar or incumbent of the said vicarage of Farndon with Balderton irrespectively of such condition as aforesaid.

" And whereas the grants which are herein-before recommended to be made to the benefices or churches of Saint Martin, Hereford ; Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, London ; Saint Matthias, Stoke Newington, London ; and Usworth, respectively, are so recommended by us with special reference to and in compliance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act :

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that the several grants which are herein-before recommended to be made to the said lastly-mentioned benefices or churches shall commence and take effect from the twenty-eighth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, being the day on which the said herein-before secondly-mentioned Act received Your Majesty's assent.

" And whereas the grant which is herein-before recommended to be made to the vicarage of Llandyfriog, with the rectory of Llanfair Trêlygen annexed, is so recommended by us in respect of the reserved rent accruing under the lease of certain property formerly belonging to the archdeaconry of Cardigan, with the prebend of Llandyfriog annexed :

" And whereas under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the property formerly belonging to the said archdeaconry, with the said prebend annexed, became vested in us in reversion as from the first day of January in the same year :

" And whereas the incumbent of the said vicarage of Llandyfriog, with the rectory of Trêlygen annexed, was not licensed thereto until after the date at which such property became vested in us as aforesaid:

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the said grant herein-before recommended to be made to the said lastly-mentioned benefice or church shall commence and take effect as from the fifteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, being the date at which the present incumbent of the said benefice or church was licensed thereto by the bishop of the diocese.

" And whereas the grant which is herein-before recommended to be made to the perpetual curacy of Llandudno, is so recommended by us in respect of property which became vested in us by the

expiration of a lease on or about the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two :

"And whereas the grant which is herein-before recommended to be made to the perpetual curacy of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby is so recommended by us in respect of property which became vested in us by the expiration of a lease, on or about the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two :

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the annual payments respectively so recommended by us as last-mentioned shall in each case commence and take effect as from the respective dates of the expiration of such leases as aforesaid ; that is to say, that the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the said perpetual curacy of Llandudno shall commence and take effect from the said twenty-fifth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; and that the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the perpetual curacy of Melton Ross cum New Barnetby, shall commence and take effect from the said seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"First Schedule.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant by Commissioners.
			£
Hereford, Saint Martin, V. - - -	Hereford -	Hereford -	85
Llandyfriog, V., with Llanfair Trêlygen, R.	Cardigan -	St. David's -	11
Langford, V., with Little Faringdon, C. -	Berks - -	Oxford -	50
London, Saint Leonard Shoreditch, V. -	Middlesex -	London -	500
London, Saint Matthias Stoke Newington, P.C. - - - - - -	Middlesex -	London -	65
Norwell, V., with Carlton-upon-Trent, C. -	Nottingham -	Lincoln -	80
Usworth, P.C. - - - - - - -	Durham -	Durham -	6

"Second Schedule.

"Extract from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge, in lieu of Tithes, in the parish of Saint Chad, Lichfield, otherwise Stowe, in the county of Stafford.

Landowner.	Occupier.	No. on Plan.	Name and Description of Land and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantity.
			Freeford Glebe.		A. R. P.
Hinckley, Richard, lessee.	Hinckley, Richard	639	Malletts Moggs and Buildings.	Meadow -	7 2 4
		642	Malletts Moggs - -	Ditto -	5 0 9
					12 2 13

Second Schedule—*continued.*

"EXTRACT from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge, in lieu of Tithes, in a district comprising all the lands in the township of Saint Michael, in the parish of Saint Michael, Lichfield, in the county of Stafford, except such lands of the said township as are within the lordship of Freeford.

Landowner.	Occupier.	No. on Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantity.	Rentcharge payable in trust for the Vicar of St. Mary's Lichfield.
					A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Prebend of Freeford (Earl of Lichfield, lessee).	Wilday, George, senior.	568	Part of Townfield	Garden ground.	0 2 13	0 3 0
			FREEFORD GLEBE.			
Earl of Lichfield -	Wilday, George, senior.	568A	Part of Townfield	Garden ground.	0 2 0	
	Wilday, George -	579A	Part of field in Townfield.	Arable -	1 1 17	
					1 3 17	

"THIRD SCHEDULE.

"I.

"ALL that rentcharge in lieu of the tithes of the parish of Llandudno, in the county of Carnarvon, amounting to 227*l.* 15*s.* 11d., an agreement for the payment of which rentcharge was duly made and entered into between the parties interested, at a meeting holden, pursuant to the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales, on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and which agreement was confirmed by the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

"II.

"EXTRACT from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes, in the parish of Llandudno, in the county of Carnarvon, so far as relates to the Rectorial Glebe.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	No. referring to the Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Rentcharge payable to the Appropriator.
					A. R. P.	£ s. d.
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Glebe).	Richard Hughes -	415	Cae - - -	Pasture	1 0 0	0 6 0
		416	Dol - - -	Arable	2 2 32	0 14 0
		417	Old rectory -	—	0 3 0	0 5 0
					4 1 32	1 5 0
		293	New churchyard	—	0 0 28	
		414	Old churchyard	—	0 2 16	
					0 3 4	

"FOURTH SCHEDULE.

"I.

"EXTRACT from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge, in lieu of Tithes, in the parish of Melton Ross, in the county of Lincoln.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	No. on Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Rentcharge payable to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners or their Lessee. £ s. d.
Yarborough, the Right Honourable the Earl of.	Graburn, Marmaduke.	19	House, gardens, &c.	—	2 2 38	1 0 0
		20	Paddock and plantation.	Grass -	2 0 18	0 14 0
		21	Paddock and moat	Do. -	3 0 25	1 2 0
		22	Farm, buildings, cottages, and stackyard.	—	1 2 8	0 10 0
		23	Paddock - -	Arable -	1 3 18	0 13 0
		24	Hall garth -	Grass -	11 0 18	3 17 0
		28	Well beck - -	Arable -	3 0 26	1 2 0
		29	Barnetby-le-Wold piece.	Grass -	27 1 13	9 10 0
		47	Wood close -	Do. -	13 3 32	4 11 0
		53	Upper Westfield -	Do. -	19 1 12	6 15 0
		79	Stone pit walk -	Arable -	47 0 28	16 10 0
		80	Wood plat - -	Do. -	31 0 8	10 17 0
		105	Prieste - -	Do. -	54 0 8	18 18 0
		106	Narrow walk -	Do. -	34 1 16	12 0 0
		112	Kirmington plot -	Do. -	45 2 0	16 0 0
		113	Middle field -	Do. -	33 3 4	11 17 0
		114	Middle field -	Do. -	33 3 11	11 17 0
		117	Clay pits - -	Arable -	43 1 8	15 3 0
		118	Oziers holt -	—	0 2 15	—
		119	Low field - -	Arable -	18 3 27	6 12 0
		121	Low field - -	Do. -	9 1 5	3 4 0
	Leeson, George -	51	Gallows close -	Grass -	10 1 12	3 11 0
		52	Ditto - -	Do. -	12 1 24	4 6 0
	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company -	115	Part of thirty acres.	Do. -	16 2 31	5 12 0
		116	Ditto - -	Arable -	9 2 7	3 5 0
	Smith, George -	48A	Part of cottagers' meadow.	Grass -	5 1 0	1 15 0
	Spencer, William, and others -	63	Cottagers' meadow.	Do. -	14 0 0	4 4 0
		62	Cottagers' pasture	—	10 2 36	3 3 0
	West, John (carpenter).	48	Part of cottagers' meadow.	—	5 1 0	1 9 0
						179 17 0

"II.

"EXTRACT from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge, in lieu of Tithes, in the parish of Melton Ross, in the county of Lincoln.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	No. on Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure. A. R. P.
The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England (Glebe)	Burton, William -	3	House and garden -	—	0 1 31
	Frith, Benjamin -	2	House and garden -	—	0 1 31
	Lovett, William -	4	Garden - - -	—	0 1 10
		5	Church close - -	Grass -	2 3 32
		124	Low Field - - -	Arable -	9 2 38
		1	Church and Churchyard	—	0 3 27
					14 3 9

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of London, Durham, Bangor, Saint David's, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, and Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1401.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the new Parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, in the County of Suffolk and Diocese of Ely.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, in the county of Suffolk, and in the diocese of Ely.

"Whereas the church of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, is in the patronage of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Gazeley, in the said county and diocese.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the church of the said new parish is at present ill endowed, and that it is desirable that some additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

"And whereas the master or keeper, fellows, and scholars of the college or hall of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, in the University of Cambridge, are the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Gazeley, and the Reverend William Cooke is the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the same parish.

"And whereas the said William Cooke, as such vicar or incumbent as aforesaid, with the consents of the Right Reverend Thomas, Bishop of Ely (the Bishop of the diocese), and of the said master or keeper, fellows, and scholars (as such patrons as aforesaid), has by a deed, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, duly annexed to the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, for the benefit of the incumbent thereof and his successors, certain portions of the vicarial tithe rentcharges heretofore belonging to and forming part of the endowments of the vicarage of the said parish of Gazeley, and arising within the limits of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, and amounting together to the annual sum of one hundred and one pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence.

"And whereas such annexation of the said vicarial tithe rentcharges as aforesaid was made upon the understanding, that out of the 'common fund,' created by the herein firstly mentioned Act, the capital sum herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, and also that the arrangement with respect to the patronage of the same new parish which is herein-after mentioned should be submitted by us to Your Majesty in Council.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the 'common fund,' so created as aforesaid, to the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, the sum of three hundred and eighty-five pounds, and that such capital sum, or any part thereof, may be paid or applied by us towards the cost of providing a parsonage house for the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consents of the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and William Cooke (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme), that the whole right of patronage of the church of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Heigham Green, and of the nomination of a perpetual curate or incumbent to serve the same, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be transferred from the said William Cooke, as such vicar as aforesaid, and his successors, in the same vicarage, and be assigned to, and be for ever vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the master or keeper, fellows, and scholars of the college or hall of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, in the University of Cambridge aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ely.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1402.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John the Baptist, Netherfield, in the Parish of Battle, in the County of Sussex and Diocese of Chichester.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the con-

secrated church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Netherfield, in the parish of Battle, in the county of Sussex and in the diocese of Chichester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Netherfield aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Battle, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Netherfield.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Ashhurst Turner, Bishop of Chichester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Netherfield, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Battle, in the county of Sussex and in the diocese of Chichester, which is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line commencing at the boundary post placed on the southern side of the road leading from Ashburnham to Battle, at the point where the boundary dividing the parish of Penhurst, in the county and diocese aforesaid, from the parish of Catsfield, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary of the said parish of Battle ; and extending thence, first northward, to the middle of such road, and then north-eastward, along the middle of the same road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the turnpike road leading from Beech Down to Heathfield ; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the last described road, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone, inscribed 'N. St. J. D. C., 1862, No. 1,' and placed on the northern side of the said road, at the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the inclosure called Mile Oak Wood, and numbered 657 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Battle, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the inclosure numbered 517

upon the same maps ; and extending thence, north-eastward, to such boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the said fence, and of the fences dividing the inclosures numbered respectively 657 as aforesaid, 656, 674, and 654, upon the said maps, from the inclosures numbered respectively 518, 658, and 655 upon the same maps, to a point in the middle of the stream flowing from Beech Mill Pond, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'N. St. J. D. C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern bank of such stream, at a point opposite to the eastern extremity of the fence dividing the inclosure numbered 654 from the inclosure numbered 655 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, first eastward, along the middle of such stream, and then north-eastward, along the middle of the same stream, passing under the road leading from Battle to Netherfield Church, and passing also under the Flimwell and Hastings turnpike road to the boundary which divides the said parish of Battle from the parish of Mountfield, in the county and diocese aforesaid, near Pond Wood."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Netherfield, in the parish of Battle, in the county of Sussex, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint John the Baptist, Netherfield," be accordingly made ; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chichester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1403.

For constituting the District of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, out of the Parish of Saint Pancras, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her

Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, out of the new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town (sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras), out of the new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras), and out of the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras).

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular parts of the said parish of Saint Pancras, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town, and of the said new parish of Saint Paul Camden New Town, herein-after mentioned and described, (such parts not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship,) should be constituted a separate district, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Saint Pancras have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that all those parts of the said parish of Saint Pancras, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town, and of the said new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, (all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed,) shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be

'The District of Saint Thomas, Agar Town.'

"And we further recommend and propose that there shall be

paid by us in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the said secondly mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any day other than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that, instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister of the said district, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, and also all that part of the new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town (sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras), and also all that part of the new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras), and also all that part of the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras), which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of All Saints, Battle Bridge, in the same county and diocese at the point on the western side of Maiden Lane Bridge, where the said boundary is joined by the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Luke, King's Cross, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence, south-westward, along the last described boundary to its junction in Wharf Road, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish or reputed new parish of the parish chapel of Saint Pancras (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras); and extending thence, in a

direction generally north-westward or south-westward, along the last-described boundary to its junction in Kings Road with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town aforesaid; and extending thence, north-westward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the line of the North London Railway; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of the said line of railway as far as the boundary in the middle of the Kentish Town Road which divides the last-named new parish or reputed new parish from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Pancras); and extending thence, northward, along the last-described boundary, and along the boundary dividing the last-named new parish from the new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town aforesaid, as far as a point in the middle of the Kentish Town Road aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the western end of Rochester Road; and extending thence, first eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named road, and then south-eastward, along the middle of the same road, (crossing the boundary which divides the last-named new parish or reputed new parish from the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town aforesaid,) to a point in the middle of Camden Road; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the roadway which forms the north-eastern side of Rochester Square; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of such roadway to a point in the middle of the street called Stratford Place; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of Stratford Place to a point in the middle of Murray Street; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the last-named street to a point in the middle of Saint Paul's Road; and extending thence, eastward, along the middle of the last-named road to a point on the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town, from the new parish of Saint Andrew, Islington, in the county and diocese aforesaid, upon the western side of Maiden Lane otherwise called York Road; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Andrew, Islington, aforesaid; and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of All Saints, Battle Bridge, as aforesaid; and continuing thence, southward, along the boundary last referred to as far as the point on the western side of Maiden Lane Bridge, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the churches of the said parish of Saint Pancras, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Camden Town, of the said new parish or reputed new parish of Kentish Town, and of the said

new parish of St. Paul, Camden New Town (out of which parish and new parishes, or reputed new parishes, it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken).

And whereas one calendar month has elapsed since a draft of the said scheme was so transmitted as aforesaid.

And whereas certain objections to the said scheme have been made by the incumbent of the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town.

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such objections, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1404.

For constituting the District of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, out of the District Chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton (part of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and

now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton (sometime part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portion of the said district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton, which is herein-after mentioned and described, such portion not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district, in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises, situate within the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all that portion of the said district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton, which is described in the schedule herein-under written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Saviour, Hoxton.'

"And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of two hundred pounds; and that so soon as a church shall have been built within such district, and shall have been duly approved by us, and consecrated as the church of such district and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making together the annual sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds respectively shall be paid, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first of each of such respective payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of the approval and consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or incumbency of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the

first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Saviour, Hoxton, being:—

"All that portion of the district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton (sometime part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing at the boundary stone near the northern end of the Rosemary Branch Bridge, which marks the point where the boundary which divides the new parish of Saint Matthew, Islington, in the county and diocese aforesaid, from the particular district of Saint Peter, De Beauvoir Town, in the same county and diocese, meets the northern boundary of the said district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton; and extending thence, southward, in a straight line to and along the said Rosemary Branch Bridge to its southern extremity; and continuing thence, in the same direction, and in a straight line to a point in the middle of the northern end of the street called 'Bridport Place;' and extending thence, in the same direction, along the middle of such street to the boundary near the southern extremity of the same street which divides the said district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton, from the district parish of Saint John, Hoxton (also sometime part of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch)."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the said district chapelry of Christchurch, Hoxton (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken), and such incumbent and patron have respectively signified their assent to the said scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said

scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1405.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christchurch, Crouch End, in the Parish of Hornsey, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christchurch, situate at Crouch End, in the parish of Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, called Christchurch, situate at Crouch End aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Hornsey, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the

boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christchurch, Hornsey.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christchurch, Hornsey, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line, commencing at a point in the middle of Hornsey Lane, where the boundary dividing the said parish from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Michael, Highgate, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Hornsey from the new parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, eastward, along the last described boundary, and along the boundary dividing the said parish of Hornsey from the new parish of Saint Mark, Tollington Park, in the same county and diocese, as far as the boundary stone marking the north-eastern angle of the last-named new parish, and placed on the southern side of a certain lane leading from Crouch Hill to Mount Pleasant; and extending thence, first northward, to the middle of such lane, and then eastward, along the middle of the same lane, and along the middle of a certain footpath leading therefrom to Hornsey, as far as a point in such footpath opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'H. Ch. Ch. D.C. 1862, No. 1,' and placed in the middle of the southern end of the fence dividing a certain close belonging to the Reverend John Jenkins, of Stevenage, in the county of Hertford, clerk, from the house and premises called Mount Pleasant, belonging to and in the occupation of Peter Robinson, Esquire; and extending thence, in a direct line northward to such boundary stone, and continuing thence, in the same direction, along the middle of the said fence and of the fence dividing the before-mentioned close belonging to the Reverend John Jenkins from certain land belonging to Mr. John Loat, of Balham Hill, in the county of Surrey, builder, and Mr. George Streater Kempson, of Abingdon Street, Westminster, solicitor, and which is let on a building lease to Mr. Alfred Syer,

of Haringay Park, lead merchant, to a boundary stone inscribed 'H. Ch. Ch. D.C. 1862, No. 2,' and placed at the junction of the last described fence with the fence dividing certain land belonging to Henry Weston Elder, of Crouch End, Esquire, from the land belonging to Mr. Loat and Mr. Kempson as aforesaid; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of the last-described fence and of the wall or fence dividing certain premises belonging to John Gibbons, of Crouch End, Esquire, and Samuel Sugden, of Southgate, Esquire, from the gardens belonging to the dwellings and premises known as Haringay Park, to a point in the middle of that portion of the road leading from Islington to Tottenham, which is called Crouch End Hill, opposite to the middle of the western extremity of the last described wall or fence; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the last-named road, to its junction with Middle Lane; and continuing thence, in the same direction, along the middle of the last-named lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the foothpath leading from the same lane to Jackson's or Priory Lane; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of such last-described footpath, as far as a point in the middle of Maynard Street; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of such street, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of a certain footpath leading to Churchyard Bottom Wood; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of the last-described footpath, to the boundary dividing the said parish of Hornsey from the new parish of Saint James, Muswell Hill, in the same county and diocese, on the eastern side of Churchyard Bottom Wood aforesaid; and continuing thence, in the same direction, along the last described boundary for a distance of five hundred and forty-four yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'H. Ch. Ch. D.C. 1862, No. 3,' and placed in the middle of the northern extremity of the fence dividing the house and premises belonging to and in the occupation of Mr. Robert Besley, of the Priory, Highgate, from certain land belonging to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of the last described fence to the boundary dividing the parish of Hornsey from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Michael, Highgate, as aforesaid, in the middle of the eastern extremity of Jackson's or Priory Lane aforesaid; and continuing thence, in the last-mentioned direction, along the last described boundary to the point in the middle of Hornsey Lane, where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christchurch, situate at Crouch End, in the parish of Hornsey, in the county of Middlesex, to be called "The District Chapelry of Christchurch, Hornsey," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with refer-

ence to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1406.

For constituting the District of Saint Paul, Charlton, out of the Parish of Charlton, in the County of Kent and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Charlton, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Charlton, herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship), should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas by a deed, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and being under the hands and seals of the Reverend Francis Cameron, the rector of the rectory of the parish of Charlton aforesaid, clerk, and of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Charlton aforesaid, Baronet, the patron of the said rectory of the parish of Charlton, under the hand and episcopal seal of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, the Ordinary of the said Rectory, and in whose diocese the said

parish and rectory are situate, and under the common seal of us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, which deed is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery at Westminster, certain tithe commutation rentcharges, or portions of tithe commutation rentcharges, amounting in gross to the sum of two hundred and two pounds fifteen shillings and threepence per annum, issuing, arising, and payable out of or in respect of certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Charlton, together with certain extraordinary charges in respect of hop grounds and market gardens forming part of the same lands and hereditaments, which said tithe commutation rentcharges, and other charges, heretofore formed part of the endowments of the said rectory of Charlton, have been granted and secured to the minister of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, so soon as one shall be appointed and licensed, and to his successors, ministers thereof.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the said Francis Cameron, and it appears to us to be expedient, that, in consideration of such grant of tithe commutation rentcharges and other charges as aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister of the same, should be assigned to and vested in the person or persons who for the time being may be entitled to nominate or appoint an incumbent to the rectory of the said parish of Charlton upon a vacancy thereof.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Charlton which is described in the schedule hereunder written (all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed), shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Paul, Charlton.'

"And we further recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to, and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the person or persons who, for the time being, may be entitled to nominate or appoint an incumbent to the rectory of the said parish of Charlton, upon a vacancy thereof.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of

them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Paul, Charlton, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Charlton, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the parish of Greenwich, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of that portion of the turnpike road, leading from Blackheath to Woolwich which is called 'Charlton Road ;' and extending thence first eastward, and then north-eastward, and then northward, along the middle of such turnpike road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Church Lane ; and extending thence first westward to and along the middle of such lane, and then north-westward along the middle of the same lane, as far as a point opposite to the south-western end of the wall forming the northern boundary of the churchyard of the church of the said parish of Charlton ; and extending thence, first north-eastward to and along the northern side of the said wall, and then south-eastward along the eastern side of the wall forming the eastern boundary of the said churchyard, to the extremity of the last-described wall ; and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction and in a straight line to a point in the middle of the turnpike road called Charlton Road aforesaid ; and extending thence first eastward, along the middle of such turnpike road, and then north-eastward along the middle of that portion of the same turnpike road which is called 'Little Heath,' as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Charlton from the new parish of Saint Thomas, Woolwich, in the same county and diocese."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the parish out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and patron have respectively signified their assent thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1407.

For constituting the District of Haverton Hill out of the Parish of Billingham, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Billingham, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular part of the said parish of Billingham herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain lands and hereditaments situate within the said parish of Billingham, and also certain tithes or rent-charges in lieu of tithes, arising, issuing, and payable out or in respect of certain lands and hereditaments situate within the same parish, have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein-mentioned Acts.

"And whereas by a deed, bearing date the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and under the respective corporate or common seals of the Very Reverend George Waddington, Doctor of Divinity, the Dean and the Chapter of the cathedral church of Christ and Blessed Mary the Virgin, at Durham, and of us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for

England, a clear rent charge or annual sum of one hundred pounds issuing and payable out of and charged upon certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate at or near to Haverton Hill, within the said parish of Billingham, has been granted and secured by the said dean and chapter to or for the use of the minister or incumbent of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted so soon as one shall be appointed and licensed, and to his successors, ministers or incumbents thereof for the time being ; and so soon as such district shall have become, under the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, then to the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish.

"And whereas by the herein-before mentioned deed the said Dean and Chapter have also granted and conveyed to us and our successors two acres of land, situate at or near to Haverton Hill aforesaid, as and for a site for a church and burial ground for the district herein-after recommended to be constituted ; and by the same deed the said dean and chapter have likewise granted and conveyed to us and our successors four acres of land, also situate at or near to Haverton Hill aforesaid, as and for a site for a house of residence for the minister or incumbent of the same church.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient that, in consideration of the said grants by the said dean and chapter as aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister or incumbent of the same, and so soon as such district shall have become a new parish as aforesaid, then of the said new parish and of the perpetual curate thereof, should be assigned to the said dean and chapter and their successors, in manner herein-after mentioned.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said parish of Billingham which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Haverton Hill.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the annual sum of one hundred and twenty pounds ; and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us, in like manner, to such minister, the further annual sum of thirty pounds, making together the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds ; and that so soon as a church or chapel shall have been erected within

such district, and shall have been approved by us, and consecrated as the church or chapel of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us, to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish, the further annual sum of fifty pounds, making in the whole the sum of two hundred pounds; and that the said sums of one hundred and twenty pounds, one hundred and fifty pounds, or two hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of such building, or of the consecration of such church or chapel as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district or new parish, and of the nomination of the minister or perpetual curate thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to, and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral Church of Durham, and their successors, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Haverton Hill, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Billingham, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, wherein the present in-

cumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the east and south of an imaginary line commencing on the boundary dividing such parish from the parish of Middlesborough, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, at a point in the middle of the river Tees, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'H.H.D. 1862, No. 1,' and placed at the eastern end of the embankment which divides the close numbered 328 on the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Billingham, and on the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 397 on the same maps; and extending thence, north-westward, and in a direct line (crossing certain land which is now being reclaimed from the said river Tees), to such boundary stone; and extending thence, in the same direction, along the middle of the said embankment to the entrance gate to the close numbered 397 as aforesaid; and extending thence, first northward along the middle of such gate, and then westward along the middle of the fence which divides the same close from Marsh Lane, to the junction of such last-mentioned fence with the fence which divides the close numbered 334 on the said maps from the close numbered 397 as aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction generally northward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence and of the fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 335 and 340 on the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 396 and 345 on the same maps, to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 340 from the close numbered 345 as aforesaid, with the fence which divides the close numbered 341 from the said last-mentioned closes, at which point of junction a boundary stone, inscribed 'H. H. D. 1862, No. 2,' is placed; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-eastward, along the middle of the fences which divide the close numbered 341 as aforesaid, and the closes numbered respectively 344, 348, 392, 389, 383, 381, 378, and 377 on the said maps, from the close numbered 345 as aforesaid, and from the closes numbered respectively 346, 347, 394, 393, 388, 384, 402, 404, and 407 on the same maps (crossing the Port Clarence branch of the Hartlepool Railway), to a point in the middle of the watercourse known as 'The Main Stell,' opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'H. H. D. 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the eastern bank of the said watercourse; and extending thence, first northward and then eastward, along the middle of the Main Stell aforesaid to the eastern boundary of the said parish of Billingham."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Billingham, out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and patrons have respectively signified their assent to such scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council; now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the

said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1408.

For constituting the District of Consett out of the new Parish of Benfieldside, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the new parish of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said new parish of Benfieldside, herein-after mentioned and described, (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas certain hereditaments and premises, situate within the said new parish of Benfieldside have become vested

in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the hereinmentioned Acts.

'Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said new parish of Benfieldside which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part together with the boundaries thereof is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Consett.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us in like manner to such minister the further sum of fifty pounds, making together the sum of two hundred pounds; and that so soon as a church or chapel shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us, and consecrated as the church or chapel of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds, two hundred pounds, or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of such building, or of the consecration of such church or chapel as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that, instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other heredita-

ment should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Consett, being :—

"All that part of the new parish of Benfieldside, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said new parish from the parish of Shotley, in the county of Northumberland and in the said diocese of Durham, at a point in the middle of the River Derwent opposite to the middle of the northern end of the stream called Howden Burn; and extending thence, first southward to and along the middle of such stream, and then south-eastward along the middle of the same stream, as far as the boundary which divides the township of Benfieldside from the township of Conside and Knitsley on the western side of Pemberton Road; and extending thence, in a direction either northward or eastward, along such township boundary to its junction (near Tin Mill Colliery) with the boundary which divides the said township of Benfieldside from a detached portion of the chapelry of Ebchester within the said new parish; and extending thence, first north-eastward and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Benfieldside from the parish of Lanchester, in the county and diocese of Durham aforesaid, at a point on the southern side of the turnpike road leading from Shotley Bridge to Durham."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the said new parish of Benfieldside (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken) and such incumbent and patrons have respectively signified their assent to the said scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1409.

For constituting the District of Fir Tree out of the Parochial Chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the Parish of Saint Andrew Auckland, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the parish of Saint Andrew, Auckland, in the county of Durham, and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portions of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear which are herein-after mentioned and described, such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall

upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Fir Tree.'

"And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the annual sum of two hundred pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister of the said district, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Fir Tree, being:—

"All those portions of the parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear, in the parish of Saint Andrew, Auckland, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which are comprised within and constitute the township of North Bedburn. And also all those portions of the same parochial chapelry which are comprised within so much of the township of Witton-le-Wear as is situate to the north-west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said township of North Bedburn from the township of Witton-le-Wear aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Howden, past Harghill Hill, to Witton-le-Wear; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Douglas Lane; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of such lane to a point in the middle of the road leading from Fir Tree to Witton-le-Wear aforesaid; and extending thence southward for a distance of

ninety-five yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the last-described road, to a point in the centre of the culvert which carries such road over a certain stream flowing from Douglas Lane, through Millstone Quarry, to the river Wear; and extending thence first south-westward, along the middle of the said stream (crossing under the line of the Wear Valley branch of the Stockton and Darlington Railway), and then south-eastward, along the middle of the same stream, to the boundary in the middle of the said River Wear which divides the said parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear from the parochial chapelry of Hamsterley, in the parish of Saint Andrew Auckland aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-le-Wear (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken).

And whereas certain observations have been made by such patron and incumbent upon the subject of such scheme: and whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such observations, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1410.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Tunbridge Wells, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Canterbury.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven; of the Act of the second and third years

of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Tunbridge Wells, in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Canterbury.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Tunbridge Wells aforesaid.

"Now therefore, with the consents of the Right Honourable and most Reverend John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury (the bishop of the diocese), and of the Reverend Edward Hoare, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent, that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that part of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, and that such proposed district should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint James, Tunbridge Wells.'

"And, with the like consents of the said John Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edward Hoare, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at the said church of Saint James, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the said Edward Hoare shall continue to be the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, all the fees which shall be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the said church of Saint James shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said Edward Hoare.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration,

and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint James, Tunbridge Wells, being :—

"All that part of the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of Canterbury, wherein the present incumbent of such district parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district parish from that portion of the parish of Frant, in the diocese of Chichester, which is situate within the said county of Kent, at a point in the middle of the lane leading through High Wood to Hall's Hole ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such lane to its northern extremity ; and continuing thence in the same direction across the road leading from Frant, past Hall's Hole, to the Hastings Road to the middle of the south-eastern end of Hall's Hole Lane ; and continuing thence still in the same direction along the middle of the last-named lane to a point in the middle of the Hastings Road aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the road leading through Calverley Park Gardens ; and extending thence first north-westward to and along the middle of the last described road, and then westward along the middle of the same road, to a point in the middle of Calverley Road ; and continuing thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of fifty-five yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of a certain lane leading past the front of Calverley Cottages to Calverley Street ; and extending thence first northward to and along the middle of the said lane, and then north-westward along the middle of the same lane, to a point in the middle of Calverley Street aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with the Victoria School Road ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road to a point in the middle of Quarry Road ; and extending thence first north-eastward, and then northward, along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of two hundred yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of a certain new road connecting Quarry Road with Railway Road ; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of the said new road to a point in the middle of Railway Road aforesaid ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named road, for a distance of twenty yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of another new road leading to the line of the South-eastern Railway; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of the last described new road

to its extremity ; and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction to the boundary which divides the said district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, from the new parish of Saint John, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent and diocese of Canterbury aforesaid, in the middle of the said line of the South-eastern Railway aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate in the district parish of the Holy Trinity, Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint James, Tunbridge Wells," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1411.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Penrith, in the County of Cumberland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the

second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate in the parish of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Penrith aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel Bishop of Carlisle, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Penrith described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Penrith.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel Bishop of Carlisle, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at Christ Church aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Samuel Johnson Butler, the present incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Penrith shall continue to be such incumbent, all the fees which shall be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the said church called Christ Church shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said Samuel Johnson Butler.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Penrith, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from the parish of Newton Regny, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Newton to Penrith ; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such road so far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the footpath leading therefrom to Gillwilly Lane ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of such footpath to a point in the middle of

the said lane ; and continuing thence first southward and then eastward along the middle of such lane as far as a point in the centre of the foot bridge which carries the same lane over the line of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway ; and extending thence southward along the middle of such line of railway as far as a point under the centre of the bridge which carries the first described road leading from Newton to Penrith over the said line of railway ; and extending thence eastward along the middle of such bridge, and along the middle of the road last referred to as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Scott Lane ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its extremity ; and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction, and in a straight line, across the open space at the southern end of the street called 'Middle Gate' and of the street called 'Wilson's Row,' to a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Queen Street ; and extending thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Hunter Lane ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to the middle of Meeting House Lane ; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Arthur Street ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of such street to its extremity, at a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence which divides the close numbered 291 on the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Penrith, and on the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 279 on the same maps ; and extending thence, still north-eastward to and along the middle of the said fence, and continuing in a direction either north-westward or north-eastward along the middle of the fences which divide the closes and premises numbered respectively 281 and 282 on the said maps, and the road leading therefrom, and the closes and premises numbered respectively 283 and 284 on the same maps, from the close numbered 280 on the said maps, and from the said close numbered 279, to a point in the middle of Beacon Road, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence which divides the said close and premises numbered 284 from the close numbered 279 as aforesaid.

" And all which said part of the parish of Penrith is also situate to the west of another imaginary line commencing at the said point in the middle of Beacon Road, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence which divides the said close and premises numbered 284 from the close numbered 279 as aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with the road called 'Fair Hill Brow ;' and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-named road, and across the southern end of the road called 'Carlisle Brow,' to a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Penrith to Carlisle ; and extending thence in a direction generally northward along the middle

of such turnpike road, passing Milestone House, Stoney Beck, and Plumpton Head, to the boundary which divides the said parish of Penrith from the parish of Hesket in the Forest, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate in the parish of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, to be called "The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Penrith," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1412.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dacre, in the Parochial Chapelry of Pately Bridge, in the Parish of Ripon, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 4th November 1862.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 1st day of November 1862.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of

Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Dacre, in the parochial chapelry of Pateley Bridge, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Dacre aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parochial chapelry of Pateley Bridge, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Dacre.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Dacre, being :—

" All that part of the parochial chapelry of Pateley Bridge, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within the limits of the township of Dacre."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Dacre, in the parochial chapelry of Pateley Bridge, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, to be called " The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Dacre," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference

to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1413.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Matthew, Leavenheath, in the Parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, in the County of Suffolk and Diocese of Ely.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate at Leavenheath, in the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, in the county of Suffolk, and in the diocese of Ely.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Stoke-by-Nayland; of the parish of Assington, in the same county and diocese; of the parish of Nayland, in the same county and diocese; of the parish of Polstead, in the same county and diocese; and of the parish of Wiston, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parishes of Stoke-by-Nayland, Assington, Nayland, Polstead, and Wiston should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and

that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Leavenheath aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Thomas, Bishop of Ely (the bishop of the diocese); of the Right Honourable Richard, Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty as the patron, in right of the Crown, of the vicarage of the said parish of Wiston; of Sir Charles Rowley, of Tendring Hall, in the said county of Suffolk, Baronet, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, and also of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Nayland; and of John Gurdon, of Tunbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, Esquire, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Assington (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation); and also with the consent of the President and Scholars of the College of Saint John Baptist, in the University of Oxford, the patrons of the rectory of the said parish of Polstead (in testimony whereof the said President and Scholars have affixed their common or corporate seal to this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parishes of Stoke-by-Nayland, Assington, Nayland, Polstead, and Wiston which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Matthew, situate at Leavenheath aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Leavenheath.'

" And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said Richard Baron Westbury (acting on behalf of Your Majesty as aforesaid), Sir Charles Rowley, John Gurdon, and the said President and Scholars of the said College of Saint John Baptist, in the University of Oxford, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Matthew, Leavenheath, shall belong to and be exercised by the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage of the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland aforesaid.

" We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Matthew, Leavenheath, being:—

" All those several portions of the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, in the county of Suffolk and in the diocese of Ely; of the parish of Assington, in the same county and diocese; of the

parish of Nayland, in the same county and diocese; of the parish of Polstead, in the same county and diocese; and of the parish of Wiston, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Stoke-by-Nayland from the parish of Polstead aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Stoke to Assington, opposite to the northern end of Keeper's Lane; and extending thence, north-eastward, along such boundary for a distance of two hundred and sixty-four yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C., 1862, No. 1,' and placed in the middle of the northern end of the fence forming the western boundary of the close numbered 879 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence, northward, in a direct line for a distance of seven hundred and four yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Polstead from the parish of Boxford, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the north-eastward end of the fence dividing the close numbered 608 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Polstead, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 629 upon the same maps; and extending thence, north-westward, along such last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the parish of Assington aforesaid from the said parish of Boxford, at the south-eastern angle of the close numbered 550 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Assington, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence along such last-described boundary, in a direction either north-westward or south-westward, as far as a point in the middle of the road leading from Boxford, past Smith's Farm, to Leavenheath; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of such road as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Assington from the parish of Polstead aforesaid; and extending thence, along the last-described boundary, in a direction generally either south-westward or south-eastward, as far as a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 369 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Assington, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 544 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and of the fence dividing the close numbered 545 upon the last-mentioned maps from the closes numbered 544 as aforesaid and 543 upon the same maps, to the boundary dividing the said parish of Assington from the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland aforesaid; and extending thence, first north-westward, and then in a direction first generally south-westward and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to the point where such boundary meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Assington from a portion of the parish of Polstead aforesaid, at the eastern corner of the close numbered 342 upon the last-

mentioned maps; and extending thence, westward, in a direct line for a distance of four hundred and eighty yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C. 1862, No. 3,' and placed upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Assington from another portion of the parish of Polstead aforesaid, at a point on the western side of the road leading from Nayland to Assington, near Gedding Hall, at the eastern end of the fence forming the northern boundary of the close numbered 685 upon the said tithe commutation map of the parish of Polstead, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence, in a direction first generally north-westward, then south-westward, and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Assington from a portion of the parish of Wiston aforesaid, near Penge Lane; and extending thence south eastward along the last-described boundary (crossing the southern extremity of Penge Lane), to the boundary dividing a portion of the said parish of Stoke-by-Nayland from a portion of the parish of Nayland aforesaid; and extending thence in the last-mentioned direction along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said portion of the parish of Nayland from the parish of Wiston aforesaid, in the middle of Cawley Green Road; and extending thence southward along such last-described boundary as far as a point near Farthing Grove, opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain road leading from Cawley Green Road, past Wiston Stocks, to Nayland; and extending thence, first eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described road, and then, either south-eastward or eastward, along the middle of the same road (crossing the road leading from Leavenheath to Wiston, and also following in part the boundary dividing a portion of the parish of Nayland from the parish of Wiston aforesaid), as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C. 1862, No. 4,' and placed upon the boundary dividing the last-mentioned portion of the parish of Nayland from the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland aforesaid, at the south-western end of the fence forming the western side of a certain occupation road leading to the close numbered 723 upon the said tithe commutation map of the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence, in a direct line north-eastward, to the last-mentioned boundary stone, and continuing thence, either in the same direction or northward, along the last-described boundary for a distance of five hundred and seventy yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C. 1862, No. 5,' and placed upon the said boundary at a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 737 upon the last-mentioned maps from the close numbered 739 upon the same maps; and extending thence, in a direct line north-eastward, for a distance of one thousand two hundred and five yards, or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'L. St. M. C. C. 1862, No. 6,' and placed upon the southern side of the road leading from Leavenheath to Stoke, called Bull Street, opposite to the middle of the southern

end of Keeper's Lane aforesaid ; and extending thence, northward, across the said Bull Street and along the middle of such lane to the point in the middle of the road leading from Stoke to Assington, opposite to the northern end of the said lane, where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof ; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Matthew, situate at Leavenheath, in the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, in the county of Suffolk, be accordingly formed ; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation, with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church, be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the said vicarage of the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland aforesaid ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ely.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1414.

For constituting the District of Saint John the Evangelist, Over, out of the Parishes of Over and Whitegate, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth

and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Over, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, and out of the parish of Whitegate, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portions of the said parishes of Over and Whitegate which are herein-after mentioned, such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas by a deed bearing date the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and being under the hand and seal of the Right Honourable Hugh Baron Delamere, and under the common seal of us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, (which deed is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery,) a yearly rentcharge or annual sum of one hundred and seventeen pounds issuing and payable out of and charged upon certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the township of Moulton, in the parish of Davenham, in the said county of Chester, has been duly secured by the said Hugh Baron Delamere to the minister for the time being of the said district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-named Act, upon the understanding that in consideration of the grant of the said yearly rentcharge or annual sum we should appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein named Act the capital sum herein-after mentioned for the benefit of the minister of the said district when duly licensed as before mentioned, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereto, should be assigned to the said Hugh Baron Delamere, his heirs and assigns, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parishes of Over and Whitegate which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint John the Evangelist, Over.'

"And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein named Act as aforesaid a capital

sum of one thousand pounds for the benefit of the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly named Act, and that such capital sum or any part thereof may be paid or applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such district of any land, tithe, or other hereditament which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation thereto, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the minister for the time being of the said district, in respect of such capital sum or such part thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the annual sum of thirty-three pounds, or such a part thereof as shall bear a proportion to the part of the said capital sum so remaining unapplied as aforesaid corresponding with the proportion which the amount of the said yearly payment bears to the amount of such capital sum.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by, the said Hugh Baron Delamere, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

"The district of Saint John the Evangelist, Over, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Over, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls; and also all those several portions of the parish of Whitegate, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Over from the parish of Little Budworth, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Oak House Lane; and extending thence north-westward along such boundary, and along the boundary dividing the said parish of Whitegate from the parish of Little Budworth aforesaid, to a point in the middle of Chester Lane; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane to a point in the middle of Mayors Stone Road at or near Salters Wall; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such road,

as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Knights Grange Lane ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of eight hundred and eighty yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. St. J. D. 1862, No. 1,' and placed upon the eastern side of such lane at a point opposite to the middle of the western extremity of the fence which divides the close numbered 88 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Whitegate, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 83 upon the same maps ; and extending thence eastward to such boundary stone ; and extending thence, first in the same direction to and along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fence which divides the said close numbered 88 and the close numbered 89 upon the said maps from the close numbered 82 upon the same maps, and then continuing north-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its extremity ; and extending thence in the last-mentioned direction, and in a straight line across the road leading from Over Lane to Knights Grange to a point in the middle of the south-western end of a certain road leading to the Salt Works in the occupation of Mr. Dakin and Messrs. Bromilow, Haddock, and Company ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described road for a distance of two hundred and thirty-six yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. St. J. D. 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of such road; and extending thence eastward to such boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line for a distance of sixty-six yards, or thereabouts, across the close numbered 78 upon the last-mentioned maps, to a point in the middle of the western end of the Roe Hurst Wood Brook; and extending thence still eastward along the middle of the said brook to the boundary dividing the said parish of Whitegate from the parish of Davenham, in the same county and diocese, in the middle of the River Weaver ; and extending thence first south-westward and then north-eastward along the said boundary as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. St. J. D. 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the southern bank of such river at the north-eastern extremity of the fence dividing the close and premises known as the 'Knights Grange Salt Works,' and numbered 15 upon the said maps, from the close and premises known as 'Gregwell Salt Works,' and numbered 14 upon the same maps ; and extending thence in a straight line south-westward across the said river to such boundary stone; and extending thence in the same direction along the middle of the said fence to the boundary dividing the said parish of Whitegate from the parish of Over before mentioned, in the middle of the pool known as the Duck Pool; and extending thence north-westward for a distance of one hundred and seventeen yards along such boundary to a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of a certain ravine extending across the close numbered 739 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Over, and upon the said map hereunto annexed; and extending thence south-

eastward to and along the middle of such ravine to a point in the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 739 as aforesaid from the close and premises numbered 740 upon the same maps; and extending thence first south-westward and thence south-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 739 as aforesaid from the close numbered 738 upon the last-mentioned maps; and extending thence eastward to a point in the middle of the northern end of Baker's Lane; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such lane to its junction with Over Lane; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Weaver Street, leading to Ways Green, and passing between the house and premises late in the occupation of Mr. Charles Parkes, grocer, (now void,) and belonging to Mr. George Eachus, of Northwich, in the said county of Chester, and the warehouse and stores in the occupation of the Winsford Co-operative Society; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of such street, for a distance of two hundred and eleven yards or thereabouts, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 758 upon the last-mentioned maps from the close numbered 785 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first westward to and along the middle of such fence, and then either southward or westward along the middle of the fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 769, 770, and 772 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 784 and 783 upon the same maps, to the western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 772 from the close numbered 783 as aforesaid; and extending thence, first in a direct line south-westward to a point in the middle of Buggins Lane, and then westward along the middle of such lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of an occupation road leading to the close numbered 282 upon the said last-mentioned maps; and extending thence in the last-mentioned direction to and along the middle of the last-described road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 288 upon the said maps from the close numbered 268 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first westward to and along the middle of the last-mentioned fence, and then south-westward, and then north-westward, along the middle of the fences which divide the closes numbered respectively 290, 305, 306, 310, and 312 upon such maps from the closes numbered respectively 289, 263, 261, 259, 313, 314, and 315 upon the same maps to a point in the middle of the eastern end of a certain occupation road leading from the said close numbered 312 opposite to the middle of the north-western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 312 from the close numbered 315 as aforesaid; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-described occupation road to a point in the middle of the Over and Nantwich Road; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-named road to its junction with Oak

House Lane aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction generally south-westward along the middle of such lane to the point upon the boundary dividing the parish of Over from the parish of Little Budworth as aforesaid where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the churches of the respective parishes of Over and Whitegate (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken), and such incumbents and patrons have severally consented to the said scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1415.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Peter, Aldborough Hatch, in the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, in the County of Essex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the fourteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty,

chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Peter, situate at Aldborough Hatch, in the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, and of the parish of Great Ilford, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective new parish and parish.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, and of the said parish of Great Ilford, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Peter, situate at Aldborough Hatch aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (as bishop of the said diocese); and of the Honourable and Reverend Henry William Bertie, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Great Ilford, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Trinity, Barkingside (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation); and also with the consent of the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, in the University of Oxford, the patrons of the said vicarage of the parish of Great Ilford aforesaid (in testimony whereof they have affixed their common or corporate seal to this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, and of the said parish of Great Ilford, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Peter, situate at Aldborough Hatch aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Peter, Aldborough Hatch.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said Henry William Bertie and the said Warden and Fellows of All Souls College, in the University of Oxford, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Peter, Aldborough Hatch, shall belong to and be exercised by Your Majesty and Your successors, in right of the Crown.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal considera-

tion, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Peter, Aldborough Hatch, being :—

"All that portion of the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, in the county of Essex, and in the diocese of London, and also all that portion of the parish of Great Ilford, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, from the parish of Great Ilford aforesaid, at a point in the middle of Oaks Lane, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of a certain lane leading to Lovers' Walk, and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of the last-described lane to the north-eastern end of Lovers' Walk aforesaid ; and extending thence, in a direction alternately south-westward and north-westward, along the middle of the said walk as far as the centre of the bridge which carries such walk over the Craw Brook ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the said brook to a point in the middle of the bridge which carries the footpath leading from Aldborough Hatch Gate to Maypole Gate over the said brook ; and extending thence, first westward and then north-westward, along the middle of the said footpath to a point in the middle of the new road leading from Maypole Gate aforesaid to Hoghill ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said new road, past the house and premises belonging to the Forest Farm, and crossing the boundary which divides the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, from the parish of Great Ilford, as aforesaid, as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Great Ilford from the parish of Dagenham, in the said county of Essex, and in the diocese of Rochester ; and extending thence, first south-eastward along the last-described boundary, and then south-westward along the same boundary as far as a point in the middle of the fence which divides the close numbered 1116 upon the tithe commutation map of the parish of Barking (out of which last-named parish the said parish of Great Ilford was taken), and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 1108 upon the same maps ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 1115 upon the said maps from the close numbered 1108 as aforesaid ; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described fence and of the fence dividing the close numbered 1114 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 1108 as aforesaid, and 1110 upon the same maps, to the western extremity of the last-described fence ; and extending thence westward and in a straight line across the close numbered 1112 upon the said maps to a boundary stone inscribed 'A.H. St. P. C.C. 1862, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern side of the road leading

from Little Heath to Chadwell Heath, opposite to the point where the road leading to Chadwell Street diverges therefrom; and continuing thence, in the last-mentioned direction, across the said road leading to Chadwell Heath to the said point of divergence; and extending thence southward along the middle of the road leading to Chadwell Street aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'A. H. St. P. C.C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the western side of the same road at the eastern end of the footpath leading therefrom to Aldborough Hatch Lane; and extending thence, in a direction generally westward, to and along the middle of the last-described footpath, crossing the road leading from Barking to Little Heath, to a point in the middle of Aldborough Hatch Lane aforesaid, near Newbury Farm; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such lane as far as the boundary which divides the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, from the parish of Great Ilford, as aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Oaks Lane aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the boundary last referred to, as far as the point in the middle of the said lane where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church at Saint Peter, situate at Aldborough Hatch, in the new parish of Trinity, Barkingside, in the county of Essex, be accordingly formed; and that the agrement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by Her Majesty and Her successors in right of the Crown; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1416.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, and of another Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, and of another Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said Archbishoprick, which occurred on or about the sixth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, by the decease of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend John Bird, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, all the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments formerly belonging to the said Archbishoprick (except rights of patronage and the archiepiscopal houses of residence situate at Lambeth and Addington, both in the county of Surrey,) became absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid consist to a considerable extent of reversions expectant upon grants and leases for lives and years, and produce during the subsistence of such grants and leases only small annual revenues, and on that account, and in some instances on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be assigned as an endowment for the said Archbishoprick, or to be held or applied for the other purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by the last-mentioned Act power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter

into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or for the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

" And whereas it is expedient that such of the aforesaid lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments lately belonging to the See of Canterbury (either with or without other property vested in us, as the case may require), as, in the judgment of our estates committee, and subject to the approbation of the Archbishop for the time being, shall be deemed convenient to be held as an endowment for the said See, and as will secure a net annual income of fifteen thousand pounds, being the income named for the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors by an Act of the sixth and seventh years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven, being the Act now in force, should be assigned as the endowment of the said See, and that for that purpose, as well as with a view to the more advantageous appropriation of the remainder of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, and in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments heretofore belonging to the said Archbishopriek of Canterbury, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order

be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1417.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property situate in the Parish of Figheldean, in the County of Wilts.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property now vested in us.

"Whereas, under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and made or expressed to be made between Thomas Webb Gilbert, formerly of Philpot Lane, in the city of London, but now of the Close, Salisbury, Esquire, of the first part; the Reverend John Innes, of Down, in the county of Kent, Clerk, of the second part, and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part; certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the parish of Figheldean, in the county of Wilts, and particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed, became and are now vested in us in fee simple for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid are not subject to any outstanding beneficial lease or grant, but are now in possession, but some portions thereof, on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the same, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improve-

ment of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest in such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"Parish of Figheldean, Wilts.

Description.	Quantity.		
	A.	R.	P.
R. V. Rumming, Occupier.			
Meadow	0	0	23
Withy Bed	0	2	23
-	0	3	10
-	0	0	15
Meadow	0	2	17
Plantation	0	0	15
The Hanging	3	0	17
Sedge	0	0	27
Plantation	0	1	14
Pasture	1	3	16
Arable Linchets and Allotment Gardens	3	0	5
Philip Clift and Stephen Ferris, Occupiers.			
Two Cottages, Gardens, and Plantation			
—— Harding, Occupier.			
Land adjoining the above	1	1	29
Various Occupiers.			
Plantation	1	1	7
Garden Allotments	9	3	3
	23	1	21

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1418.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Archdeaconry of Worcester.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Archdeaconry of Worcester, in the diocese of Worcester, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, under an Act of the sixth and seventh years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven; and an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and another Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the provisions of the same Acts, and bearing date the third day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette on the eighteenth day of the same month, all lands, tenements, and other hereditaments then belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Worcester became

absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid are subject to a beneficial lease for lives, and produce during the subsistence of such lease only a small annual revenue, and on that account, and partly on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said Archdeaconry of Worcester, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the

London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1419.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Kilburn, in the Parish of Hampstead, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Kilburn, in the parish of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Kilburn aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Hampstead, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Kilburn.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being. Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Ainger, the present incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Hampstead shall continue to be such incumbent, one third portion of the fees which shall be received in respect of the performance of the said offices in the said church of Saint Mary, at Kilburn, shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said Thomas Ainger.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Kilburn, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Hampstead, in the same county and diocese, and also to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the northern boundary of the said district chapelry, at a point in the middle of the Finchley Road; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such road as far as the centre of the bridge which carries the same road over the line of the Hampstead and Western Junction Railway; and all which said part of the parish of Hampstead aforesaid is also situate to the south of another imaginary line commencing at the last described point in the centre of the bridge aforesaid; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of the line of the said railway as far as the boundary in the middle of the Edgware Road, which divides the said parish of Hampstead from the parish of Willesden, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Kilburn, in the parish of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Kilburn," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with

reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1420.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Vicarage of Norton, in the County of Radnor and Diocese of Hereford, for the Patronage of the Rectory of Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough, in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the vicarage of Norton, in the county of Radnor and diocese of Hereford, for the patronage of the rectory of Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury.

"Whereas Your Majesty is seised to Yourself and Your successors, in right of the Crown, of the patronage of the said vicarage of Norton, and the value of the said benefice does not exceed twenty pounds in the Queen's books.

"And whereas Richard Green-Price, of Norton Manor, in the county of Radnor, Esquire, is seised in fee of the patronage of the said rectory of Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough.

"And whereas by the third section of the firstly above-recited Act it is enacted that the word "person" shall include any cor-

poration, and the master, provost, warden, or head of any college or collegiate establishment, and the master, guardian, or head of any hospital, and the governing body respectively entitled in his or their corporate capacity to any such patronage, and shall also extend to and include the Queen's Majesty, as well in respect of patronage vested or to be vested in or exercised by Her Majesty in right of the Crown, as in right of the Duchy of Lancaster or of the Duchy of Cornwall; and in every case of exchange in right of the Crown, where the benefice is above the yearly value of twenty pounds in the Queen's books, the assent of Her Majesty shall be testified by the signature of the Lord High Treasurer or First Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; and when such yearly value shall be twenty pounds, or under, such assent shall be testified by the signature of the Lord High Chancellor, and the assent of Her Majesty, when the patronage is in respect of the Duchy of Lancaster, shall be testified by the signature of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and when the patronage is in respect of the Duchy of Cornwall, such assent shall be testified by two or more of the principal officers of the said duchy to be appointed in manner provided for appointment of officers to grant leases under the provisions of an Act passed in the session held in the first and second years of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter five, which assent they are hereby authorized and empowered to give; and in every case of exchange in right of the Duchy of Cornwall, when there is a Duke of Cornwall, the assent of the said Duke shall be testified in writing under the privy seal of the said Duke, first had and obtained for that purpose.

"And whereas by the forty-second section of the secondly above-recited Act it is enacted that it shall be lawful for any person within the meaning of the term person, as the same is interpreted by the firstly above-recited Act, to exchange, under the provisions of the same Act, any advowson or ecclesiastical patronage belonging to such person for any advowson or ecclesiastical patronage belonging to any ecclesiastical corporation, aggregate or sole, or any other person.

"And whereas the Right Honourable Richard, Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, and the said Richard Green-Price, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged, as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances and relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the circumstances and values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the assent of the said Richard, Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, and of the said Richard Green-Price, in testimony whereof the said Richard, Baron Westbury, has signed, and the said Richard Green-Price has signed and sealed this

scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said vicarage of Norton shall be assigned and transferred from Your Majesty and Your successors in right of the Crown, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may be exercised by the said Richard Green-Price, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and that in exchange for the same, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said Rectory of Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough, shall, in like manner, be assigned and transferred from the said Richard Green-Price and his heirs, and shall become and be vested in and shall and may be exercised by Your Majesty and Your successors in right of the Crown.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Value in Liber Regis.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
			£ s. d.		£	
Norton Vicarage -	Radnor	Hereford	5 0 0	300	154	No house.
Winterbourne Gunner, otherwise Winterbourne Cherborough Rectory -	Wilts -	Salisbury	12 16 10½	150	195	House.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Hereford and of Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1421.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Martin, Castleton Moor, in the Parish of Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Martin, situate at Castleton Moor, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Martin, situate at Castleton Moor aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Rochdale described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Martin, Castleton Moor.'

"And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the

fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Martin, Castleton Moor, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Rochdale in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within so much of the township of Castleton as is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Rochdale from the parish of Middleton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the middle of a certain footpath connecting Wash-lane with Sandhole Lane, and opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'C. M. St. M. D. C., 1862,' and placed on the western side of such footpath; and extending thence, first north-eastward along the middle of such footpath, and then north-westward along the middle of the same footpath, and along the middle of Sandhole Lane aforesaid to the northern extremity of such lane; and continuing thence in the same last-mentioned direction across Cripplegate Lane to the middle of the southern end of Hartley Lane; and extending thence, first in the same direction along the middle of the last-named lane to the northern side of Hartley Bridge, which carries such lane over the Rochdale Canal; and continuing thence either north-eastward or northward along the middle of the same lane to the boundary which divides the said parish of Rochdale from the new parish of Saint Alban, Rochdale, in the same county and diocese, in the centre of the footbridge which carries the said lane over Sudden Brook."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Martin, situate at Castleton Moor, in the parish of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Martin, Castleton Moor," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners, with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1422.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, King's Heath, in the new Parish of Moseley, in the County and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at King's Heath, in the new parish of Moseley, in the county of Worcester and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas, at certain extremities of the said new parish of Moseley, and of the parish of King's Norton, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parish and new parish.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Moseley, and of the said parish of King's Norton, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate at King's Heath aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Worcester, as bishop of the said diocese, and of the Reverend George William Murray, vicar of the vicarage of the parish of Bromsgrove, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and, as such vicar, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Moseley, (in testimony whereof they have re-

spectively signed and sealed this representation,) and with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, the patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of King's Norton, (in testimony whereof they have hereunto affixed their common or capitular seal,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Moseley, and of the said parish of King's Norton, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of All Saints, situate at King's Heath aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints, King's Heath.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said George William Murray and the said Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Worcester (testified as aforesaid) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of All Saints, King's Heath, shall belong to and be exercised by the incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of the new parish of Moseley aforesaid.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Capelry of All Saints, King's Heath, being :—

"All that portion of the new parish of Moseley, in the county of Worcester, and in the diocese of Worcester, and also all that portion of the parish of King's Norton, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of the road leading from Hall Green to the Birmingham and Spernal Ash turnpike road, where the boundary dividing the parish of Yardley, in the county and diocese aforesaid, from the said new parish of Moseley, meets the boundary dividing the particular district of Yardley Wood, in the same county and diocese, from the same new parish of Moseley ; and extending thence, in a direction first south-eastward and then north-westward, along the last described boundary to its junction in the middle of King's Arms Lane, with the boundary dividing the last-named new parish from the parish of King's Norton aforesaid ; and extending thence, first south-westward and then north-eastward, along the last described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the road numbered 2906 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of King's Norton, and upon the map hereunto annexed, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'K. H. A. S. C. C., 1862, No. 1,' and placed on the western side of such road at the middle of the northern end of

the fence dividing the close numbered 2864 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 2874, 2872, and 2862 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence dividing the said close numbered 2864 from the close numbered 2863 upon the said maps; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence to its junction with the fence dividing the closes numbered 2871 and 2865 upon the said maps from the close numbered 2863 as aforesaid; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 2860, 2859, 2855, and 2854 upon the said maps from the close numbered 2863 as aforesaid, and the closes numbered respectively 2861 and 2849 upon the same maps to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 2854 from the close numbered 2849 as aforesaid, with the fence dividing the said close numbered 2854 from the close numbered 2853 upon the said maps; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence, and of the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 2857 upon the same maps from the said close numbered 2853, to a point in the middle of Black Lane opposite to the middle of the north-western extremity of the last-described fence; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-named lane to a point in the centre of the bridge which carries such lane over the line of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the said line of railway (crossing the boundary which divides the said new parish of Moseley from the parish of King's Norton aforesaid) as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'K. H. A. S. C. C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of such line of railway, at the middle of the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 3366 upon the said maps from the close numbered 3367 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first eastward, and in a direct line to such boundary stone, and then south-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, to the gate dividing the said close numbered 3366 from the occupation road leading towards Greenhill House; and extending thence, first south-westward, to the middle of the said occupation road, and then south-eastward along the middle of the same road, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'K. H. A. S. C. C., 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the southern side of the last-described road at the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 3362 upon the said maps from the close and premises numbered 3363 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-westward, to the last-mentioned boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 3361 upon the said maps from the close and premises numbered 3363 as aforesaid; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence to a point in the middle of the road leading from Moseley to Hall Green,

opposite to the middle of the eastern extremity of the said last-mentioned fence ; and extending thence, first southward and then south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described road to the point in the middle of the road leading from Hall Green to the Birmingham and Spernal Ash turnpike road, where the boundary dividing the parish of Yardley from the new parish of Moseley as aforesaid meets the boundary dividing the said particular district of Yardley Wood from the same new parish of Moseley, at which point the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof ; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at King's Heath, in the new parish of Moseley, in the county of Worcester, be accordingly formed ; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the new parish of Moseley aforesaid ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1423.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursu-

ance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and now vested in us.

"Whereas under an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and another Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council made under the provisions of the said Acts, bearing date the sixth day of August last past, and duly published in the London Gazette on the eighth day of the same month, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments then belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Canterbury (excepting certain portions thereof in such Order particularly excepted, and excepting also any rights of ecclesiastical patronage,) became absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid consist, to a considerable extent, of reversions expectant upon grants and leases for lives and years, and produce during the subsistence of such grants and leases only small annual revenues, and on that account, and in some instances on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be assigned as an endowment for the said Dean and Chapter, or to be held or applied for the other purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the appropriation of such portions of the aforesaid manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments lately belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Canterbury (either with or without other property vested in us, as the case may require,) as in the judgment of our Estates Committee, and subject to the approbation of the said Dean and Chapter, shall be deemed convenient to be held as an endowment for the said Dean and Chapter, and as will secure a net annual income of five thousand and seven hundred pounds (being the income contemplated by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council of the sixth day of August last), and for that purpose, as well as with a view to the more advantageous appropriation of the remainder of the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments,

or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1424.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, under an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; and another Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six ; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the provisions of the said Acts, bearing date the thirtieth day of August last past, and duly published in the London Gazette on the fifth day of September following, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments then belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Exeter (excepting certain portions thereof in such Order particularly excepted, and excepting also any rights of ecclesiastical patronage,) became absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid consist to a considerable extent of reversions expectant upon grants and leases for lives and years, and produce during the subsistence of such grants and leases only small annual revenues, and on that account, and in some instances on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be assigned as an endowment for the said Dean and Chapter, or to be held or applied for the other purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the appropriation of such portions of the aforesaid manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments lately belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Exeter (either with or without other property vested in us, as the case may require,) as, in the judgment of our Estates Committee, and subject to the approbation of the said dean and chapter, shall be deemed convenient to be held as an endowment for the said dean and chapter, and as will secure a net annual income of eleven thousand and five hundred pounds (being the income contemplated by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council of the thirtieth day of August last), and for that purpose, as well as with a view to the more advantageous appropriation of the remainder of the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our Common Fund, it is expedient that the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the respective holders (if any), to be testified by their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments heretofore belonging to the said Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said

scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1425.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash, or of land, or tithe rentcharge, or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned, should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the 'Common Fund' created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum

set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule; and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.
				£
Birkenhead, St. John, P.C. -	Chester	Chester -	1,485 square yards of land -	900
Charlestown, St. Thomas, P.C.-	York	Ripon -	200*l.* cash, and rentcharges amounting to 25*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*	700
Elsecar, P.C. -	York -	York -	600*l.* and one acre of land - -	660
Gawber, P.C. -	- -	Ripon -	515*l.* and 3,344 square yards of land, formerly belonging to vicarage of Darton.	550
Gunhouse with Burringham, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln -	334*l.* cash, a charge of 20*l.* per annum upon the vicarage of Bottesford with the vicarage of Messingham annexed, and 67*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* of tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to the rectory of West Halton, subject to a temporary deduction.	509
Swanley, P.C. -	Kent -	Canterbury.	Half the value of a house and land worth 2,000*l.*	1,000
Ullenhall and Aspley, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	81*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* of tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to the vicarage of Henley in Arden.	455

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Canterbury, York, Chester, Lincoln, Ripon, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1426.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Saviour, Shotton-with-Haswell, in the Parish of Easington, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Saviour, situate at Shotton, in the parish of Easington, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Saviour, situate at Shotton aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those parts of the said parish of Easington described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Shotton-with-Haswell.'

" And with the like consent of the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and

burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Shotton-with-Haswell, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Easington, in the county and diocese of Durham, which is comprised within that portion of the township of Shotton which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Kelloe, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Gore Burn ; and extending thence, either north-eastward or south-eastward, along the middle of the said burn (passing over Salter's Lane and under the Hartlepool and Sunderland branch of the North-eastern Railway) to the point in the middle of Calf Pasture Dean where such burn meets the south-eastern end of the stream which flows from the head of the said dean ; and continuing thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the said dean and of the said Gore Burn as far as the centre of a certain footpath leading from Salter's Lane aforesaid, past the northern side of the homestead known as Edderacres, and past the south-eastern side of Calf Pastures to Shotton Lane ; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of such footpath, to a point in the middle of Shotton Lane, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the said footpath. And all which said part of the township of Shotton aforesaid is also situate to the south-west of another imaginary line commencing at the last-described point in the middle of Shotton Lane, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the said footpath leading to Salter's Lane ; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of Shotton Lane aforesaid, for a distance of seven hundred and fifty-four yards, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the footpath leading from Shotton Lane aforesaid, over Shotton Moor, and past the western side of Bracken Hill, and past White House to the road leading from New Shotton to Easington ; and extending thence, northward, to and along the middle of the last-described footpath, to a point (near White House aforesaid) in the middle of the said road leading from New Shotton to Easington ; and extending thence, south eastward, along the middle of the same road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of a road leading from such last-described road to Lowhills Moor ; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the last-described road as far as the boundary dividing the said township of Shotton from the township of Easington, in the same parish. And also all that part of the same parish which is comprised within that portion of the said township of Easington which is situate to

the west and south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such township from the township of Shotton aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence dividing the closes belonging to the Haswell Coal Company which are respectively numbered 73 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Easington, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the closes numbered respectively 71, 72, 75, and 74 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first northward, to and along the middle of such fence, and then, either westward or northward, along the middle of the same fence to the boundary dividing the said township of Easington from the township of Haswell, in the same parish.

"And also all that part of the said parish which is comprised within that portion of the township of Haswell aforesaid which is situate to the south-west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such township from the township of Easington aforesaid, at a point on or near to the western side of Duncombe Moor, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence forming the northern boundary of Holy Cross Plantation; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of such fence to a point in the middle of the Coldwell Burn, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the same fence; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-westward, along the middle of the last-named burn (passing under the lines of the Pesspool branch of the South Hetton Railway, of the Haswell and Seaham waggon way, and of the Haswell branch of the North-eastern Railway respectively), as far as the middle of the culvert which carries the herein-before mentioned lane, called Salter's Lane, over the said burn; and extending thence, still generally in the same direction, along the middle of the said lane, passing to the west of High Fallow Field, to the boundary near Snippy's Gate, which divides the said parish of Easington from the parish of Hetton-le-Hole, in the same county and diocese."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Saviour, situate at Shotton, in the parish of Easington, in the county of Durham, to be called "The District Chapelry of Shotton-with-Haswell," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1427.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash or stock, or of land or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to, the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively ; and upon further condition, that in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or of Government stock, or such part or parts thereof as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the sixth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate, out of the 'Common Fund,' created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of

the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same; and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, in respect of such capital sums, or of such part or parts thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the several yearly sums specified in the seventh column of the said schedule, and therein set against the names of the said several benefices respectively, or such parts of the said several yearly sums respectively as shall bear a proportion to the parts of the said several capital sums last mentioned so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion or proportions which the amounts of the said several yearly payments respectively bear to the amounts of the said respective capital sums so specified in the fifth column as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birkenhead, St. Anne, P.C.	Chester	Chester	900 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon, and 900 square yards of land adjacent. £725 0 0	1,000	- -	33 6 8	33 6 8
Clerkenwell, St. Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London		725	24 3 4	24 3 4	48 6 8
Crouch End Chr. Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	£1,000 Consols	900	30 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0
Donington Wood, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	£30 and a rent-charge of £9 per annum on the vicarial tithe rent-charge of Lilleshall.	85	1 0 0	2 16 8	3 16 8

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Garthbrengy, P.C.	Brecon -	St.David's	£547 -	547	18 4 8	18 4 8	36 9 4
Weston, V.	York -	Ripon -	1,308 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	525	- - -	17 10 0	17 10 0
Worton & Marston, P.C.	Wilts -	Salisbury	£450	450	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of London, Chester, St. David's, Lichfield, Ripon, and Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1428.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Brinkhall, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January, 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Brinkhall, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said Prebend, which occurred on or about the sixth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by the decease of the Reverend George Stonestreet Griffin Stonestreet, the then Prebendary, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said Prebend (except any rights of patronage) became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid consist of reversions expectant upon beneficial leases, and produce during the subsistence of such leases only a small annual revenue, and partly on that account, and partly on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments, in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said Prebend of Welton Brinkhall, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person

or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1429.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Edale, in the Parish of Castleton, in the County of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now

humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Edale, in the parish of Castleton, in the county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Edale aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Castleton described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Edale.'

"And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Edale, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Castleton, in the county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield, which is comprised within the limits of the township and chapelry of Edale."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Edale, in the parish of Castleton, in the county of Derby, to be called "The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Edale," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1430.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Mattingley, in the Parish of Heckfield, in the County of Hants and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Mattingley, in the parish of Heckfield, in the county of Hants and in the diocese of Winchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Mattingley aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those parts of the said parish of Heckfield, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Mattingley.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church,

and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty, in Your royal wisdom, shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Mattingley, being:—

"All those parts of the parish of Heckfield, in the county of Hants and in the diocese of Winchester, which are comprised within the limits of the hamlet of Mattingley."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Mattingley, in the parish of Heckfield, in the county of Hants, to be called "The District Chapelry of Mattingley," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1431.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, South Hetton, in the Parish of Easington, in the County of Durham and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the

eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at South Hetton, in the parish of Easington, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at South Hetton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those parts of the said parish of Easington, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which parts, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, South Hetton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, South Hetton, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Easington, in the county and diocese of Durham, which is comprised within that portion of the township of Haswell which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Hetton-le-Hole, in the same county and diocese, at the junction of the road leading from Easington Lane to South Hetton with Salter's Lane, at or near the house known as 'Snippy's Gate;' and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward along the middle of the last-named lane, past the western side of High Fallowfield, as far as a point in the middle

of the culvert which carries the said lane over the stream called 'Coldwell Burn;' and continuing thence, still generally in the same direction, along the middle of such stream (passing under the lines of the Haswell branch of the North-eastern Railway, of the Haswell and Seaham waggon-way, and of the Pesspool branch of the South Hetton Railway respectively), to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence forming the northern boundary of the Holy Cross Plantation; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of such fence to the boundary dividing the said township of Haswell from the township of Easington, in the same parish, at or near to the western side of Duncombe Moor. And also all that part of the said parish which is comprised within that portion of the township of Hawthorn which is situate to the south-west of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the road leading from South Hetton to Easington."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at South Hetton, in the parish of Easington, in the county of Durham, to be called "The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, South Hetton," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1432.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Murton-cum-Hilton, in the Parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, in the County of Westmoreland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years

of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Murton, in the parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, in the county of Westmoreland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate at Murton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Murton-cum-Hilton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being : Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Bellas, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which shall be received in respect of the performance of the offices aforesaid at the said church of Saint John, at Murton, shall be paid by the minister of such church to the said Thomas Bellas.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Murton-cum-Hilton, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, in the county of Westmoreland and in the

diocese of Carlisle, which are comprised within the limits of the several townships of Murton and Hilton."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Murton, in the parish of Saint Michael, Appleby, otherwise Bongate, in the county of Westmoreland, to be called "The District Chapelry of Murton-cum-Hilton," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1433.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Bishoprick of Oxford.

Gazetted 13th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Oxford, and now vested in us:

"Whereas under an Act of the sixth and seventh years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven; and another Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the

provisions of the said Acts, bearing date the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and duly published in the London Gazette on the eleventh day of the same month, the hereditaments and premises situate and arising within the parishes of Stanton Harcourt and South Leigh, in the county of Oxford, particularly described in the schedule annexed to the said Order, which theretofore belonged to the bishoprick of Oxford, became vested in us.

"And whereas the hereditaments and premises aforesaid are subject to a beneficial lease, and produce during the subsistence of such lease only a small annual revenue; and partly on that account, and partly on account of the character or situation of the property, some portions thereof are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable, under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said hereditaments and premises, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said hereditaments and premises, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said hereditaments and premises theretofore belonging to the said bishoprick of Oxford, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1434.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Whitley, in the Parish of Saint Giles, Reading, in the County of Berks and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 16th January 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 9th day of January 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Whitley, in the parish of Saint Giles, Reading, in the county of Berks and in the diocese of Oxford.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Whitley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Giles, Reading, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Whitley.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Whitley, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Giles, Reading, in the county of Berks and in the diocese of Oxford, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the new parish of Saint Peter, Early, in the same county and diocese, at a point at the eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 77 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Saint Giles, Reading, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the plantation numbered 78 upon the same maps, at which point a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 1,' has been placed; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 77 as aforesaid and 74 upon the said maps from the close and premises called 'Redlands,' and numbered 73 upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of Red Lane, at a point opposite to the middle of the western extremity of the last-described fence; and extending thence, still in the same direction, and in a straight line across Red Lane aforesaid, and across the closes numbered respectively 54, 51, and 49 upon the said maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the eastern side of Kendrick Road, at a point opposite to the middle of the western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 48 upon the said maps from the close numbered 49 as aforesaid; and continuing thence, still in the same direction, and in a straight line, to a point in the middle of Kendrick Road aforesaid; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of such road as far as a point opposite to

the middle of the eastern end of Barley Close Lane; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of such last-named lane to a point in the middle of Silver Street, opposite to the middle of the western end of Barley Close Lane aforesaid; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of Silver Street aforesaid, for a distance of twelve yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the wall or fence forming the southern boundary of the premises known as the Ragged School; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of the said wall or fence to its western extremity; and extending thence, in a direct line south-westward for a distance of twenty-three yards or thereabouts, crossing the yard attached to certain premises belonging to John Barkshire, of Reading, gardener, and crossing also the garden ground attached to certain premises belonging to John Okey Taylor, of Reading, Esquire, to a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of the wall or fence dividing the premises known as the British School from the garden and premises belonging to John Okey Taylor, Esquire, as aforesaid; and extending thence, still in the same direction, along the middle of the last-mentioned wall or fence to its junction with the eastern side of Southampton Street; and continuing thence, still south-westward, across the last-named street to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 4,' and placed on the western side of such street, at a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the last-described wall or fence; and extending thence in a direct line due west for a distance of one hundred feet to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 5;' and extending thence in a direct line southward, and parallel with the western side of Southampton Street aforesaid, to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 6,' and placed at a point distant one hundred feet measured in a straight line due west from the western side of Southampton Street aforesaid, and also distant one hundred feet measured in a straight line due north from the northern side of Mount Street; and extending thence in a direct line westward (parallel throughout the length of Mount Street with the northern side of such street) to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1862, No. 7,' and placed on the eastern bank of the River Kennet; and continuing thence, still westward and in a straight line, to the boundary in the middle of the said river which divides the said parish of Saint Giles, Reading, from the parish of Saint Mary, Reading, in the same county and diocese."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Whitley, in the parish of Saint Giles, Reading, in the county of Berks, to be called "The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Whitley," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners

with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1435.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Pool Quay, in the Parish of Guilsfield, in the County of Montgomery and Diocese of Saint Asaph.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3d day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Pool Quay, in the parish of Guilsfield, in the county of Montgomery and in the diocese of Saint Asaph.

"Whereas, at certain extremities of the said parish of Guilsfield, and of the parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Guilsfield, and of the said parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Pool Quay aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Thomas Vowler, Bishop of Saint Asaph, as bishop of the said diocese, and as patron in right of his see of the vicarage of the said parish of Guilsfield and of the vicarage of the said parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, as aforesaid, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Guilsfield, and of the said parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Pool Quay aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint John, Pool Quay;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the Right Honourable Edward James, Earl of Powis, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint John, Pool Quay, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Guilsfield, in the county of Montgomery and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, and also all that portion of the parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, in the same county and diocese, which are situate to the east and north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Guilsfield from the parish of Llandrinio, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Shropshire Union Canal, and opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'P. Q. St. J. C.C., 1862, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern side of such canal; and extending thence, first south-westward and then southward, along the middle of the said canal as far as a point in the centre of Middle Bridge, which carries the road leading to Varchoel over the said canal; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-westward, along the middle of the said road, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'P. Q. St. J. C. C., 1862, No. 2,' and placed on the southern side of the said road upon the boundary dividing the township of Tirymenech, in the said parish of Guilsfield, from the township of Varchoel, in the same parish; and extending thence, first south-eastward to such boundary stone, and then south-westward along the said township boundary as far as a point in the middle of the road leading from Guilsfield to Coppice; and extending thence, first south-eastward, then south-westward, and then again south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road

leading from 'The Bank' to Coppice aforesaid; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last described road to its southern extremity; and continuing thence in a straight line, and in the last-mentioned direction, to the boundary dividing the said parish of Guilsfield from the parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool aforesaid, at the northern angle of the plantation numbered 936 upon the tithe commutation map of the last named parish, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence, south-westward, along the last-mentioned parish boundary, as far as a point in the middle of a certain road leading past Rallt to Welshpool; and extending thence, first southward and then south-westward, along the middle of the last-described road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 909 upon the before-mentioned maps from the close numbered 906 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of such fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 908 and 914 upon the said maps from the close numbered 907 upon the same maps, to the junction of the last-mentioned fence with the fence dividing the said close numbered 914 from the close numbered 915 upon the aforesaid maps; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 780 upon the said maps from the said close numbered 915, from the plantation numbered 916, and from the close and premises numbered 724 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point in the middle of a certain road leading to the towing path of the Shropshire Union Canal aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern extremity of the said fence; and extending thence, still south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described road, crossing the said canal to a point in the middle of the said towing path; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said towing-path, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 728 upon the said maps from the close numbered 729 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of the said fence to a point in the middle of the road leading from Welshpool to Pool Quay, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern extremity of the same fence; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described road, for a distance of 240 yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'P. Q. St. J. C. C., 1862, No. 3,' and placed on the eastern side of the said road at a point where the said road abuts upon the River Severn; and extending thence, eastward, to such boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction to the boundary in the middle of the said River Severn, which divides the parish of Pool, otherwise called Welshpool, aforesaid, from the parish of Buttington, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint John the Evangelist, situate at Pool Quay, in the parish of Guilsfield, in the county of Montgomery, be accordingly formed; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation, with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church, be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the Right Honourable Edward James, Earl of Powis, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint Asaph.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1436.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Anne, Bowden Hill, in the Parish of Lacock, in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3d day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly

lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Anne, situate at Bowden Hill, in the parish of Lacock, in the county of Wilts and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Anne, situate at Bowen Hill aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend William, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Lacock, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Anne, Bowden Hill.'

"And, with the like consent of the said William, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend James Paley, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Lacock, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, all the fees which shall be received in respect of the performance of the said offices at the church of Saint Anne aforesaid shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said James Paley.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Ann, Bowden Hill, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Lacock, in the county of Wilts and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the Wilts and Berks Canal."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Anne, situate at Bowden Hill, in the parish of Lacock, in the county of Wilts, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Anne, Bowden Hill," be accordingly made

and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1437.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Southampton, in the Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3d day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of All Saints, in the town and county of the town of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Southampton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that

it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of All Saints, Southampton, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Southampton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Southampton, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of All Saints, in the town and county of the town of Southampton, and in the diocese of Winchester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the new parish of Saint Peter, Southampton, at a point in the eastern end of the road known as Cumberland Place, opposite to the middle of the southern end of the road known as Bedford Place; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the road forming the southern frontage to New Place House, and across the Winchester Road to a point in the middle of the western end of the road known as Brunswick Place; and continuing thence, first, in the same direction, along the middle of the last-named road, and then, south-eastward, along the middle of the same road, to the boundary which divides the said parish of All Saints from the parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, in the same county and diocese."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate in the parish of All Saints, in the town and county of the town of Southampton, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Southampton," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms,

churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1438.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property situate in the Parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the County of Surrey.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3d day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property vested in us.

"Whereas under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the fifth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and made or expressed to be made between Charles Pott, of Bridge Street, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, Esquire; Arthur Pott, of Bentham Hill, near Tonbridge Wells, in the county of Kent, Esquire; and William Pott, of Bridge Street, Southwark, aforesaid, Esquire, of the one part, and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, and particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed, became and are now vested in us in fee simple for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas our estate in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid consists of a reversion expectant upon a beneficial lease for years; and such lands, tenements, and hereditaments produce, during the subsistence of such lease, only a small annual revenue; and partly on that account, and partly on

account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

" And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

" And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the same, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament.

" Schedule.

" All that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being on the south side of Great Guildford Street, formerly Maid Lane, in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, aforesaid, upon which or upon some part whereof a storehouse and warehouse (formerly consisting of two messuages or tenements) lately stood, and which was formerly in the occupation of George Davies, which said piece of ground contains from east to west on the north side thereof, next Great Guildford Street aforesaid, thirty feet five inches of assize or thereabouts; and from north to south, on the west side thereof, forty-five feet eight inches of

assize or thereabouts; and from west to east, on the south side thereof, thirty-one feet of assize or thereabouts; and from south to north, on the east side thereof, fifty-two feet of assize or thereabouts, be the said several dimensions respectively a little more or less; bounded on the north by a piece of ground formerly belonging to the said Charles Pott, Arthur Pott, and William Pott, but since laid into Great Guildford Street aforesaid; on the west by ground lately belonging to the said Charles Pott, Arthur Pott, and William Pott the younger, or some of them, and sold to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; and on the south and east by ground and buildings on lease to John Rose, also lately belonging to the said Charles Pott, Arthur Pott, and William Pott, or some of them, and sold to us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1439.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Great Horton, in the Parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth

day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Great Horton, in the township of Horton, in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Great Horton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Great Horton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized and performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend John Burnet, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, a moiety of the fees which shall be payable in respect of the performance of the said offices in the said church situate at Great Horton aforesaid shall be paid by the said minister thereof to the said John Burnet.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Great Horton, being:—

"All those several portions of the hamlets of Great and Little Horton, in the township of Horton, in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the

exclusive cure of souls, which are situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the new parish of Saint Paul, Buttershaw, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of Little Horton Lane; and extending thence, first north-westward, along the middle of such lane, and then north-eastward, along the middle of the same lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Southfield Lane; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Quaker Lane; and extending thence, north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane for a distance of two hundred and forty-eight yards, or thereabouts, to the boundary dividing the said hamlet of Great Horton from the hamlet of Little Horton before mentioned; and extending thence, first north-westward and then north-eastward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the footpath leading from Little Horton Green to the Great Horton Road; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the said footpath for a distance of one hundred and ninety-five yards, or thereabouts, to its intersection by another footpath leading from Great Horton to Dirk Hills Lane; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described footpath to a point in the middle of Dirk Hills Lane aforesaid; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-named lane to a point in the middle of the Great Horton Road aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the same lane; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the Great Horton Road aforesaid as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Andrew, Bradford, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of such road opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the road called Summerseat Back Road; and all which said several portions of the hamlets of Great and Little Horton aforesaid are also situate to the south and west of another imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Andrew, Bradford, as aforesaid, at the before-mentioned point in the middle of the Great Horton Road opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the road called Summerseat Back Road; and extending thence in a direction, either north-westward or south-westward, along such last-described boundary to its junction in the centre of Thiefscore Bridge, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the district chapelry of Saint Philip, Girlington, heretofore part of the same parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church

situate at Great Horton, in the township of Horton, in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York, to be called "The District Chapelry of Great Horton," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1440.

For compensating the Vicar of Tavistock, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter, for the Loss of certain Fees, Dues, or other Emoluments which has been occasioned by reason of Proceedings under the "New Parishes Acts."

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for compensating the Reverend Osborne John Tancock, Doctor of Civil Law, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, for the loss of certain fees, dues, or other emoluments which has been occasioned by reason of proceedings under the said Act.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that the fees, dues, or other emoluments of the said Osborne John Tancock, as such vicar or incumbent as aforesaid, have been diminished by reason of the constitution under the provisions of the said Act of the district of Saint Paul, Tavistock, which has since become a new parish under the provisions of the same Act, and that the assign-

ment to the said Osborn John Tancock of the annual sum herein-after mentioned would be a just and reasonable compensation for such diminution.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us to the said Osborn John Tancock, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Tavistock aforesaid, so long as he shall remain such vicar or incumbent, and no longer, the annual sum of four pounds, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, by way of compensation for the loss of fees, dues, or other emoluments sustained by him by reason of the formation of the district of Saint Paul, Tavistock, which has since become a new parish as before mentioned.

"And we further recommend and propose, that payment of the said annual sum of four pounds shall be held to commence as from the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, being the day on which a church provided for the said new parish of Saint Paul, Tavistock, was consecrated, and from which day the incumbent of the same new parish became empowered to perform in the church thereof various offices which had heretofore been performed at the church of the said parish of Tavistock, and also became entitled to receive and retain for his own benefit the fees accruing therefrom.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1441.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mark, Dolphinholme, in the new Parish of Ellel, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 6th February 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 3rd day of February 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eighth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mark, situate at Dolphinholme, in the new parish of Ellel, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

"Whereas, at certain extremities of the said new parish of Ellel, and of the parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such parish and new parish.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said new parish of Ellel, and of the said parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mark, situate at Dolphinholme aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester (the bishop of the diocese); of the Reverend Richard Atkinson, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Cockerham, in the said county of Lancaster, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said new parish of Ellel; and of Thomas

Pedder, of Finsthwaite, in the parish of Colton, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire; and of Richard Pedder, of Winckley Square, in the parish of Preston, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said new parish of Ellel, and of the said parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Mark, situate at Dolphinholme aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Mark, Dolphinholme.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said Richard Atkinson, Thomas Pedder, and Richard Pedder, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Mark, Dolphinholme, shall belong to and be exercised by Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Mark, Dolphinholme, being :—

"All that portion of the new parish of Ellel, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the turnpike road leading from Caton to Cockerham, and also all that portion of the parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, in the same county and diocese, which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the new parish of Ellel aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Galgate to Chipping; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such road (crossing Street Bridge, and also the road leading from Scorton to Bracken Hill, and passing over Harrisend Fell,) to the boundary at Grizedale Brook which divides the township of Nether Wyersdale, in the said parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, from the township of Barnacre-with-Bonds, in the same parish; and extending thence, first north-eastward along such boundary, and then southward along the same boundary to the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Helen, Garstang, from the parish of Lancaster, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased,

by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Mark, situate at Dolphinholme, in the new parish of Ellel, in the county of Lancaster, be accordingly formed; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church, be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, in the said county of Lancaster, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1442.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Andrew, Wilmcote, in the Parish of Aston Cantlow, in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Wilmcote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Aston Cantlow, and of the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the same

county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Aston Cantlow, and of the said parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Wilmcote aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Worcester (the bishop of the diocese); of the very Reverend Edward Bowles Knottesford Fortescue, Provost of the Cathedral Church of Saint Ninian, at Perth, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Aston Cantlow; and of the Right Honourable Mary Countess Dowager Amherst, the patroness of the vicarage of the said parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Aston Cantlow, and of the said parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Wilmcote aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Wilmcote.'

"And we further represent, that it has been mutually agreed between the said Edward Bowles Knottesford Fortescue, and the Mary Countess Dowager Amherst (testified as aforesaid), that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry shall belong to and be exercised by the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Wilmcote, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Aston Cantlow, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester, and also all that portion of the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line, commencing at a boundary stone inscribed 'W. St. A. C. C. 1862, No. 1,' and placed upon the southern side of the road leading from Stratford-upon-Avon,

past Gallow's Green, to Aston Cantlow, at or near the point where the boundary which divides the said parish of Aston Cantlow from the said parish of Stratford-upon-Avon meets the boundary which divides the said parish of Aston Cantlow from the parish of Billesley, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence, first westward and then north-westward, along the last described boundary, as far as a point in the middle of the stream which flows from Gallow's Green aforesaid, towards Aston Cantlow; and extending thence, first northward and then north-westward along the middle of such stream as far as a point in the middle of the Aston Road, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. St. A. C. C. 1862, No. 2,' and placed upon the southern side of the last-named road; and extending thence in a direct line north-eastward (crossing the Stratford-upon-Avon canal) to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. St. A. C. C. 1862, No. 3,' and placed upon the eastern bank of a certain stream flowing from a source near Gipsy Hall, past the house and premises called Hardwick, to the Silesbourne Brook, at the point where the boundary dividing the said parish of Aston Cantlow from the parish of Bearley, in the county and diocese aforesaid, impinges upon the said stream; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-eastward or eastward along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary which divides the said parish of Aston Cantlow from the said parish of Stratford-upon-Avon as aforesaid, near Gospel Oak; and extending thence south-westward along the last described boundary to a boundary stone inscribed 'W. St. A. C. C. 1862, No. 4,' and placed on the western side of the turnpike road which leads from Henley-in-Arden to Stratford-upon-Avon, at a distance of three hundred and one yards to the south-east of the Pathlow turnpike gate; and extending thence in a direct line south-westward (crossing the line of the Stratford-upon-Avon branch of the Great Western Railway) to a point in the centre of the bridge leading from Green Lane, across the Stratford-upon-Avon canal aforesaid; and extending thence in a direct line south-westward, crossing the road leading from Stratford-upon-Avon, past Gallow's Green, to Aston Cantlow as aforesaid, to the boundary stone placed upon the southern side of the said road where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Wilmcote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, in the county of Warwick, be accordingly formed; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation, with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church, be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual

curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, and his successors, Bishops of Worcester, for ever; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1443.

For constituting the District of Saint Andrew, Hoxton, out of the District Parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, (heretofore part of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch,) and Particular District of Saint Peter, West Hackney, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Acts of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, (heretofore part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch,) in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and out of the particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portions of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, and of the said particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, which are herein-

after mentioned and described, such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, and of the said particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Andrew, Hoxton.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of two hundred pounds; and that so soon as a church shall have been built within such district, and shall have been duly approved by us, and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof and such district, shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making together the annual sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds respectively shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first of each of such respective payments, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of the approval and consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or incumbency of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister

or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in acordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Saint Andrew, Hoxton, being:—

"All that portion of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, (heretofore part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch,) in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such district parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of the new parish of All Saints, Stonebridge, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and also to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district parish from the new parish aforesaid at a point in the centre of the bridge which carries Kingsland Road over the Regent's Canal; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of Kingsland Road aforesaid as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of King's Road; and all which said portion of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, aforesaid, is also situate to the north of another imaginary line commencing at the last-described point in the middle of Kingsland Road, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of King's Road aforesaid; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of such last-named road to the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, from the district parish of Saint John, Hoxton (also heretofore part of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch).

"And also all that portion of the particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such particular district from the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the southern end of De Beauvoir Road; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the said road as far as the point where it is intersected by Downham Road, and all which said portion of the particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, is also situate to the south of another imaginary line commencing at the last-described point where De Beauvoir Road is intersected by Downham Road as aforesaid; and extending thence, eastward, along the middle of the last-named road to the boundary which divides the said particular district from the parish of West Hackney, in the same county and diocese, on the western side of Kingsland Road aforesaid."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the churches of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerstone, and the said particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, (out of which district parish and particular district the district in such scheme recommended to be constituted is intended to be taken,) and certain observations upon and objections to the said scheme which have been offered by the incumbent of the said particular district of Saint Peter, West Hackney, have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with such scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such observations and objections, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1444.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court of Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making

better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of money, or of land, or tithe rentcharge, or of other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively; and in the case of the perpetual curacy of Little Tew, in the county and diocese of Oxford, upon further condition that in respect of so much of the benefaction so mentioned as aforesaid, and set opposite the name of such benefice, as consists of cash, or such part or parts of such cash as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbent for the time being of the said benefice, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sum specified and set forth against the name of the said benefice in the sixth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate, out of the Common Fund created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such benefices respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same; and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, in respect of such capital sums, or of such part or parts thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the several yearly sums specified in the seventh column of the said schedule, and therein set against the names of the said several benefices respectively, or such parts of the said several yearly sums respectively, as shall bear a proportion to the parts of the said several capital sums last mentioned, so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion or proportions which the amounts of the said several yearly payments respectively bear to the amounts of the said respective capital sums so specified in the fifth column as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid,

or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
East and West Challow, P.C.	Berks -	Oxford -	0A. 2R. 32P. of land, with a house and premises thereon.	1000	- -	33 6 8	33 6 8
Ingleby Greenhow, P.C.	York -	York -	930 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	567	- -	18 18 0	18 18 0
Surfleet, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	A tithe rentcharge of £45 per annum.	900	- -	30 0 0	30 0 0
Little Tew, P.C.	Oxford -	Oxford -	100*l.* and land and cottages valued at 320*l.*	420	3 6 8	14 0 0	17 6 8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, Lincoln, and Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1445.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Parkfield, in the Parish of Middleton, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty

King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Parkfield, in the parish of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Parkfield aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Middleton described in the schedule hereunto annexed, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Parkfield, in Middleton.'

" And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Parkfield, in Middleton, being :—

" All that portion of the parish of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the

boundary dividing such parish from the new parish of Tonge-cum-Alkrington, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Rochdale and Manchester trust road; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of such road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Wood Street; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of such street, to a point in the centre of the said culvert which carries the said street over Kid Clough Brook; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of such brook, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed "P. H. T. D. C., 1863, No. 1," and placed on the northern bank of the said brook, opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence forming the western boundary of certain portions of the glebe land belonging to the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Middleton aforesaid, and numbered respectively 449 and 439 upon the tithe commutation map of the parish of Middleton, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence, north-westward, in a direct line to such boundary stone, and continuing thence, first, in the last-mentioned direction to and along the middle of the said fence, and then, either north-eastward or north-westward, along the middle of the same fence, as far as a boundary stone inscribed "P. H. T. D. C., 1863, No. 2," and placed on the southern side of the footpath leading from Middleton, past Throstle Hall, through Middleton Wood, towards High Barn; and extending thence, north-eastward, to a point in the middle of the said footpath; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the same footpath to a point in the middle of the road leading from Middleton, past Sandhole and High Barn, to Bow Lea; continuing thence, first north-westward, and then south-westward, along the middle of the last-described road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of a certain occupation road leading from such last-described road to and past Demesne Farm; and extending thence, first south-westward, to and along the middle of such occupation road, and then north-westward along the middle of the same road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence forming the northern boundary of the Demesne farm-yard and premises, which are numbered 179 upon the before-mentioned maps; and extending thence, first south westward along the middle of the said fence, and then south-eastward along the middle of the wall or fence dividing the close numbered 178 upon the said maps from the farm-yard and premises numbered 179 as aforesaid, to the junction of such last-mentioned wall or fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 178 as aforesaid from the close numbered 168 upon the said maps; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing High Hurst Wood, numbered 169 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 168 as aforesaid; and extending thence, first south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, and then either in the same direction or south-westward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 164 and

158 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 168 as aforesaid, 165 and 156 upon the same maps, (passing to the east of the pool of water called Asker Dam,) to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 158 from the close numbered 156 as aforesaid with the northern margin of the pool of water called Cobler's Dam ; and extending thence, first eastward, then southward, and then westward, along the northern, eastern, and southern margins of the last-named pool, to a point in the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 153 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 155 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then southward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the said close numbered 153 from the close numbered 145 upon the said maps ; and extending thence, first westward and then southward, along the middle of the last mentioned fence to its junction (near Rhodes House), with the fence dividing the close numbered 149 upon the said maps from the close numbered 145 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, first eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, then southward and then westward along the middle of the same fence to its junction with the northern end of the fence, dividing the close numbered 148 upon the said maps from the close numbered 145 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, first southward, then eastward, and then south-westward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 148 as aforesaid from the close numbered 146 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point (near the Rhodes turnpike gate), in the middle of the Old Rochdale and Manchester Trust Road opposite to the middle of the southern extremity of the fence last referred to ; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the said old trust road, for a distance of one hundred and thirty-three yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 140 upon the said maps from the close numbered 141 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, south-eastward, across the said old trust road to and along the middle of the last-described fence to the boundary which divides the said parish of Middleton from the new parish of Tonge-cum-Alkrington before mentioned, at a point on the north bank of the river Irk ; and extending thence, in a direction mainly north-eastward, along the last-described boundary, to the point in the middle of the Rochdale and Manchester Trust Road where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Parkfield, in the parish of Middleton, in the county of Lancaster, to be called " The District

Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Parkfield, in Middleton," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns, and the solemnization of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1446.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Andrew, Grafham, in the Parish of Dunsfold, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Grafham, in the parish of Dunsfold, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Dunsfold, and of the parish of Bramley, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parishes of Dunsfold and Bramley

should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Grafham aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester (the bishop of the diocese), and of the Right Honourable Richard, Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty, as the patron in right of the Crown of the rectory of the said parish of Dunsfold, and of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Bramley, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parishes of Dunsfold and Bramley which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Andrew, situate at Grafham aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Grafham,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by Henry Woodyer, of Grafham, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Grafham, being:—

"All those portions of the parish of Dunsfold, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, and also all those portions of the parish of Bramley, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Godalming, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the centre of the culvert which carries the bridle-road leading from Godalming, past Langhurst Barn, to Scotsland Farm, over a certain stream flowing towards Thorncomb Street and Bramley; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then north-eastward, along the middle of such bridle road (crossing the southern end of Thorncomb Street Lane) to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the bridle road and footway called the Brook Walk, near Scotsland Farm aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named bridle road and footway, (passing to the west of the premises called Winters Hall,) to the junction of the same bridle

road and footway with Gate Street Lane ; and extending thence, first north-westward and then northward, along the middle of the last-named lane, for a distance of one thousand and eighty-nine yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain branch lane leading from Gate Street Lane aforesaid to the premises known as Lea Farm ; and extending thence, first eastward and then south-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described lane, and past the western side of the said farm premises, to a point in the middle of the bridle road leading from Gate Street Lane aforesaid, past the said Lea Farm, to the turnpike road leading from Alford to Guildford; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described bridle road to its junction with the said turnpike road ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the same turnpike road for a distance of one hundred and ten yards or thereabouts to the boundary dividing the said parish of Dunsfold from a part of the said parish of Bramley, and extending thence, in a direction generally north-westward, along the last-described parish boundary to a boundary stone, inscribed 'G. St. A. C. C., 1863,' and placed upon the same boundary at a distance of two hundred and eight yards or thereabouts from the north-western angle of the northernmost of the cottages known as Rook's Hill Cottages, and numbered 317 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Bramley, and upon the map hereunto annexed ; and extending thence eastward and in a direct line (crossing the turnpike road leading from Alford to Guildford aforesaid) to a point in the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 320 upon the said maps from the close numbered 321 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, first eastward and then southward, along the middle of the same fence to a point in the middle of a certain lane leading from the turnpike road aforesaid, across the Surrey and Sussex Canal, sometimes called the Wey and Arun Navigation Canal, to the close numbered 295 upon the map of the said parish of Bramley and upon the said map hereunto annexed ; and extending thence eastward along the middle of the last-described lane to its eastern extremity; and continuing thence still in the same direction and in a straight line across the said close numbered 295 as aforesaid, to a point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Wonersh, in the same county and diocese, in the middle of the Old River ; and extending thence, in a direction first south-eastward and then north-eastward, along such parish boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Wonersh from a detached part of the said parish of Dunsfold ; and extending thence, first generally south-eastward and then south-westward, along the last-described parish boundary (crossing the Old River aforesaid) to its junction with the boundary dividing the parish of Bramley from the parish of Wonersh aforesaid ; and extending thence, first south-westward and then south-eastward, along the last-described parish boundary (crossing the road leading from Guildford to Cranley) to a point upon the boundary

dividing the parish of Dunsfold aforesaid from the said parish of Wonersh (on the southern side of the last-named turnpike road); and extending thence, in a direction first eastward and then south-westward, along the last-described parish boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the said parish of Wonersh in the turnpike road leading from Alford to Guildford aforesaid; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then south-westward, along the last-described parish boundary to its junction (near the road leading to Riddenhurst) with the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Cranley, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, first westward and then southward, along the last described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Hascomb in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, first westward, then south-eastward and then south-westward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the said turnpike road leading from Alfold to Guildford opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of a cross road leading from the last-described turnpike road into the road leading from Guildford to Dunsfold; and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of the said cross road to its junction at or near the premises called 'Pains Hill,' with the road leading from Guildford to Dunsfold aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described road as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Hascomb aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction generally either northward or westward, along the last described parish boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the parish of Hambledon, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described parish boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Bramley from the said parish of Godalming; and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described parish boundary to the point in the middle of the bridle road leading from Godalming, past Langhurst Barn, to Scotsland Farm, where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate at Grafham, in the parish of Dunsfold, in the county of Surrey, be accordingly formed, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and that the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by Henry Woodyer, of Grafham, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1447.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of money, or of land, or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate, out of the Common Fund created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.
				£
Hopton, P.C. - -	York -	Ripon -	1,100*l.* and 1819 square yards of land.	1000
Treales, P.C. - -	Lancaster	Manchester.	400*l.* and 1A. 2R. 16P. of land.	500
Wrenbury, P.C -	Chester-	Chester-	Half the value of 14 acres of land purchased for the cure.	471

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of Chester, Manchester, and Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1448.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in the new Parish and Perpetual Curacy of Saint James, Lathom, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine,

duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme bearing date the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in the new parish and perpetual curacy of Saint James, Lathom, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas the church of the said new parish and perpetual curacy of Saint James, Lathom, is in the patronage of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Ormskirk, in the above-mentioned county and diocese.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the church of the said new parish and perpetual curacy is at present ill endowed, and that it is desirable that some additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said new parish.

"And whereas the Reverend John Atherton Kershaw, incumbent of the said new parish and perpetual curacy, has paid over to us a sum of five hundred pounds sterling, upon condition that the arrangement herein-after mentioned respecting the patronage of the said new parish and perpetual curacy, and the endowment thereof, should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, and of the Reverend Joseph Bush, the present vicar or incumbent of Ormskirk, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, and in consideration of the payment to us of the sum of five hundred pounds aforesaid, we humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the right of patronage of the said new parish and perpetual curacy of Saint James, Lathom, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto, and to the church thereof, shall, for the next turn, become and be vested in, and shall and may, for that turn, be exercised by, the said John Atherton Kershaw, his heirs and assigns.

"And we further recommend and propose, that in consideration of the above-mentioned payment there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the incumbent for the time being of the said new parish and perpetual curacy the fixed annual sum of sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, and that the first of such payments, or

a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May next.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall in any way prejudice or affect the right of the said Joseph Bush, or his successors in the said vicarage of the parish of Ormskirk, to exercise the patronage of the said new parish and perpetual curacy, and to nominate the incumbent thereto, and to the said church thereof, after such right shall have been once exercised by the said John Atherton Kershaw, his heirs or assigns, or shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1449.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Philip and Saint James, Oxford, in the County and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your

Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate in the parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, in the county of Oxford and in the diocese of Oxford.

" Whereas, at certain extremities of the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, and of the district parish of Saint John the Baptist, Summer Town, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parish and district parish.

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, and of the said district parish of Saint John the Baptist, Summer Town, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate at Oxford aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford (the bishop of the diocese), in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation, and with the consent of the President and Scholars of Saint John Baptist College, in the University of Oxford, the patrons both of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, and of the perpetual curacy of the said district parish of Saint John the Baptist, Summer Town, (in testimony whereof the said President and Scholars have affixed their common or corporate seal to this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, and of the said district parish of Saint John the Baptist, Summer Town, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate at Oxford aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Philip and Saint James, Oxford;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said President and Scholars for the time being of the college aforesaid.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Philip and Saint James, Oxford, being:—

" All that portion of the parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, in the county of Oxford and in the diocese of Oxford, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, and also all that portion of the district parish of Saint John the Baptist, Summer Town, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point on the western bank of the river Cherwell where the boundary dividing the said parish from the district parish aforesaid meets the boundary of the parish of Marston, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, westward, along the first-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Oxford to Banbury; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the said turnpike road for a distance of forty-five yards, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the inclosure numbered 66 upon the Inclosure Award Map of the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the inclosure numbered 65 upon the same maps; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of such fence to a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Oxford to Woodstock, opposite to the middle of the western extremity of the said fence; and extending thence, northward, for a distance of two hundred and eight yards, along the middle of the last-described turnpike road, to a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the inclosure numbered 210 upon the said maps from the inclosure numbered 211 upon the same maps; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point in the middle of the south-eastern end of the bridge over the Oxford Canal, opposite to the western extremity of the said fence; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the said canal bridge, to its north-western end; and continuing thence, first north-westward along the middle of a certain private road leading to Burgess Meadow, and then northward along the middle of the same private road as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. St. P. and St. J. C. C, 1863, No. 1,' and placed on the western side of the said road at the eastern end of the fence dividing the inclosure numbered 77 upon the said maps from the inclosure numbered 78 upon the same maps; and extending thence, westward, to such boundary stone; and continuing thence still westward and in a straight line for a distance of one hundred and sixty yards (crossing the line of the Buckinghamshire branch of the London and North-western Railway, and the line of the Great Western and Midland Counties Railways, and also the inclosure called Complins Meadow), to a boundary stone inscribed 'O. St. P. and St. J. C. C, 1863, No. 2,' and placed on the boundary

dividing the said district parish of St. John the Baptist, Summer Town, from the parish of Wolvercott, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the fence which divides the said Complins Meadow from the Trap Grounds, due west of the first-mentioned boundary stone ; and extending thence, in a direction generally southward, along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, from the parish of Wolvercott aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the lane leading to the Port Meadow ; and continuing thence, still southward along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, from the consolidated chapelry district of Saint Paul, Oxford, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of a certain pool formed by the River Isis and near Saint John's Road ; and extending thence, first north-eastward and then south-eastward, along the last-described boundary, as far as the point where the said boundary diverges from the middle of Saint John's Road aforesaid ; and continuing thence, still south-eastward, along the middle of such road to its eastern extremity ; and extending thence, eastward, and in a straight line across the turnpike road leading from Oxford to Woodstock as aforesaid, to the middle of the western end of the Horse and Jockey Road ; and continuing thence, still eastward, along the middle of the last-named road to a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from Oxford to Banbury as aforesaid; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-described turnpike road for a distance of twenty yards, to a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the inclosure numbered 50 upon the said maps from the inclosures numbered respectively 52 and 51 upon the same maps ; and continuing thence, eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the said inclosure numbered 51 from the inclosure numbered 49 upon the aforesaid maps ; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the last-described inclosure from a certain occupation road leading thereto, to a point upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, from the parish of Holywell, in the same county and diocese, at or near the eastern end of the said occupation road ; and extending thence, first eastward and then north-eastward, along the last described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, from the parish of Marston aforesaid, upon the western bank of the River Cherwell as aforesaid ; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-eastward, along the boundary last referred to, to the first-described point where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof;

and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Philip and Saint James, situate in the parish of Saint Giles, Oxford, in the county of Oxford, be accordingly formed agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and that the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the said President and Scholars for the time being of Saint John Baptist College, in the University of Oxford aforesaid ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1450.

For fixing the Number and Emoluments of the Minor Canons in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, section forty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, section forty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury.

"Whereas application has been made to us by the dean and chapter of the said church, to fix the number and emoluments of the minor canons in the said church, as herein-after mentioned.

"And whereas it has been represented to us by the said dean and chapter that the number of minor canons in the said church has until recently been six, but is now reduced to five, and that it is expedient that the number should be further reduced to four, and that thereafter there should continue to be four minor canons only therein ; and that the said dean and chapter

are prepared, out of the revenues of their church, to secure to each of the minor canons appointed subsequently to the passing of the said recited Act, and to every minor canon hereafter to be appointed, an income of two hundred and twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, at Canterbury, testified by their having hereunto affixed their capitular seal, that the number of minor canons in the said church shall be reduced to four, in manner following, that is to say: that such one of the minor canonries held by the Reverend Joshua Stratton, Master of Arts, and the Reverend Frederick Rouch, Master of Arts, respectively as shall firstly become vacant, shall not be filled up; and that there shall be paid by the said dean and chapter, out of the corporate revenues of the said church, to each of the minor canons appointed subsequently to the passing of the said recited Act, and to each minor canon hereafter appointed, an annual stipend, as such minor canons, of two hundred and twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1451.

For assigning certain Lands and Hereditaments as an Endowment for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her

Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for assigning certain lands and hereditaments as an endowment for the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough.

"Whereas, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, and of an Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council made under the authority of such provisions, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and duly published in the London Gazette on the second day of May following, in consideration of an annual money payment of six thousand two hundred and ten pounds, all the manors, lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments theretofore belonging, either in possession or reversion, to the said dean and chapter (except certain portions thereof in the above-mentioned Order particularly excepted), and all the estate and interest therein of the said dean and chapter, became vested in us.

"And whereas it was by the above-mentioned Order of Your Majesty in Council provided that none of the monies or estates received or acquired under the provisions thereof should be applicable to the purposes of our common fund, except only so far as it might be necessary to reimburse such fund any advances made thereout under the provisions of such Order, until or unless, by and under the like authority, the said dean and chapter should have been put into possession in fee simple of real estates sufficient to secure to them an annual income of six thousand pounds, clear of all charges and outgoings on and from such estates, except costs of management.

"And whereas the said dean and chapter have signified to us their willingness to accept as their permanent endowment the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, which are now vested in us in fee simple in possession, and the same are in our opinion convenient to be held as the permanent endowment of the said dean and chapter, and are calculated to produce, as nearly as may be, the above-mentioned net annual income of six thousand pounds.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church at Peterborough, testified by their having hereunto affixed their corporate seal, we humbly recommend and propose that, upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, the lands, tenements, and

hereditaments particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, and all our right, title, estate, and interest therein, and in any tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, arising thereout or charged thereupon, and in the benefit of the perpetual land tax charged upon the same premises which has been redeemed, shall be assigned as the endowment of the dean and chapter of Peterborough, and shall become and be absolutely vested in the said dean and chapter in as full and ample a manner as if the same had formed part of the ancient possessions of the said dean and chapter; and that they shall become and be absolutely entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as from the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the money payment heretofore payable by us under the provisions of the herein-before recited Order of Your Majesty in Council of the twenty-ninth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, shall, as from the said first day of November, cease and determine.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"PARISH OF EYE.

"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Singlesole Farm.		
	Henry Pank, Occupier.		
	Open to allotment from borough fen - - -	8 3 23	
	Now also open to ditto -	5 0 7	
	Garden, stackyard, and farm buildings - - -	0 2 5	
	Farmhouse and yards - -	0 3 8	
	Close - - - -	9 0 35	
	Ditto (now divided) -	28 2 7	
	Ditto - - -	12 3 16	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Henry Pank, Occupier—*continued.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Part 7	Close	12 3 21	
Part 7	Ditto	14 1 35	
Part 8	Roadway	0 0 37	
Part 8 and 10	Closes (now in one)	7 3 22 8 2 24	
9	Close (now in two)	29 0 10	
11	Close	0 2 5	
12	Ditto	13 3 37	
			153 2 12
	Powder Blue Farm.		
	Philip Griffin's Executors, Occupiers.		
13	Close	0 3 26	
14	Ditto	13 3 34	
15	Ditto	25 3 38	
15*a*	Ditto		
16	Paddock	1 1 35	
17	Garden	0 0 36	
18	Paddock	2 0 11	
19	Farm buildings		
20	House and garden	0 1 23	
21	Close	8 0 38	
22	Ditto	26 1 25	
23	Ditto	9 0 3	
			88 2 29
			242 1 1

"PARISH OF NEWBOROUGH,
"County of Northampton.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	George Sutton Maxwell, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
581	Land	25 3 10	25 3 10

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Henry Pank, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
573	Allotment next Singlesole farm	6 1 26	6 1 26
	Thomas Parker, Occupier, now W. Bowland.		
454	Allotment	1 0 22	
		1 3 33	
455	Ditto	6 0 30	
456	Ditto	2 2 38	
			12 0 3
	Isaac Eddis, Occupier.		
421	Allotment next Middle Road	2 2 13	2 2 13
	John Beecroft, Occupier.		
542	Allotment next Green Road	9 3 22	
543	Ditto adjoining ditto	1 2 27	
			11 2 9
	John Twelvetrees, Occupier.		
Part 541	Allotment	1 3 32	
Part 541	Ditto	1 0 23	
540	Ditto	6 3 21	
135 and 136	Ditto	9 3 12	
			19 3 8
	George Holman, Occupier.		
369	Allotment	1 3 37	
	Ditto	0 1 9	
			2 1 6
	Clement W. Griffin, Occupier.		
122	Allotment in Ends Road	8 2 35	8 2 35

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	William Barnes, Occupier.		
394	Allotment - - -	10 2 31	
258	Ditto - - -	3 2 25	
			14 1 16
	John Dean, Occupier.		
Part 383	Allotment - - -	14 1 32	
			14 1 32
	William Odam, Occupier, late Skrimshire's Executors.		
140	Allotment - - -	8 1 31	
			8 1 31
	Philip Griffin, Occupier.		
568, 569 570, 571	Allotments - - -	14 1 23	
			14 1 23
	Appleby, Baxter, Rowlett, and Whitfield, Occupiers.		
327	Allotment - - -	21 0 16	
			21 0 16
	Ann Bailey, Occupier.		
Part 175	Allotment - - -	9 0 0	
			9 0 0
	William Baxter, Occupier.		
Part 175	Allotment - - -	6 0 0	
			6 0 0
	J. Godfrey, Occupier.		
Part 175	Allotment - - -	9 0 0	
			9 0

Schedule—*continued.*

No. of Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Laxton Kitchen, Occupier.		
Part 175	Allotment - - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Thomas Sutton, Occupier.		
Part 175	Allotment - - -	6 0 0	6 0 0
	George Vergette, Occupier.		
492	Allotment - - -	47 0 0	
494	Ditto - - -	23 0 38	
495	Ditto - - -	14 3 23	
555	Ditto - - -	39 0 32	
556	Ditto - - -	31 0 25	
			155 1 38
	John Baxter, Occupier.		
408	Allotment - - -	7 3 11	
419	Ditto - - -	5 2 2	
			13 1 13
	William Hardy, Occupier.		
115 and 116	Allotment - - -	3 1 2	
121	Ditto - - -	8 3 22	
123	Ditto - - - -	8 1 8	
			20 1 32
	William Odam, Occupier.		
132	Allotment - - -	13 2 9	
133	Ditto - - -	10 2 37	
370	Ditto - - -	8 3 16	
371	Ditto - - - -	2 0 0	
			35 0 22
	Thomas Johnson, Occupier.		
372	Allotment - - -	17 0 6	17 0 6

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	George Holman, Occupier.		
364, 365, and 367	Allotments - - -	5 2 2	5 2 2
	Henry Boyer, Occupier.		
120	Allotment - - -	32 0 32	
143	Ditto - - -	12 0 0	
144 and 145	Ditto - - -	18 2 24	
			62 3 16
	Ann Lawson, Occupier.		
322	Allotment - - -	8 3 15	
323	Ditto - - -	4 0 32	
			13 0 7
	John Broughton, Occupier.		
490	Allotment - - -	21 2 30	
491	Ditto - - -	15 2 0	
			37 0 30
	Austin Harrison, Occupier.		
328	Allotment - - -	56 1 32	
403	House, buildings, &c. - -	6 3 23	
404		6 1 30	
420	Ditto Ditto - -	5 2 17	
			75 1 22
	John Giles, Occupier.		
102	Allotment - - -	0 3 20	
103	Ditto - - -	8 0 17	
			8 3 37
	James Webster, Occupier.		
110	Allotment - - -	34 3 19	34 3 19

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.	Total Quantity. A.	R.	P.
	Clement W. Griffin, Occupier.						
14*a* & *b*	Close - - - -	13	0	1			
15*a*	Ditto - - - -	8	1	28			
15*b*	Ditto - - -	14	2	10			
15*d*	Ditto - - - -	20	3	12			
15*e*	Ditto - - -	30	1	24			
					87	0	35
	Mrs. Moore, Occupier.						
14*c*	Close - - - -	14	1	14			
15*c*	Ditto - - - -	12	1	15			
					26	2	29
	Henry Boyer, Occupier.						
432	Three closes - - -	34	1	6			
					34	1	6
	Philip Griffin's Executors, Occupiers.						
487*a*	Allotment on the Hurn -	13	0	22			
487*b*	Ditto ditto - -	19	1	1			
487*c*	House, buildings, and close -	9	2	0			
487*d*	Allotment on the Hurn -	14	0	30			
487*e*	Ditto ditto - -	15	1	34			
487*f*	Ditto ditto - -	13	2	36			
567*a*	Ditto ditto - -	15	3	0			
567*b*	Ditto ditto - -	17	2	35			
567*c*	Ditto ditto - -	17	0	35			
567*d*	Ditto ditto - -	17	0	10			
567*e*	Ditto ditto - -	16	3	30			
567*f*	Ditto ditto - -	16	0	5			
567*g*	Ditto ditto - -	16	0	25			
567*h*	Ditto ditto - -	15	3	35			
567*i*	Ditto ditto - -	16	1	10			
572	Allotment on the Slipe -	19	2	32			
572*a*	Ditto ditto - -	21	3	18			
572*b*	Ditto ditto - -	10	3	35			
572*c*	Ditto house and buildings	18	2	14			
572*d*	Ditto - - - -	16	0	26			
572*e*	Ditto - - - -	13	0	15			
					334	3	8
					1,159	0	30

Schedule—*continued.*

"PARISH OF PEAKIRK.

"COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Giles, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Part 1	Land in the Long Meadow -	1 0 11	
Part 1	Ditto - - -	1 0 19	
Part 1	Ditto - - -	2 0 8	
2	Ditto - - -	14 1 28	
			18 2 26
	Clement Whitehead Griffin, Occupier.		
3	Land in the Long Meadow -	10 1 37	
			10 1 37
	William Hardy, Occupier.		
4 and 5	Allotment in Long Meadow -	27 3 38	
			27 3 38
	James Day, Occupier.		
1*a*	Allotment in Long Meadow -	1 0 2	1 0 2
			58 0 23

"PARISH OF PASTON.

"COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Clement William Griffin, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
8, 9, 10	Allotment in Shipcote field -	56 1 30	
11, 12, 13	Ditto ditto - -	56 0 32	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	Clement William Griffin, Occupier—*continued.*	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
74	Close	7 1 13	
75	House, &c.	4 0 4	
78	House, &c.	3 1 24	
21*a*	Close	18 3 22	
21*b*	Ditto	19 0 16	
21*c*	Ditto	24 2 12	
			189 3 33
	John Hardy, Occupier.		
73	Allotment in Boon Sutton field	10 1 15	
79*a*	Farmhouse buildings, &c.	0 3 9	
79	Ditto ditto	2 1 28	
80	Close	8 0 24	
81	Ditto	23 1 29	
7	Ditto	13 1 30	
Part 20	Ditto	5 3 29	
Part 20	Ditto	24 3 2	
14, 15 16, 17	Ditto	62 3 11	
6	Ditto	18 0 0	
14*a*	Lynch field	11 1 20	
			181 1 37
	Robert Vergette, Occupier.		
18 and 19	Allotment in Knobwood field	53 1 16	
			53 1 16
	Mrs. Sergeant, Occupier.		
69	Allotment in Church field	6 1 0	
			6 1 0
	George Holman, Occupier.		
98	Mirables	10 0 0	
99	Open to ditto	1 3 8	
101	The Twelve Acres	13 2 3	
102	House, &c.	9 2 34	
119	Two cottages and gardens	1 1 6	
120	Close	7 1 25	
121	Ditto	8 1 37	
122	Ditto	7 1 6	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	George Holman, Occupier—*continued.*		
104	Allotment - - -	13 2 34	
105	House, premises, and close -	9 1 1	
106	Land adjoining No. 107 -	17 2 20	
107	Long Six Acres - - -	7 1 24	
108	Land adjoining - -	5 0 0	
103	Tucks Close - - -	9 3 8	
			122 1 6
	Edward Furness, Occupier.		
100	Great Knabbs - - -	27 3 11	
			27 3 11
	Richard Perkins, Occupier.		
Part 72	Allotment adjoining Paston Road - - - -	1 2 36	
Part 72	Allotment on Gunthorpe Green -	0 3 3	
			2 1 39
	Thomas Brown, Occupier.		
111	Close - - - -	10 0 5	
112	Ditto - - -	12 0 27	
113	Ditto - - -	12 2 1	
			34 2 33
	William Barnes, Occupier.		
109	Land - - - -	9 2 12	
			9 2 12
	Henry Boyer, Occupier.		
40*a*	Bulls Close - -	4 3 31	
47	Lound Close - - -	1 2 0	
53	Spinney Close - -	0 2 12	
Part 52	Stable, &c. - - -	0 0 28	
114	Dame Agnes Close - -	7 3 30	
			15 0 21

Schedule—*continued.*

No on Plan of Estate deposited n Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
	William Odam, Occupier.		
21	Close	4 0 20	
22	Ditto	0 2 29	
23	Ditto	1 2 0	
24	Buildings and Close	0 2 38	
25	Close	26 2 37	
26	Ditto	11 1 13	
27	Ditto	22 0 0	
28	Ditto	16 0 0	
30	Ditto	12 3 20	
31	Ditto	8 3 20	
32	Ditto	16 0 34	
33	Ditto	12 3 25	
35	Ditto	12 2 31	
37	Ditto	13 2 36	
61	Two cottages and gardens	0 1 4	
59	Barn and garden	0 0 16	
62	Close	5 0 0	
63	House, yards, &c.	2 1 12	
64	Paddock, yards, &c.	1 1 4	
65	Paddock	3 1 25	
66	Close	15 2 19	
68	Ditto	37 3 13	
70	Ditto	5 1 13	
			231 2 9
	T. Bowyer and Spriggin, Occupiers.		
Part 52	Two cottages	0 1 0	
			0 1 0
	Thomas Johnson, Occupier.		
29	Close	32 3 30	
38	Ditto	29 1 0	
41	Ditto	8 0 14	
42	Ditto	32 2 0	
43	Ditto	28 2 21	
44	Ditto	24 0 39	
45	Ditto	25 0 37	
48	Ditto	2 0 24	
49	Ditto	18 3 0	
50	Ditto	20 1 16	
51	Ditto	3 0 23	
52	House, buildings, &c.	2 1 28	
57 and 58	Two cottages and land	4 0 23	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	Thos. Johnson, Occupier—*continued.*		
60	Two cottages - - -	0 2 36	
67	Close - - - -	11 3 37	
71	Ditto - - -	3 0 0	
			247 2 8
	In hand.		
36	Grimshaw Wood - -	46 3 18	
39	Spinney - - -	3 2 37	
40	Ditto - - -	5 2 19	
			56 0 34
			1,178 2 19

"PARISH OF MARHOLM.

"COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	In hand.		
34	Small wood - - -	14 1 8	14 1 8

Schedule—*continued.*

"MINSTER PRECINTS, PETERBOROUGH.

"(*Extra-parochial.*)

No on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	J. Hortor, Occupier.		
	Dwelling-house.		
	Mrs. M. White, Occupier.		
	Dwelling-house.		
	The Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, Occupiers.		
10	Toothill Close - - -	2 2 37	2 2 37

"PARISH OF PETERBOROUGH.

"County of Northampton."

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	T. Johnson, Occupier.		
264	Close - - - -	2 3 32	2 3 32
	J. Odam, Occupier.		
262	Close - - - -	3 1 21	
263	Ditto - - -	1 0 7	4 1 28

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	John Core, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
815	In Flag Fen - - -	14 1 10	
816	Ditto - - -	5 2 22	
817*a*	Ditto - - -	16 0 0	
817*b*	Ditto - - - -	14 0 0	
817	Ditto - - - -	12 0 21	
699	Close - - - -	1 2 16	
703	House, buildings, &c. - -	1 0 6	
705	Close - - -	1 1 9	
700	Ditto - - - -	2 1 38	
701	Outbuildings and land - -	1 2 11	
706	Close - - - -	2 0 7	
704	Ditto - - - -	2 0 9	
			74 0 29
	Thomas Parker, Occupier.		
831	Allotment near Alwalton Gull road - - -	2 3 12	
832	Ditto - - -	3 1 9	
			6 0 21
	Thomas Brown, Occupier.		
1	Stackyard at Dogsthorpe -	0 2 18	
			0 2 18
			88 1 8

"PARISH OF IRTHLINGBOROUGH.

"COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
	J. Abbot, Occupier.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
2	Close - - -	3 3 14	
3	Ditto - - -	7 0 26	
4	Ditto - - -	4 1 38	

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.	Total Quantity. A. R. P.
5a	Close	3 2 7	
12a	Ditto	0 1 22	
13	Ditto	1 2 3	
			20 3 30
	Charles S. Groom, Occupier.		
2a	Close	0 3 36	
4a	Ditto	3 2 36	
5	Ditto	5 2 18	
13a	Ditto	27 0 25	
14b	Ditto	1 2 36	
14a	Ditto	5 2 38	
34	Stone causeway	7 1 8	
35	Middle close	9 1 8	
36	Finedon moor	11 3 14	
37	Long peaseland	16 1 15	
38	Middle close	10 1 34	
39	Home close	8 0 15	
			108 1 3
	Groom and Walker, Occupiers.		
1	Meadow	15 1 16	
			15 1 16
	John Barron Howes, Occupier.		
24	Pitts	20 1 30	
25	Braham close	21 3 24	
26	West meadow	26 1 27	
27	Ditto	27 1 36	
28	Ditchford close	21 2 24	
29	Ditto	21 3 8	
30 and 30a	Lodge, close, house, buildings, &c.	17 2 8	
31	Upper close	14 2 16	
32	Middle close	15 0 8	
33	New well close	22 2 24	
			209 2 5
	Richard Smith, Occupier.		
1a	Close	2 1 2	
			2 1 2
1b	House, mill, farm buildings, and land	2 1 1	
			2 1 1

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan of Estate deposited in Diocesan Registry.	Description.	Quantity.	Total Quantity.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.
	John Rye, Occupier.		
43	Paddock in village	0 2 15	
45	Meadow	24 0 0	
			24 2 15
	Ridley Thompson, Occupier.		
6	Hill land	9 0 0	
6a	Ditto	8 3 13	
7	Middle close	15 0 38	
8	Underhill	7 0 33	
9	Hill Land close	13 2 14	
10	Rye hill	18 0 2	
11	Ditto	34 2 31	
12	Old Score	11 0 20	
14	Hartleback	6 1 12	
15	Old Score	12 2 0	
16	War meadow	12 1 0	
16a	Ditto	6 3 32	
17	Dairy close	19 3 2	
16b	War meadow	21 2 9	
17a	Dairy close	16 0 0	
14c	Close	15 2 0	
18	Orchard	2 0 29	
19	Homestead, &c.	2 0 32	
20	Home close	4 1 8	
21	Middle close	22 1 7	
22	Fox cover	14 2 26	
23	Brickkiln close	17 0 34	
			291 1 22
			674 2 14

"And also all that the manor of Glinton with Peakirk, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the manor of Werrington, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the manor of Walton, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the manor of Paston, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the manor of Peterborough, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the manor of Irthlingborough, in the said county of Northampton, with the rents and profits arising therefrom, and the rights, members, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

"And also all that the annual sum of nineteen pounds nine shillings and eightpence, payable by the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Peakirk with the chapelry of Glinton annexed, in the said county of Northampton, in respect of land tax formerly charged upon the said rectory which has been redeemed.

"And also all that the annual sum of eleven pounds and nine shillings, payable by the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Northborough, in the said county of Northampton, in respect of land tax formerly charged upon the said rectory of Northborough which has been redeemed.

"And also all that the annual sum of ten pounds, payable by the incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of Peterborough, in the said county of Northampton, in respect of white tithes.

"And also certain pensions or annual sums, amounting in the aggregate to twenty-nine pounds eleven shillings and eightpence, payable by the several persons hereunder mentioned, viz. :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Barnack, in the said county of Northampton -	5	10	0
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Castor, in the said county of Northampton -	5	10	0
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Careby with the chapelries of Holywell and Aunby annexed, in the county of Lincoln -	0	7	0
By the Queen's Majesty - - - -	1	13	4
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Northborough, in the said county of Northampton - - - - - -	0	10	0
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Peakirk with the chapelry of Glinton annexed, in the said county of Northampton - -	1	18	4
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Scotter, in the said county of Lincoln - -	2	11	4
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Stoke Doyle, in the said county of Northampton	0	12	0
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Thornhaugh with the chapelry of Wansford annexed, in the said county of Northampton -	0	3	0
By the incumbent for the time being of the rectory of Ufford with the chapelry of Bainton annexed, in the said county of Northampton - - -	0	16	8
By the Honourable G. W. Fitzwilliam - -	10	0	0
	£29	11	8

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Peterborough.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1452.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property arising within the Parish of Witcham, in the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property now vested in us.

"Whereas under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and made or expressed to be made between James Cropley, of Ely, in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, Esquire (surviving trustee of the settlement made on the marriage of James Colborne, the father, and Mary his wife, both deceased), of the first part; the said James Cropley of the second part; Charles Finch Foster, Esquire, and George Ebenezer Foster, Esquire, both of Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, of the third part; and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fourth part; the tithe commutation rentcharge or annual sum of six hundred and thirty-

three pounds, arising within the parish of Witcham, in the Isle of Ely and in the county of Cambridge, which, on the commutation of tithes within such parish, was assigned and awarded in lieu of the rectorial tithes arising therein, became and is now vested in us for the residue of a term of a lease thereof granted on the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by the Dean and Chapter of Ely, for twenty-one years from the twenty-ninth day of September then last past, subject to the annual rents and to the covenants reserved and contained in the said lease.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said tithe rentcharge, or of the proceeds thereof for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the same or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest in such tithe rentcharge, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said tithe commutation rentcharge or annual sum so vested in us as aforesaid, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ely.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1453.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Saviour, Harome, in the Parish of Helmsley, in the County and Diocese of York.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Saviour, situate in the township of Harum, otherwise Harome, in the parish of Helmsley, in the county of York and in the diocese of York.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Saviour, situate in the township of Harum, otherwise Harome, aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend William, Archbishop of York (the bishop of the diocese), testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Helmsley, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Saviour, Harome.'

"And with the like consent of the said William, Archbishop of York, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and

that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Saviour, Harome, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Helmsley, in the county of York and in the diocese of York, which is comprised within the limits of the township of Harum, otherwise Harome."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Saviour, situate in the township of Harum, otherwise Harome, in the parish of Helmsley, in the county of York, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Saviour, Harome," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1454.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Withington Parva, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly pre-

pared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the nineteenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Withington Parva, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the twenty-third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, by the decease of the Reverend Arthur Matthews, clerk, the then prebendary, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except rights of patronage) became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas our estate in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid consists of a reversion expectant upon a beneficial lease, and produces during the subsistence of such lease only a small annual revenue; and partly on that account, and partly on account of the character or situation of the property, is unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof, to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, heredita-

ments, and endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Withington Parva, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1455.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property situate in the several Parishes of Moreton-upon-Lugg, Marden, Burghill, and Pipe-and-Lyde, in the County of Hereford.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme bearing date the fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following

scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property now vested in us.

" Whereas under an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine ; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, made under the provisions of the same Acts, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette on the twenty-seventh day of the same month; and also by virtue of five several indentures, the first of such indentures bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and made or expressed to be made between John Burder, of Parliament Street, in the city of Westminster, Esquire, of the first part, the Reverend Charles Taylor, late of the city of Hereford, but then of Sydney Vicarage, in the county of Gloucester, clerk, prebendary of the prebend of Moreton Magna, founded in the cathedral church of Hereford, of the second part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part ; the second of such indentures also bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and made or expressed to be made between John Finch Evans, of the said city of Hereford, gentleman, lessee in trust of the prebend of Moreton Parva, founded in the said cathedral church of Hereford, of the first part, Richard Underwood, of the same city of Hereford, gentleman, of the second part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the third part ; the third of such indentures bearing date the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and made or expressed to be made between William Chute Gwinnett (formerly called William Chute Hayton), of Wisteston Court, in the county of Hereford, Esquire, of the one part, and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part ; the fourth of such indentures bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and made or expressed to be made between John Church, of Woodside, near Hatfield, in the county of Hertford, Esquire, of the first part, Mary Macartney Keysall, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, the widow and relict of the Reverend John Keysall, clerk, late of Bredon rectory, in the county of Worcester, of the second part, and us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of the third part ; the fifth of such indentures bearing date the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made or expressed to be made between Samuel Farmer, of the said city of Hereford, gentleman, of the first part, John Farmer, of the said city of Hereford, gentleman, of the second part, Martha Christiana Swaine, of Puckle Church, in the said county of Gloucester, widow, of the third part, Ann Griffiths, of Tillington Court, in the parish of Burghill, in the said county of Hereford, spinster, of the fourth part, Jane Griffiths, of Tillington Court aforesaid, of the fifth part, and us, the said Eccle-

siastical Commissioners for England, of the sixth part; all the lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the said respective prebends of Moreton Magna and Moreton Parva, in the cathedral church of Hereford, together with certain other lands of freehold tenure, situate in the several parishes of Moreton upon Lugg, Marden, Burghill, and Pipe-and-Lyde, in the said county of Hereford, became and are now vested in us in fee simple in possession for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas by the said fourthly above-mentioned indenture the piece or parcel of land particularly described in the schedule hereunto annexed became and is now vested in us for the residue of a term of a lease thereof, granted on the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, for a term of twenty-one years, subject to the rents and covenants reserved and contained in the said lease.

"And whereas the lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the same, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments situate or arising in the said several parishes of Moreton-upon-Lugg, Marden, Burghill, and Pipe-and-Lyde, so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"All that piece or parcel of land situate in the said parish of Marden, and commonly called or known by the name of Canon Meadow, with the appurtenances, which said meadow now consists of an allotment containing fourteen acres and twenty-four perches, made to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford and their lessees by the award of the Commissioners under the Marden Inclosure Act, and all other, if any, the lands and premises comprised in, or which, by way of allotment or otherwise, are subject to the said indenture of lease dated the fourteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1456.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Yatesbury, in the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

Gazetted 24th March 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 20th day of March 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following

scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Yatesbury, in the cathedral church of Sarum, and now vested in us.

"Whereas, on the vacancy of the said prebend, which occurred on or about the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, by the decease of the Reverend Kenrick Francis Saunders, clerk, the then prebendary, all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except any rights of patronage) became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas our estate in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid consists of a reversion expectant upon the determination of a beneficial lease; and such lands, tenements, and hereditaments produce, during the subsistence of such lease, only a small annual revenue, and partly on that account, and partly on account of the character or situation of the property, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said Prebend of Yatesbury, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such conside-

ration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved of by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1457.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Margaret, Mountain Ash, in the Parish of Aberdare, in the County of Glamorgan and Diocese of Llandaff.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Margaret,

situate at Mountain Ash, in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan and in the diocese of Llandaff.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Aberdare and of the parish of Llanwonno, in the said county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Aberdare and of the said parish of Llanwonno, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Margaret, situate at Mountain Ash, in the parish of Aberdare aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Alfred, Bishop of Llandaff (the bishop of the diocese), of the Right Honourable James Archibald Stuart Wortley, of Upper Sheen House, Mortlake, in the county of Surrey, and Charles Stuart, of Hubborne Lodge, near Christchurch, in the county of Southampton, a Major-General in Your Majesty's army, the patrons in trust for the Most Honourable John Patrick, Marquis of Bute, a minor, of the vicarage of the said parish of Aberdare, and of the Reverend Evan Morgan, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Llantrisant, in the said county and diocese, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Llanwonno aforesaid, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Aberdare and of the said parish of Llanwonno which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Margaret, situate at Mountain Ash aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret, Aberdare.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said James Archibald Stuart Wortley, Charles Stuart, and Evan Morgan (testified as aforesaid), that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Margaret, Aberdare, shall belong to and be exercised by the said Alfred, Bishop of Llandaff, and his successors, bishops of the same see, for ever.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret, Aberdare, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan and in the diocese of Llandaff, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls; and also all that portion of the parish of Llanwonno, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Aberdare from the parish of Merthyr Tydvil, in the same county and diocese, at a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 946 upon the tithe commutation map of the parish of Aberdare aforesaid, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 791 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of such fence (crossing the road leading from Dyffryn to Merthyr Tydvil), and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 945 and 944 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 788 and 789 upon the same maps, to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 944 from the close numbered 789 as aforesaid with the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 807, 790, and 942 upon the said maps from the before-mentioned close numbered 789 upon the same maps; and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence, and of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 942 as aforesaid, 855, 858, 829, and 830, upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 784, 783, 809, 818, 819, and 828, upon the same maps, (crossing the road leading from Tyr Bailey to Abernant y Groes Isha,) to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 830 from the close numbered 828 as aforesaid with the fence dividing the before-mentioned close numbered 830 from the plantation numbered 721 upon the said maps; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-described fence and of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, the plantation numbered 837, and the close numbered 838 upon the said maps, from the plantation numbered 721 as aforesaid, the closes numbered respectively 720 and 675, the plantation numbered 678, and the close and premises numbered 679 upon the same maps, to a point in the middle of the Aberdare Canal opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 838 from the close and premises numbered 679 as aforesaid; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of such canal as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 840 upon the said maps from the close numbered 676 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward across the western half of the said canal, and across the towing path belonging thereto, to and along the middle of

the last-described fence to a point in the middle of the River Cynon, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of such last-described fence; and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward along the middle of such river, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 486 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 525 and 526 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward to and along the middle of the last-described fence to its south-western extremity; and extending thence westward in a direct line across the Aberdare Railway to a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 484 upon the said maps from the close numbered 527 upon the same maps; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the last-described fence to a point in the middle of a certain stream called Boy Brook, flowing from a source near to Twynsych into the River Cynon aforesaid, and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of such stream as far as the boundary dividing the said parish of Aberdare from the parish of Llanwonno aforesaid near to Twynsych aforesaid; and extending thence first north-eastward and then south-eastward along such parish boundary, as far as a point in the middle of the road leading from Aberdare to Ynysybwl; and extending thence first south-eastward, then southward, and then again south-eastward, along the middle of the last-named road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1239 upon the said maps from the close numbered 1823 upon the same maps; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 1218, 1217, and 1216 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 1823 as aforesaid, 1519 and 1521 upon the same maps, to the junction of the fence dividing the close numbered 1216 from the close numbered 1521 as aforesaid, with the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 1216 as aforesaid, 1215, 1214, 1213, and the plantation numbered 1210 upon the said maps, from the wood numbered 1504 upon the same maps; and extending thence first south-eastward and then north-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its north-eastern extremity; and extending thence, still north-eastward and in a direct line, to a point in the middle of the River Cynon aforesaid; and extending thence first northward along the middle of such river, and then north-westward along the middle of the same river, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1707 upon the said maps from the road leading from such close to Cwm Cynon; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described fence as far as a point at the middle of the south-eastern end of the last-mentioned road; and extending thence first north-westward along the middle of such road, and then north-eastward along the middle of the same road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-

western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1711 upon the said maps from the close numbered 1719 a upon the same maps; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to its north-eastern extremity; and continuing thence still in the same direction and in a straight line across the road leading from Aberdare to Cardiff, and across the Aberdare Canal and the towing-path belonging thereto, as aforesaid, to a point in the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the plantation numbered 1739 upon the said maps from the plantation numbered 1712 upon the said maps; and extending thence, first northward along the middle of the fence last referred to, and then either north-eastward or north-westward along the middle of the fences dividing the plantation and closes numbered respectively 1739 as aforesaid, 1484, 1485, 1486, and 1497 upon the said maps, from the plantations and closes numbered respectively 1734, 1738, 1736, 1737, 1748, 1749, 1499, and 1498 upon the same maps, crossing the road leading to Forest Ucha, to a point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Llanwonno from the parish of Merthyr Tydvil before mentioned, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1497 from the close numbered 1498 as aforesaid; and extending thence northward along the last-described parish boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the parish of Aberdare from the parish of Merthyr Tydvil as aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described parish boundary to the point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 946 upon the said maps from the close numbered 791 upon the same maps where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint Margaret, situate at Mountain Ash, in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan, be accordingly formed, and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the Right Reverend Alfred, Bishop of Llandaff, and his successors, bishops of the same see, for ever; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Llandaff.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1458.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Bottisham Lode, in the Parish of Bottisham, in the County of Cambridge and Diocese of Ely.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate in Lode Street, Bottisham Lode, in the parish of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge and in the diocese of Ely.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Bottisham and of the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, in the said county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parishes of Bottisham and Swaffham Bulbeck should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate in Lode Street, Bottisham Lode aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Thomas, Bishop of Ely, the bishop of the diocese, and, in right of his see, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this representation,) and with the consent of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, within the University of Cambridge, the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Bottisham, (in testimony whereof they have sealed this representation with their common or corporate seal,) we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parishes of Bottis-

ham and Swaffham Bulbeck which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint James, situate in Lode Street, Bottisham Lode aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Bottisham Lode and Long Meadow.'

"And we further represent, that it has been mutually agreed between the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the said College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity within the University of Cambridge, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint James, Bottisham Lode and Long Meadow, shall belong to and be exercised by the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars of the said college for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint James, Bottisham Lode and Long Meadow, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge and in the diocese of Ely, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, in the same county and diocese, at a boundary stone inscribed 'B. L. and L. M. St. J. C. C. 1863, No. 1,' and placed on the western bank of the stream called Swaffham Lode, at the eastern end of the fence forming the southern boundary of the inclosure numbered 216 upon the award map of the said parish of Bottisham, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence first south-westward along such parish boundary, and then alternately south-eastward or south-westward along the same boundary as far as a point in the middle of the Swaffham Road; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said road, and across the road leading from Lode Street to Bottisham, and along the middle of Quy Road as far as a point in the last-named road on the boundary dividing the said parish of Bottisham from the parish of Stow-cum-Quy, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, first north-westward along the last-mentioned parish boundary, then south-westward, then south-eastward, and then north-westward along the same boundary to a boundary stone inscribed 'B. L. and L. M. St. J. C. C. 1863, No. 2,' and placed on the western bank of the stream called Bottisham Lode, at a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the fence forming the southern boundary of the inclosure numbered 307 upon the said maps. And also all that

isolated portion of the said parish of Swaffham Bulbeck, in the county of Cambridge and in the diocese of Ely before mentioned, which is locally situate within the herein-before described portion of the said parish of Bottisham."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the consecrated church of Saint James, situate in Lode Street, Bottisham Lode, in the parish of Bottisham, in the county of Cambridge, be accordingly formed; and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, and that the said right of presentation and appointment of an incumbent or perpetual curate to serve the said church shall belong to and be exercised by the said Master, Fellows, and Scholars for the time being of the said college of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, within the University of Cambridge; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ely.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1459.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Michael, West Hill, in the Parish of Ottery Saint Mary, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the

Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael the Archangel, situate at West Hill, in the parish of Ottery Saint Mary, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael the Archangel, situate at West Hill aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Exeter, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that portion of the said parish of Ottery Saint Mary, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, West Hill.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, West Hill, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Ottery Saint Mary, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the district chapelry of Saint John, Tipton (heretofore part of the said parish of Ottery Saint Mary), at a point in the middle of the road leading from Fluxton to Woodbury, at a distance of one hundred and ten yards (or thereabouts) from the junction of such road with the road leading from Fluxton to Venn Ottery ; and extending thence, first north-eastward, then eastward, then southward, and then again eastward, along the said boundary as far as a point in the middle of the road leading from Sidmouth to Collumpton ; and extending thence, first northward along the middle of the last-described road, and then either north-eastward or northward along the middle of the same road, to the boundary dividing the said parish of Ottery Saint Mary from the particular

district of Saint Philip and Saint James, Escot, (also, as to a portion thereof, heretofore part of the same parish,) at the intersection of the last-mentioned road by the road leading from Exeter to Ottery Saint Mary."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael the Archangel, situate at West Hill, in the parish of Ottery Saint Mary, in the county of Devon, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, West Hill," be accordingly made; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the performance of baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1460.

For constituting the District of Saint James, Wigan, out of the new Parishes of Pemberton, Saint George, Wigan, and Saint Thomas, Wigan, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district

for spiritual purposes out of the new parish of Pemberton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester, out of the new parish of Saint George, Wigan, in the same county and diocese, and out of the new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the portions of the said new parishes of Pemberton, Saint George, Wigan, and Saint Thomas, Wigan, which are herein-after mentioned (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship), should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas, by an indenture bearing date the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and made between Nathaniel Eckersley, of Standish Hall, in Standish with Langtree, in the county of Lancaster aforesaid, Esquire, of the one part, and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the other part, (which indenture is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery,) certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in or near Wallgate Street, in the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, and now producing a rental of sixty-three pounds sixteen shillings and eleven-pence halfpenny, were granted, assigned, released, and conveyed by the said Nathaniel Eckersley unto us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and our successors, as an endowment for the minister for the time being of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein-mentioned Acts.

"And whereas, for the purpose of increasing the said before-mentioned endowment, the said Nathaniel Eckersley has transferred to our account and into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, a sum of one thousand two hundred and five pounds one shilling and five-pence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said Nathaniel Eckersley, and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed, the yearly sum of thirty-six pounds and three shillings.

"And whereas, with a view to further increasing the endowment herein-before mentioned, the said Nathaniel Eckersley has by a bond, bearing date the 28th day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, bound himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, unto us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and our successors or assigns, or our certain attorney, in a penal sum of two thousand pounds, to the effect that if on or before the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, we, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, shall submit to Your

Majesty in Council a scheme recommending that we be allowed to appropriate a sum of one thousand pounds out of the common fund created by the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, towards the further endowment of the minister for the time being of the said district, when duly licensed as aforesaid, and the said scheme shall be ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, he, the said Nathaniel Eckersley, shall, within twenty-one days after the making of such grant shall have been notified to him, pay to us a like sum of one thousand pounds, to be also applied by us towards the further endowment of the minister of the said district.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the said Nathaniel Eckersley, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of the grant and conveyance to us by the said Nathaniel Eckersley of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereinbefore mentioned, and in consideration also of the transfer by him to us of the said sum of one thousand two hundred and five pounds one shilling and five-pence, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereto, should be assigned to the said Nathaniel Eckersley, his heirs and assigns, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all those portions of the said new parish of Pemberton, of the said new parish of Saint George, Wigan, and of the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint James, Wigan.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Nathaniel Eckersley, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

'The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint James, Wigan, being :—

"All that part of the new parish of Pemberton, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester, and also all that part of the new parish of Saint George, Wigan, in the same county and diocese, and also all that part of the new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said new parish of Pemberton from the parish of Ashton in Makerfield, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Warrington and Wigan Trust Road, near Derbyshire House ; and extending thence northward, along the middle of such road, as far as a point under the centre of the bridge which carries the line of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway over the said road ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the middle of the said line of railway, as far as the boundary which divides the said new parish of Pemberton from the new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, aforesaid ; and extending thence north-westward, along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the last-named new parish from the parish of Wigan, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the Warrington and Wigan Trust Road aforesaid, at the centre of Adam's Bridge ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the last-described boundary as far as the point where it diverges from the said road, and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction along the middle of the same road, as far as a point in the centre of Seven Stars Bridge, which carries the said road over the Leeds and Liverpool Canal ; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-eastward, along the middle of such canal to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint Thomas, Wigan, from the new parish of Saint George, Wigan, aforesaid, at a point under the centre of Henhurst Bridge ; and continuing thence, first south-eastward and then north-eastward along the middle of the said canal, to the boundary which divides the said new parish of Saint George, Wigan, from the district of Ince in Makerfield (heretofore part of the new parish of Saint Catharine, Wigan), in the county and diocese aforesaid ; and extending thence south-westward along such last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said new parish of Pemberton from the district of Ince in Makerfield aforesaid, near Poolstock Bridge ; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said new parish of Pemberton from the parish of Ashton in Makerfield aforesaid, at the confluence of Reed Brook with Ince Brook ; and extending thence south-westward along the boundary last referred to, as far as the first-described point in the middle of the Warrington and Wigan Trust Road where the said imaginary line commenced.

"And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance

with the provisions of the herein-before mentioned Acts, been transmitted to the several incumbents and to the patron of the churches of the respective new parishes of Pemberton, of Saint George, Wigan, and of Saint Thomas, Wigan, (out of which it is intended that the district by such scheme recommended to be constituted shall be taken,) and such incumbents and patron have severally consented to the said scheme."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1461.

For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Bath.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of another Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the archdeaconry of Bath, in the diocese of Bath and Wells.

"Whereas by the first-recited Act it is enacted that any archdeaconry may, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes by augmentation, out of the common fund

in the same Act mentioned, but not so as to raise the average annual income to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, provided that no archdeacon shall be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument, as such archdeacon, under the provisions of the same Act, unless he shall be resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry is situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and the residence of the clergy in the same Act mentioned; and it is by the said first-recited Act further enacted, that upon the endowment of an archdeaconry being made under the provisions thereof all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments (except any right of patronage) belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment may, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of any archdeacon in possession at the time of the passing of the same Act, and by the authority therein provided, be vested in us for the purposes of the same Act.

"And whereas by the secondly-recited Act it is declared and enacted, that in the case of any archdeaconry which shall no longer be held by the archdeacon who was at the time of the passing of the said first-recited Act in possession thereof, the provisions of the same Act which relate to the transfer to us of the estates of any archdeaconry upon its endowment in either of the modes therein provided, shall be construed and held to authorize such transfer, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of the archdeacon in possession of the archdeaconry at the time.

"And whereas the said archdeaconry of Bath is endowed with a pension or annual sum payable by the Queen's Majesty, and with a pension or annual sum charged upon the estates of the see of Gloucester and Bristol, and also by the annexation thereto of the rectory of Stanton Drew, in the county of Somerset, with the lands, tithes, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, now demised upon a lease for lives, and it has been made to appear to us that the net average annual income of the archdeaconry arising from other sources does not exceed sixteen pounds.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John Baron Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and of the Venerable Robert William Browne, the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Bath, testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us out of the said common fund to the said Robert William Browne and his successors in the said archdeaconry, so long as he and they shall respectively hold the same, and shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the said first-recited Act, the annual sum of one hundred and eighty-four pounds on the first day of January in every year; and every such whole yearly payment shall be made only on production to us of a certificate under the hand of the bishop of the diocese for the time being, that the said Robert William Browne, or his successor for the time being

in the said archdeaconry, has duly resided as aforesaid during the preceding year, or on the production to us of a licence of non-residence, and that the first such yearly payment shall be made on the first day of January next; and that all lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, including the pensions hereinbefore specified, but excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage now forming part of the endowment of the said archdeaconry of Bath, shall forthwith be disannexed therefrom, and become and be absolutely transferred to and vested in us, subject to any existing lease or leases, grant or grants thereof, for the purposes of the said Acts, and that we shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from and after the first day of January now last past.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1462.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council, a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" We humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the first schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice or church in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year: Provided always, that the several grants so recommended to be made by us to the benefices or churches of Saint Thomas, Charterhouse; Saint Mary, Haggerstone; Mere; Saint Mark, Old Street; Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe; and Wetwang-cum-Fimber, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of certificates under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that a curate duly licensed by such bishop has in each instance been employed within the parish or district during the preceding half year; and provided also, that a like certificate, under the hand of the bishop be required with regard to the payment of a portion amounting to one hundred pounds of the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the benefice or church of Nassington-cum-Yarwell.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the messuage, lands, and premises, tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, chief rent, and other hereditaments, particularly described in the second and seven following schedules hereunto annexed, with their appurtenances, now vested in us, and all our estate and interest therein, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the several spiritual persons herein-after mentioned; that is to say, that the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes described in the second schedule hereunto annexed, and therein numbered I., arising out of or upon lands situate within the parish of Bugthorpe, in the county and diocese of York, and also the annual sum or rentcharge described in the same schedule, and therein numbered II., together with the cottages, lands, hereditaments, and premises described in the same schedule, and therein numbered III., situate within the said parish of Bugthorpe, all which formerly belonged to the prebend of Bugthorpe, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter, at York, and are now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Bugthorpe; that the

lands and hereditaments described in the third schedule hereunto annexed, together with the messuage and buildings recently erected thereon, situate at Fridaybridge, in the county of Cambridge and diocese of Ely, which were conveyed to us by two deeds, whereof one bears date the third, and the other the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Fridaybridge aforesaid; that the lands and hereditaments described in the fourth schedule hereunto annexed, together with the messuage and buildings thereon, situate within the parish of Howden, in the said county and diocese of York, formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Ripon, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Howden; that the lands and hereditaments described in the fifth schedule hereunto annexed, situate at Newland, in the said county and diocese of York, which were conveyed to us by a deed, bearing date the eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Newland aforesaid; that the lands and hereditaments described in the sixth schedule hereunto annexed, situate at Stockcross, in the county of Berks and diocese of Oxford, which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of Stockcross aforesaid; that the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, described in the seventh schedule hereunto annexed, arising out of or upon lands situate within the townships and parishes of Thornton and Allerthorpe, in the said county and diocese of York, formerly belonging to the deanery of the said cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter, at York, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Thornton with the vicarage of the said parish of Allerthorpe annexed; that the messuage, lands, hereditaments, and premises described in the eighth schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of North Wootton cum Worminster, in the county of Somerset and diocese of Bath and Wells, formerly belonging to the precentorship of the cathedral church of Wells, and now vested in us, together with our interest in the soil of the churchyard at North Wootton, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of North Wootton cum Worminster; that the lands and hereditaments described in the ninth schedule hereunto annexed, situate within the parish of Alton Pancras, in the county of Dorset and diocese of Salisbury, formerly belonging to the prebend of Alton Australis, in the cathedral church of Salisbury, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become abso-

lutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Alton Pancras; and that the whole of the tithes or rentcharges in lieu of tithes arising out of or upon lands situate within the parish of Llanddewi Aberarth, in the county of Cardigan and diocese of Saint David's, formerly belonging to the prebend of Llanddewi Aberarth, in the cathedral church of Saint David's, and now vested in us, shall be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Llanddewi Aberarth.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend Arthur Adolphus Fanshawe, clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Bubbenhall, in the county of Warwick and diocese of Worcester, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the whole of the glebe lands situate within the said parish of Bubbenhall, comprising one hundred and eleven acres, two roods, and sixteen perches, or thereabouts, with their appurtenances, which formerly belonged to the prebend of Bobenhall, otherwise Bubbenhall, in the cathedral church of Lichfield, and are now vested in us, shall in like manner and by the authority aforesaid be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the perpetual curacy of the said parish of Bubbenhall in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum or stipend of twenty pounds now payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent in respect of the estates formerly belonging to the said prebend of Bobenhall, otherwise Bubbenhall, and also of the annual sum or stipend of forty-five pounds now payable by us to the same perpetual curate or incumbent, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of the Reverend George Whitehead Bower, clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Saint Mary, Newton-in-Mottram, in the county and diocese of Chester, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, that the yearly chief rent described in the tenth schedule hereunto annexed, and therein numbered I., together with the lands and hereditaments described in the same schedule, and therein numbered II., situate at Newton-in-Mottram aforesaid, with their appurtenances, which were conveyed to us by a deed bearing date the twenty-third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall in like manner and by the authority aforesaid be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Saint Mary, Newton-in-Mottram, in lieu of and in full substitution for and discharge of the annual sum or stipend of ten pounds payable by us to the said perpetual curate or incumbent, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

" And we further recommend and propose, that all our right, title, and interest to or in the churchyard of the parish of Pilton, in the county of Somerset, and in the diocese of Bath and Wells, shall in like manner, and by the authority aforesaid, be transferred to and become absolutely vested in the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Pilton.

" And whereas it appears to us, after duly considering the circumstances of the several cases under mentioned, to be expedient that the several grants herein-before recommended to be made to the benefices or churches of Alton Pancras ; Bubbenhall ; Saint Thomas, Charterhouse; Fridaybridge ; Llanddewi Aberarth ; Newland ; Saint Mary, Newton-in-Mottram ; Saint Mark, Old Street ; Stanningley ; and Stockcross, should commence and take effect from the several dates herein-after mentioned respectively; that is to say, in the case of the vicarage of Alton Pancras, from the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Bubbenhall, from the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Saint Thomas, Charterhouse, from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Fridaybridge, from the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Llanddewi Aberarth, from the eleventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Newland, from the eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Saint Mary, Newton-in-Mottram, from the twenty-third day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Saint Mark, Old Street, from the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; in the case of the perpetual curacy of Stanningley, from the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two ; and in the case of the perpetual curacy of Stockcross, from the fifteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the several grants which are herein-before recommended by us to be made to the said last-mentioned benefices or churches respectively shall, subject nevertheless, in the cases of Saint Thomas, Charterhouse, and Saint Mark, Old Street, to the production to us of certificates with respect to the employment of curates as herein-before provided, commence and take effect from the said several dates herein-before in that behalf mentioned respectively.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"First Schedule.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £ s. d.
Blidworth, V.	Nottingham	Lincoln	32 0 0
Breinton, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	121 0 0
Bugthorpe, V.	York	York	48 0 0
Elloughton, V.	York	York	153 0 0
Flixton, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	158 0 0
Haggerstone, St. Mary, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0
Hereford, St. John the Baptist, V.	Hereford	Hereford	160 0 0
Kirton in Lindsey, V.	Lincoln	Lincoln	136 0 0
Langton, or Woodhall Spa, St. Andrew, P.C.	Lincoln	Lincoln	6 10 0
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, V.	Denbigh	St. Asaph	29 0 0
London, Charterhouse, St. Thomas, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0
London, Old Street, St. Mark, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100 0 0
Mansfield, Woodhouse, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	192 0 0
Mere, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	57 0 0
Nafferton, V.	York	York	180 0 0
Nassington, V., cum Yarwell, C.	Northampton	Peterborough	223 0 0
Nether Dean, P.C.	Bedford	Ely	75 0 0
Newbald, V.	York	York	100 0 0
North Wootton-cum-Worminster, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	216 0 0
Pilton, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells	86 0 0
Selmeston-cum-Alciston, V.	Sussex	Chichester	59 0 0
Stanningley, P.C.	York	Ripon	128 0 0
Thornton, V., cum Allerthorpe, V.	York	York	100 0 0
Walton, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	117 0 0
Wetwang, V., cum Fimber, C.	York	York	89 0 0
Wilsford and Woodford-cum-Lake, V.	Wilts	Salisbury	70 0 0
Wokingham, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	131 0 0

"Second Schedule.

I.

"All that rectorial tithe rentcharge of twenty pounds, subject to variation as provided by the Tithe Commutation Acts, arising and renewing upon and from a certain farm called Hill Grange, or Hill Grange Farm, in the said parish of Bugthorpe.

II.

"All that annual sum or rentcharge of twenty-four pounds, charged upon and payable out of the estate of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Baronet, M.P., at Bugthorpe aforesaid, under and by virtue of a certain deed, bearing date the sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and made between the said Sir Charles Wood and others, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

III.

Number on Plan on said Deed.	Description.	Quantity. A. R. P.
30	Long Close Subject to a right of road of the width of eighteen feet, granted and to be for ever hereafter reserved to the said Sir Charles Wood, his heirs and assigns, and his and their servants and workmen, with or without horses, carts, and carriages, and for all purposes of passing and repassing along the south side of the said close.	6 3 39
31	Several cottages and parcels of land on the north side of the churchyard of Bugthorpe	0 2 20
		7 2 19

"THIRD SCHEDULE.

Number on Tithe Map of the Parish of Elm.	Description.	Quality.	Quantity.
			A. R. P.
Part of 1115	Oldfield - - -	Arable - - -	1 0 18
1116	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	2 3 17
1326	Ditto - - - -	Ditto - - - -	4 2 7
			8 2 2

"FOURTH SCHEDULE.

"All that piece or parcel of land lying between the Old Palace at Howden and the churchyard, on which stables and gig-house were lately standing, and which is marked A and coloured dark green on the plan annexed to a certain deed of surrender, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and made between the Reverend Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, clerk, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

"FIFTH SCHEDULE.

"All that close, piece, or parcel of land, containing ten acres and five perches, be the same more or less, situate in the district chapelry of Newland, in the parish of Cottingham, in the county of York, being the southernmost of two closes of land, called 'Newland Friths,' and numbered 1705 on the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Cottingham, bounded on the north-west by the northernmost of the two closes called 'Newland Friths,' now in the possession of Benjamin Haworth, Esquire, on the north-east in part by the Beverly and Barmston Drain, and in part by other land of the said Benjamin Haworth, on the south by the high road leading from the Newland toll bar to the River Hull, and on the west by the parsonage garden of the said district chapelry.

"SIXTH SCHEDULE.

"All those two closes of land, containing together fifteen acres, three roods, and thirty-six perches, and situate in the new parish of Stockcross, in the county of Berks, which said closes are known by the respective names of Stockman's Coppice and Stockcross Close, and are numbered 340 and 682 respectively on the tithe commutation map, bounded on the north-east by the high road leading from Wickham to Newbury, on the south-east by land now in Chancery, belonging to Wood Speen Farm, on the south-west by land belonging to Mrs. Norman, Mr. Wansborough, and the executors of the late Sir George Berkeley, and on the north-west by land belonging to the trustees of Newbury charities for the poor, and to Mr. James Franklin, and are, with other

Sixth Schedule—*continued.*

hereditaments, in the occupation of James Godding, under a lease dated the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

" Seventh Schedule.

" Extract from the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes, in the Township of Thornton, in the Parish of Thornton, in the County of York.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Total Quantities.	Total Rentcharge payable to Appropriators.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Wyndham, Colonel George	Bateman, Mary	17 3 36	2 15 10
	Beckett, Mary	6 1 10	1 4 2
	Binnington, John	259 1 29	30 1 0
	Bonnard, Thomas	51 3 4	3 16 9
	Brown, Mary	81 3 23	14 15 1
	Gale, Robert	30 0 37	3 17 3
	Gibson, Robert	51 2 8	7 5 7
	Gibson, Robert, and other	9 1 12	2 10 0
	Gray, Mary	13 0 21	1 10 10
	Hesslewood, Thomas	7 3 21	1 5 0
	Himself	169 3 2	0 17 9
	Ireland, James	2 0 15	0 11 0
	Jennison, Thomas	0 0 37	0 2 7
	Leadbetter, Richard, and Stonehouse, William	0 0 24	0 1 8
	Porteous, George	6 2 26	1 3 8
	———	11 2 34	2 5 0
	Stonehouse, John, and others	5 0 3	1 5 2
	Snell, Jonathan	5 0 12	0 18 11
	Stubbins, Mary	1 2 17	0 8 0
	Stonehouse, William	0 0 18	0 1 3
	Stonehouse, John	8 3 2	1 13 0
	Tasker, William	11 1 39	2 10 4
			85 19 10

" Copy of the Summary of the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes in the Township of Allerthorpe, in the Parish of Thornton-cum-Allerthorpe, in the County of York.

Landowners.	Total Quantities.	Rentcharge payable to Dean of York and his Lessee of Lamb and Wool.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Appleton, Robert	0 2 0	0 0 6
Allerthorpe Trustees for the Poor	8 3 32	0 6 0
Blanchard, Francis	12 0 33	0 8 0
Beverley Corporation	14 0 20	0 9 10
Blow, Reverend William	30 1 1	0 17 5
Beal, James	9 0 2	0 5 6
Cockburn, Reverend George Alexander	13 1 37	0 6 9
Dewsbury, Mary	28 1 19	1 0 6
Ezard, William	1 3 16	0 0 9
Hall, Francis Lister	47 1 5	1 12 5
Houlden, Ann	8 2 16	0 3 3
Houlden, William	10 3 38	0 8 6

Seventh Schedule—*continued.*

Landowners.	Total Quantities.	Rentcharge payable to Dean of York and his Lessee of Lamb and Wool.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Holmes, Nathaniel	57 3 5	2 5 0
Ireland, William	5 3 34	0 2 9
Loftus, George	44 2 0	1 8 6
Massy, William	2 3 17	0 1 0
Nottingham, Mary	40 3 26	1 7 11
Nottingham, Hugh	9 1 8	0 5 9
Oxmantown, Lord, and the Honourable Arthur Duncombe	464 1 2½	8 19 3
William Richardson	0 1 6	0 0 3
Barnby-with-Fangoss, Incumbent of	5 3 2	0 3 9
Sanderson, Robert	47 2 25	1 10 6
Saltmarsh, Thomas	0 3 10	0 0 9
Selburn, John	7 2 6	0 4 0
Siddall, William	0 1 32	0 0 6
Stephenson, Thomas	119 3 29	4 3 4
Smith, Thomas	4 1 36	0 2 0
Tindall, James	0 3 10	0 0 10
Vause, John	37 3 39	1 4 0
Wilkinson, John	22 1 12	0 17 6
Wharram, Matthew	14 1 13	0 8 0
Wilson, Thomas, M.D.	18 3 20	0 15 0
Reverend Christopher Rawlins (glebe)	4 0 38	0 1 10
		30 1 10

"Eighth Schedule.

Number on Tithe Map of the Parish of North Wootton.	Description.	Quantity.
		A. R. P.
2	Garden and site of rectory house	0 1 3
8	Garden	0 0 21
		0 1 24

"Ninth Schedule.

"All those two pieces or parcels of land, situate at Alton Pancras aforesaid, which are delineated on the plan annexed to a certain deed of assignment, bearing date the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and made between Diana Henning and others and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and which said pieces or parcels of land are set out and described in the schedule to the same deed, as follows, viz.:—

Number on Plan to Conveyance.	Description.	Quantity.
		A. R. P.
Part of 134	Piece of land	5 3 10
Part of 116 } Part of 122 }	Ditto	3 3 30
		9 3 0

"TENTH SCHEDULE.

I.

"All that yearly chief rent of seven pounds three shillings and fivepence issuing out of and charged upon the house of residence belonging to the perpetual curate for the time being of the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Newton-in-Mottram.

II.

"All that piece or parcel of land, containing one thousand two hundred and fifty square yards, situate at Newton-in-Mottram aforesaid, and bounded on the east by the parsonage house and premises herein-before mentioned, on the west and south by land belonging to Charles James Ashton and John William Ashton, and on the north by the high road leading from Mottram to Newton Moor, which said piece or parcel of land is delineated on the plan to the said deed of conveyance bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Saint Asaph, Bath and Wells, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Hereford, Lincoln, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Salisbury, and Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1463.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Peter, Priors Lee, in the Parish of Shiffnal, in the County of Salop and Diocese of Lichfield.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four;

of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twelfth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Peter, situate at Priors Lee, in the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop and in the diocese of Lichfield.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Peter, situate at Priors Lee aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that portion of the said parish of Shiffnal, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto also annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Priors Lee.'

"And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Priors Lee, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop and in the diocese of Lichfield, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such parish from that portion of the parish of Sheriff Hales which is situate within the same county and

diocese, at a point in the middle of the Watling Street Road, opposite to the middle of the northern end of the New Road leading from such first-named road past Wood Green to Haughton ; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of the last-described road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of a certain cross road connecting the last-described road with the London and Holyhead turnpike road ; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of the said cross road, as far as a point in the middle of Haughton Brook ; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the said brook to its junction with Blythberry Brook ; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the last-named brook (passing under the London and Holyhead turnpike road aforesaid, and the line of the Great Western Railway), as far as a point in such last-named brook, opposite to the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 584 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Shiffnal, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 894 upon the same maps ; and continuing thence, first south-westward to and along the middle of the said fence, and then in a direction mainly southward or south-eastward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 573, 572, 570, and 563 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 894 as aforesaid, 895, 896, 897, 567, 569, 568, and 566 upon the same maps, to a point in the middle of Shaw Lane, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 563 from the close numbered 566 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of Shaw Lane aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the fence which divides the close numbered 950 upon the said maps from the close numbered 949 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, first southward to and along the middle of the last-described fence, and then south-westward along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 950A upon the said maps from the close numbered 951 upon the same maps to a point in the middle of Wyke Lane, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the last-described fence ; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of Wyke Lane aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 997 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 998 and 999 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the same fence in the middle of a certain occupation road leading to the close numbered 1026 upon the said maps ; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the said occupation road to a point in the middle of the fence dividing such road from the close numbered 1026 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said last-mentioned fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the closes numbered respectively 1024, 1021, 1016, and

1012 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 1026 as aforesaid, 1027, 1028, 1020, and 1017 upon the same maps, to a point in the middle of a certain stream flowing from Randley Wood to Hem Mill, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1012 from the close numbered 1017 as aforesaid; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the stream last referred to, crossing under the line of the Madeley Branch Railway to the boundary which divides the said parish of Shiffnal from the parish of Stirchley, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-westward, along the said boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Shiffnal from the new parish of Malins Lee, in the same county and diocese; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the last-mentioned boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Shiffnal from the consolidated chapelry of Oakengates, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, in a direction generally northward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Shiffnal from the parish of Wrockwardine Wood, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Shiffnal from the consolidated chapelry of Saint George, Pain's Lane, in the same county and diocese; and continuing thence, first south-eastward, then southward, then north-eastward, and lastly eastward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Shiffnal from the said portion of the parish of Sheriff Hales aforesaid; and continuing thence, eastward, along the boundary last referred to as far as the point in the middle of the Watling Street Road where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Peter, situate at Priors Lee, in the parish of Shiffnal, in the county of Salop, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Peter, Priors Lee," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1464.

For permanently uniting the Prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of Exeter, to the Vicarage of Broadclyst, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, section seventy-one, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for permanently uniting the prebend of Cutton, in the Castle of Exeter, in the city and diocese of Exeter, to the vicarage of Broadclyst, in the county of Devon and diocese of Exeter.

" Whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that with respect to any benefice with cure of souls which is held together with or in the patronage of the holder of any prebend or other sinecure preferment belonging to any college in either of the universities, or to any private patron, arrangements may be made by the authority therein provided (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), and with the consents of the respective patrons, for permanently uniting such preferment with such benefice.

" And whereas the said vicarage of Broadclyst is a benefice with cure of souls within the meaning of the said Act, and the said prebend of Cutton is a sinecure preferment within the meaning of the same Act.

" And whereas the said vicarage of Broadclyst is now held by the Reverend Peter Leopold Dyke Acland, clerk, together with the said prebend, and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Killerton, in the said county of Devon, Baronet, is patron as well of such vicarage as of such prebend.

" And whereas application has been made to us to make arrangements for the union of the said prebend with the said vicarage, and it appears to us expedient that such union should be forthwith effected in manner herein-after mentioned.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, as such patron as aforesaid, and of the said Peter

Leopold Dyke Acland, as such vicar and prebendary as aforesaid, testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the said prebend and vicarage shall become and be permanently united and consolidated, and that the same shall become and be one benefice with cure of souls by the name of the vicarage of Broadclyst, and that the said Peter Leopold Dyke Acland and his successors, vicars of the said vicarage, shall be entitled to all the emoluments as well of the said prebend as of the said vicarage.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1465.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Thomas, Glyndyfrdwy, in the Parish of Corwin, in the County of Merioneth and Diocese of Saint Asaph.

Gazetted 1st May 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the

twenty-sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas situate at Glyndyfrdwy, in the parish of Corwen, in the county of Merioneth and in the diocese of Saint Asaph.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Glyndyfrdwy aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Thomas Vowler, Bishop of Saint Asaph, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Corwen described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Glyndyfrdwy.'

"And with the like consent of the said Thomas Vowler, Bishop of Saint Asaph, testified as aforesaid, we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Glyndyfrdwy, being:—

"All those portions of the parish of Corwen, in the county of Merioneth and in the diocese of Saint Asaph, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the township of Mwstwr, the township of Carrog, the township of Bonwm, and the township of Tirllanerch, within the said parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was

pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate at Glyndyfrdwy, in the parish of Corwen, in the county of Merioneth, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Glyndyfrdwy," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint Asaph.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1466.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Andrew, Romford, in the County of Essex and Diocese of Rochester.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate in

the parish or parochial chapelry of Romford, in the county of Essex and in the diocese of Rochester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Andrew, situate in the parish or parochial chapelry of Romford aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Joseph Cotton, Bishop of Rochester, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Romford which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Romford.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Joseph Cotton, Bishop of Rochester, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnization or performance of the offices aforesaid, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Romford, being :—

"All that part of the parish or parochial chapelry of Romford, in the county of Essex and in the diocese of Rochester, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish or parochial chapelry from the parish of Dagenham, in the same county and diocese, at a point on the eastern side of Mark's-Lane, near Warren Farm, at the centre of the western end of a certain footpath leading from Mark's Lane aforesaid to Mawney's Lane, in the town of Romford, and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of such footpath to its junction with Mawney's-Lane aforesaid ; and extending thence, still south-eastward, along the middle of Mawney's-Lane, to its junction with High-Street, Romford and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of such street, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the New Waterloo Road ; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of such road as far as a point under the centre of the bridge which carries the line of the Great Eastern Railway over the same road ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the middle of such line of railway for a distance of one mile and two furlongs, or thereabouts, to a

point under the centre of the bridge which carries the lane leading from Hare Street to the Old Waterloo Road, over the said line of railway ; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the last-described lane, as far as the boundary which divides the said parish or parochial chapelry of Romford from the parish of Hornchurch, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof ; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Andrew, situate in the parish or parochial chapelry of Romford, in the county of Essex, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Andrew, Romford," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Rochester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1467.

For augmenting the Income of the Archdeaconry of Chester.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act passed in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of another Act passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of another Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of

Your Majesty's reign, chapter ninety-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the income of the Archdeaconry of Chester, in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it was by the said first-recited Act enacted, that so soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein provided, (that is to say), by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, any archdeaconry might, subject to the consent of the bishop, be endowed, amongst other modes, by augmentation out of the common fund in the same Act mentioned, but not so as to raise the average annual income thereof to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds, with a proviso that no archdeacon should be entitled to hold any endowment or augmentation or other emolument, as such archdeacon, under the provisions of the same Act, unless resident for the space of eight months in every year within the diocese in which his archdeaconry should be situate, but subject to the same provisions as to licences for non-residence, which are enacted with respect to incumbents of benefices by the Act relating to pluralities and residence in the same Act mentioned; and it is by the said first-recited Act further enacted, that upon the endowment of an archdeaconry being made under the provisions thereof, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments (except any right of patronage) belonging to such archdeaconry at the time of such endowment may, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, and of any archdeacon in possession at the passing of the same Act, and by the authority therein provided, be vested in us for the purposes of the same Act.

"And whereas by the secondly-recited Act it is declared and enacted, that in the case of any archdeaconry which shall no longer be held by the archdeacon who was at the passing of the said first-recited Act in possession thereof, the provisions of the same Act which relate to the transfer to us of the estates of any archdeaconry upon its endowment in either of the modes therein provided, shall be construed and held to authorize such transfer, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese and of the archdeacon in possession of the archdeaconry at the time.

"And whereas by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and duly gazetted in the London Gazette of the twenty-eighth day of the same month, it was provided that an annual sum of one hundred pounds should be paid by us to the archdeacon of Chester for the time being.

"And whereas the said archdeaconry is endowed with, inter alia, a pension or annual sum of fifty pounds charged upon the estates of the bishopric of Chester.

"And whereas the amount of the said grant of one hundred pounds per annum was fixed on the assumption that the average annual income of the said archdeaconry arising from other sources, inclusive of the pension above referred to, amounted, as nearly as might be, to the sum of one hundred pounds; and it has been made to appear to us that on an average of three years the

annual income of the said archdeaconry, inclusive of the grant and the pension above mentioned, does not exceed one hundred and eighty-eight pounds.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, and of the Venerable Isaac Wood, the present archdeacon of the said archdeaconry of Chester, testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this scheme, that in addition to the sum of one hundred pounds in the said recited Order mentioned, there shall be paid by us out of the said common fund to the said Isaac Wood, and to his successors in the said archdeaconry, so long as he and they shall respectively hold the same, and shall duly reside in accordance with the provisions of the said first recited Act, or shall produce to us a licence of non-residence, the further annual sum of sixty-two pounds on the first day of January in every year, so as to make up the average income of the archdeaconry, exclusive of the pension above referred to, to two hundred pounds per annum, as contemplated by the said Act, and that the first such increased annual payment of one hundred and sixty-two pounds shall be made on the first day of January next ; and that the pension or annual sum of fifty pounds herein-before mentioned as being charged upon the bishopric of Chester and forming part of the endowment of the said archdeaconry of Chester, shall be disannexed therefrom and become and be absolutely transferred to and vested in us, and that we shall be entitled to the proceeds thereof as from and after the first day of January now last past.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said archdeaconry, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1468.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Thomas, Eighton Banks, in the Parish of Lamesley, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas, situate at Eighton Banks, in the parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley and of the parish of Gateshead Fell, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of the said parish or parochial chapelry, and of the said parish.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley, and of the said parish of Gateshead Fell, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Eighton Banks aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, as bishop of the diocese and also as patron in right of his see of the rectory of the said parish of Gateshead Fell, and with the consent of the Right Honourable Henry Thomas, Baron Ravensworth, as patron of the perpetual

curacy of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley, and of the said parish of Gateshead Fell, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Eighton Banks aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Eighton Banks.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, and the said Henry Thomas, Baron Ravensworth (testified as aforesaid), that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Thomas, Eighton Banks, shall belong to and be exercised by the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, and his successors, bishops of the same see, for ever.

"We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Eighton Banks, being:—

"All that portion of the parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish or parochial chapelry from the parish of Gateshead Fell, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the new turnpike road leading from Gateshead to Durham, near Chowdean Houses, and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the said turnpike road as far as the boundary which divides the said parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley from the new parish of Birtley, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"And also all that portion of the said parish of Gateshead Fell which is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the parochial chapelry of Heworth, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the tramroad called 'Whitehill Waggon Way;' and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said tramroad as far as a point upon the western side of the Old Turnpike Road leading from Gateshead to Durham, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of a certain occupation road leading from such last-named turnpike road to Bleaberry House; and extending thence, still south-westward, to and along the middle of the said occupation road as far as the boundary which

divides the said parish of Gateshead Fell from the parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley as aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the said church of Saint Thomas, situate at Eighton Banks aforesaid, in the parish or parochial chapelry of Lamesley, be accordingly formed, and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation, with respect to the right of presentation and appointment to the said church of such consolidated chapelry, be carried into effect, agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and that such right of presentation and appointment shall belong to and be exercised by the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, and his successors, bishops of the same see, for ever ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1469.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, Selsley, in the Parish of King's Stanley, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-

nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Selsley, in the parish of King's Stanley, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate at Selsley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that portion of the said parish of King's Stanley, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of All Saints, Selsley.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of All Saints, Selsley, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of King's Stanley, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of the River Froome (at or near the junction of the said river, with the stream known as the 'Nailsworth Stream,'), where the boundary dividing the said parish of King's Stanley from the parish of Rodborough, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of King's Stanley from the parish of Stonehouse, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-westward, along the middle of the main channel of the said river (following in parts thereof the line of the last-mentioned parish boundary), as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of a stream called 'Harmers Stream'; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of

such stream (passing under the parish road leading from King's Stanley to Stroud), as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. A. S. D. C., 1863, No. 1,' and placed on the eastern bank of the said stream at the western extremity of the fence forming the southern boundary of the close numbered 369 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of King's Stanley, and upon the map hereunto annexed ; and extending thence, still southward, for a distance of two hundred yards or thereabouts up the middle of a certain ravine or gully from which such stream flows, and passing through Penn Wood to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. A. S. D. C., 1863, No. 2,' and placed on the north side of the turnpike road leading from Uley to Selsley ; and continuing thence, in a straight line due south, across the said road, and across the close numbered 631 upon the said maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. A. S. D. C., 1863, No. 3,' and placed upon the northern side of the fence forming the southern boundary of the last-mentioned close ; and continuing thence in a straight line, still due south, to the boundary at or near to the said last-described fence, which divides the said parish of King's Stanley from the parish of Wood Chester, in the same county and diocese ; and extending thence, first eastward, along the last-described parish boundary, and then generally north-eastward, along the same boundary to its junction in the middle of the stream known as the Nailsworth Stream aforesaid, with the boundary which divides the parish of King's Stanley from the parish of Rodborough as aforesaid ; and extending thence, first northward along the last-described parish boundary, and then north-westward along the same boundary to the point in the middle of the River Froome where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Selsley, in the parish of King's Stanley, in the county of Gloucester, to be called "The District Chapelry of All Saints, Selsley," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1470.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Michael, Sawley, in the Parish of Ripon, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate at Sawley, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael, situate at Sawley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Ripon, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Sawley.'

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the performance of the offices aforesaid should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be gra-

ciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Sawley, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which are comprised within the township of Sawley (including the detached part of such township) and within the township of Eavestone, respectively situate within the said parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate at Sawley, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, to be called "The District Chapelry of Sawley," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the performance of baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of such performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1471.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Bishop Thornton, in the parish of Ripon, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the

nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the first and second years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and seven ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Thornton, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Thornton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Ripon, together with all that adjoining place, in the same county and diocese, which is called or known as 'Warsill,' and is reputed to be extra-parochial, all which part of the said parish and place are respectively described in the schedule hereunder written, and are, together with the boundaries thereof, delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Bishop Thornton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Bishop Thornton, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the township of Bishop Thornton.

"And also all that adjoining place or territory, in the same county and diocese, which is called or known as 'Warsill,' and is reputed to be extra-parochial."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Thornton, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, to be called "The District Chapelry of Bishop Thornton," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the performance of baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of such performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1472.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of money or of land, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to, the several benefices set forth in

the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the common fund, created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name or Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.
				£
Astley, St. Mary, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	300*l.*	300
Bath, St. James, R., with Corn Street, C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	250*l.*	250
Braishfield, P.C.	Hants	Winchester	100*l.*	100
Bratton, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	100*l.*	100
Brompton, P.C. (Chatham)	Kent	Rochester	500*l.*	500
Chapeltown, P.C.	York	York	500*l.* and 0A. 2R. 16½P. of land.	680
Dewchurch, Little, P.C.	Hereford	Hereford	550*l.*	550
Embleton, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	200*l.*	200
Garton-in-Holderness, V.	York	York	125*l.*	125
Gawber, P.C.	York	Ripon	150*l.*	150
Girlington, St. Philip, P.C.	York	Ripon	100*l.*	100
Gwynfai, P.C.	Carmarthen	St. David's	350*l.*	350
Horton, Great, P.C.	York	Ripon	82*l.* 10*s.* and 1545 square yards of land.	450
Hurst, P.C., with Twyford, C.	Berks	Oxford	575*l.* and interest in certain land.	616
Kentish Town, St. John the Baptist, P.C.	Middlesex	London	600*l.* and 2100 square yards of land.	1,000
Llanbadarn Fawr, V.	Cardigan	St. David's	800*l.*	800
Llanishen, P.C.	Glamorgan	Llandaff	350*l.*	350
Marston Meysey, P.C.	Wilts	Gloucester and Bristol.	150*l.*	150
Newland, St. John, P.C.	York	York	200*l.*	200
Norwich, St. Matthew Thorpe, P.C.	Norfolk	Norwich	130*l.*	130
Oldham, St. Peter, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	850*l.*	850
Oxenhall, V.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	200*l.*	200
Prestwood, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	300*l.*	300

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of York, London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Saint David's, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Llandaff, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Ripon, Rochester, and Salisbury.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1473.

For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of the Prebend of Hill Deverill, in the Collegiate Church of Heytesbury, in the County of Wilts and Diocese of Salisbury, for the Property belonging to such Prebend.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of an Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment to the prebendary of the prebend of Hill Deverill, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury, for the property belonging to such prebend.

"Whereas, by and under the provisions of the said first-recited Act, the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend of Hill Deverill (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage) will, upon the first avoidance of the said prebend, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of

the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required.

" And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted, that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof, any arrangement might from time to time be made with the consent in writing, under the hand of any prebendary of any collegiate church, for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments.

" And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend Edward Bishop Elliott, clerk, the present prebendary of the said prebend, that with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purposes of the said recited Acts, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Edward Bishop Elliot, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose that, immediately upon the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly published Order, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments, whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage), now belonging to the said Edward Bishop Elliott, as prebendary of the prebend of Hill Deverill aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid), be and be held to be for the consideration herein-after mentioned transferred and conveyed from and by the said Edward Bishop Elliott to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof, and that, in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance, there shall be paid by us to the said Edward Bishop Elliott the sum of seven hundred and eighty pounds sterling, provided that no renewal of any lease nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, or of any part thereof, shall, since the sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, have been or shall be granted or made by the said Edward Bishop Elliott.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said

scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Salisbury.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1474.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th Day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash, or of land or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums hereinafter mentioned, should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively; and upon further condition, that in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or such part or parts thereof as shall, from time to time, remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the sixth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we

may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the 'common fund,' created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, in respect of such capital sums, or of such part or parts thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the several yearly sums specified in the seventh column of the said schedule, and therein set against the names of the said several benefices respectively, or such parts of the said several yearly sums, respectively, as shall bear a proportion to the parts of the said several capital sums last mentioned, so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion or proportions which the amounts of the said several yearly payments respectively bear to the amounts of the said respective capital sums so specified in the fifth column as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberystwyth, Saint Michael, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	£1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Asthall, V.	Oxford	Oxford	37A. 2R. 28P. of land.	1,000	—	33 6 8	33 6 8
Blawith, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	£1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Bream, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	£1,134 10 0	1,000	37 16 4	33 6 8	71 3 0
Brockham Green, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	£100	100	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4
Burntwood, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	570	570	19 0 0	19 0 0	38 0 0
Church Aston, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Cobridge, Christ Church, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
			£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cookley, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Dacre, V.	Cumberland	Carlisle	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Denby, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Dorchester, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	150	150	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Hadley, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Heptonstall, P.C.	York	Ripon	350	350	11 13 4	11 13 4	23 6 8
Horton, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Hugil or Ings, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	365	365	12 3 4	12 3 4	24 6 8
Kentmere, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	210	210	7 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0
Lambeth, All Saints, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	350	350	11 13 4	11 13 4	23 6 8
Leeds, Christ Church, P.C.	York	Ripon	300	300	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
Leeds, Saint Luke, P.C.	York	Ripon	225	225	7 10 0	7 10 0	15 0 0
Lickey, The, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Littleton, High, V.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	600	600	20 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0
Llangorwen, P.C.	Cardigan	St. David's	710	710	23 13 4	23 13 4	47 6 8
Lowick, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	250	250	8 6 8	8 6 8	16 13 4
Maisemore, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	200	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Mangotsfield, P.C., cum Downend, C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Murton, Saint John, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Newark, Christ Church, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	400	400	13 6 8	13 6 8	26 13 4
Newbold cum Dunston, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Oldland, Saint Anne, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	450	450	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Olney, V.	Buckingham	Oxford	200	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Patterdale, P.C.	Westmoreland	Carlisle	529	515	17 12 8	17 3 4	34 16 0
Penkhull, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Runcorn, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Chester	Chester	2000 square yards of land, with a house and premises thereon.	1,000	—	33 6 8	33 6 8
Shieldfield, Christ Church, P.C.	Northumberland.	Durham	£500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Sidlow Bridge, Emmanuel, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	200	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Summers Town, Saint Mary, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Swanley, Saint Paul, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Tansley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	400	400	13 6 8	13 6 8	26 13 4
Tuxlith, otherwise Millard, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	1,200	1,000	40 0 0	33 6 8	73 6 8
Walsall Wood, Saint John, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Walworth, Saint John, P.C.	Surrey	London	200	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Wellington, Christ Church, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	700	700	23 6 8	23 6 8	46 13 4
Wetley Rocks, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Witley, V.	Surrey	Winchester	1,000	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
Wych, High, Saint James, P.C.	Hertford	Rochester	550	550	18 6 8	18 6 8	36 13 4

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Canterbury, London, Durham, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, Ripon, Rochester, and Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1475.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Yockleton, in the Parish of Westbury, in the County of Salop and Diocese of Hereford.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, situate at Yockleton in the parish of Westbury, in the county of Salop and in the diocese of Hereford.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, situate at Yockleton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Renn Dickson, Bishop of Hereford (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Westbury which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Yockleton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Renn Dickson, Bishop of Hereford (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of marriage should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Yockleton, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Westbury, in the county of Salop and in the diocese of Hereford, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the three several townships of Yockleton, Stoney Stretton, and Newton, within the same parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, situate at Yockleton, in the parish of Westbury, in the county of Salop, to be called "The District Chapelry of Yockleton," be accordingly made ; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners, with reference to the publication of banns of marriage, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of those offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Hereford.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1476.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Bishop Monkton, in the Parish of Ripon, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Monkton, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Monkton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Ripon described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton.'

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the performance of such offices, should be

paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the township of Bishop Monkton, and the township of Westwick, respectively situate within the said parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Bishop Monkton, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York, to be called "The District Chapelry of Bishop Monkton," be accordingly made ; and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the performance of baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of such performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1477.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Chevington, in the Parish of Warkworth, in the County of Northumberland and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ;

of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Chevington, in the parish of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate at Chevington aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Warkworth, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chevington.'

"And with the like consent of the said Charles, Bishop of Durham, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnization or performance of such offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto, as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chevington, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, which are comprised within, and are co-extensive with, the several townships of East Chevington, West Chevington, Hadstone, and Bullock's Hall respectively situate within the said parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Chevington, in the parish of Warkworth, in the county of Northumberland, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chevington," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of such solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1478.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Cuthbert and Saint Oswald, Winksley-cum-Grantley, in the parish of Ripon, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the con-

secrated church of Saint Cuthbert and Saint Oswald, situate at Winksley, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Cuthbert and Saint Oswald, situate at Winksley aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified by his having signed and sealed this representation, we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Ripon described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Winksley-cum-Grantley.'

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, testified as aforesaid, we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Winksley-cum-Grantley, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Ripon, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which are comprised within the township of Winksley, the township of Grantley, and the township of Skelden, and within that part of the township of Azerley, which is locally situate within the said parish."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Cuthbert and Saint Oswald, situate at Winksley, in the parish of Ripon, in the county of York to be called "The District Chapelry of Winksley-cum-Grantley," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners, with reference to the performance of baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of the performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1479.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Rivall, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.

Gazetted 12th June 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 11th day of June 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Welton Rivall, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and now vested in us.

" Whereas the said Prebend of Welton Rivall was vacant at the time of the passing of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except rights of patronage) became, upon the passing of the said Act, and by virtue thereof, absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

" And whereas our estate in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid, consists of a reversion expectant upon the determination of a beneficial lease, and such lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, produce, during the subsistence of such lease, only a small annual revenue, and partly on that account and partly on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable, under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

" And whereas, by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees, holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

" And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our

common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments all or any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend of Welton Rivall, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration, as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1480.

For constituting the District of Leadgate out of the Parish of Lanchester, and Parochial Chapelry of Medomsley, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and out of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley, in the same parish.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parish of Lanchester and of the said parochial chapelry of Medomsley, herein-after mentioned and described, (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship,) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Lanchester have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all those portions of the said parish of Lanchester, and

of the said parochial chapelry of Medomsley, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Leadgate.'

"And we further recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us in like manner to such minister the further sum of fifty pounds, making together the sum of two hundred pounds; and that so soon as a church shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us, and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds, two hundred pounds, or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such building, or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein

contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Leadgate, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and also all those several portions of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley, in the same parish, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the district parish of Collierley, in the same county and diocese, at a point known as 'The Four Lane Ends,' near Gorcock Hall ; and extending thence, first north-westward, then north-eastward, and then generally north-westward along the said boundary to a point in the middle of the stream called Pont Burn ; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the said stream, and along the middle of the northern branch of the same stream (which flows past Pont House), as far as a point in the middle of Watling Street ; and extending thence in a direct line westward across such street to a point in the middle of the northern end of the line of the Bradley Colliery Railway; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such railway as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Lanchester from the parochial chapelry of Medomsley aforesaid, near Leadgate Cottage ; and extending thence westward along the last-described boundary to its junction near New Bell Pit with the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the district of Consett (heretofore part of the new parish of Benfieldside), in the same county and diocese ; and extending thence in a direction either south-westward or south-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction in Delfts Lane, near to the house and premises called Delfts, with the boundary dividing a portion of the said parochial chapelry of Medomsley from the said district of Consett ; and continuing thence first south-eastward, then south-westward, and then again south-eastward along such last-described boundary to its junction on the south-eastern side of Knitsley Lane, near to West Knitsley Grange, with the boundary dividing the aforesaid portion of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley from the said parish of Lanchester ; and extending thence north-eastward along the boundary last referred to to a point in the middle of Delfts Lane aforesaid ; and extending south-eastward along the middle of the said lane as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Stockerley Lane, near Hurbuck Gates ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named lane, to its junction at Woodside Bank with the turnpike road leading from Shotley Bridge to Durham ; and extending thence first south-eastward along the middle of the last-described road and then eastward

along the middle of the same road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Gorcock Lane, near Esp Green; and extending thence, first north-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane, and then north-eastward along the middle of the same lane, to the point on the boundary dividing the parish of Lanchester from the district parish of Collierley as aforesaid, at the Four Lane Ends, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the parish and of the parochial chapelry out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbents and patrons have respectively signified their assent to such scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Durham.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1481.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Walkden Moor, in the Parish of Eccles, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your

Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate at Walkden Moor, in the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas, at certain extremities of the said parish of Eccles and of the parish of Deane, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

" And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Eccles and of the said parish of Deane should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Walkden Moor aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, as bishop of the diocese, and of the Right Honourable Richard Baron Westbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of Your Majesty as the patron, in the right of the Crown, both of the vicarage of the said parish of Eccles and of the vicarage of the said parish of Deane, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Eccles and of the said parish of Deane which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Walkden Moor aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Walkden Moor,' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the Right Honourable Francis Charles Granville, Earl of Ellesmere, his heirs and assigns.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Paul, Walkden Moor, being :—

" All that portion of the parish of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, and also all those

several portions of the parish of Deane, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the centre of the culvert which carries Hulton Lane over Knocket Wall Brook, where the boundary dividing the said parish of Deane from the particular district of Saint Mark, Worsley, (heretofore part of the same parish of Deane,) meets the boundary dividing the said particular district from the parish of Eccles before mentioned; and extending thence, first south-westward, along the last-described boundary, then south-eastward, and then generally north-eastward along the same boundary, which is in part coincident with the boundary dividing the hamlet of Higher Worsley from the hamlet of Lower Worsley, as far as the road (forming part of the Pendleton Trust Road) which is called Wardley Lane, and continuing thence (crossing the said road) along the said boundary dividing the said hamlet of Higher Worsley from the said hamlet of Lower Worsley, and in a direction generally north-eastward, to the junction of such last-named boundary with the boundary dividing the said parish of Eccles from the parish of Deane before mentioned; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary as far as its junction, near Moss Pits Colliery, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Deane from the district parish of Farnworth-cum-Kearsley, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, in a direction generally north-westward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of that part of the Worsley Trust Road called Brook House or Bolton Lane; and extending thence southward, along the middle of such last-mentioned road, to the point where such road is intersected by the boundary dividing the parish of Eccles from the parish of Deane as aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction first north-westward along the last-mentioned boundary, and then either south-westward or south-eastward along the same boundary as far as a point (near Old Wab) in the middle of the footpath leading from Walkden Moor towards Hulton Lane before mentioned; and extending thence south-westward, along the middle of the said footpath, to its junction with the northern side of the Little Hulton Trust Road; and continuing thence south-westward, across the last-named trust road, to the middle of the north-eastern end of Hulton Lane aforesaid; and continuing thence, first south-westward and then south-eastward, along the middle of the said lane, to the boundary dividing the parish of Deane from the particular district of Saint Mark, Worsley, as aforesaid; and continuing thence, still south-eastward, along the last-described boundary as far as the point in the centre of the culvert which carries Hulton Lane over Knocket Wall Brook where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same

and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1482.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John in the Vale, in the Parish of Crossthwaite, in the County of Cumberland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate in the Vale, in the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate in the Vale aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part

of the said parish of Crosthwaite described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John in the Vale.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Henry Gipps, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Crosthwaite, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent the whole of the said fees shall be paid by the minister of Saint John's Church aforesaid to the said Henry Gipps.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John in the Vale, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with all that portion of the parochial chapelry of Saint John in the Vale which is not included within the limits of the particular district of Saint John, Keswick, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate in the Vale, in the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint John in the Vale," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably

to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1483.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Middlesmoor, in the Parish of Kirkby Malzeard, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church, situate at Middlesmoor, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Middlesmoor aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Kirkby Malzeard described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be

assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Middlesmoor.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Middlesmoor, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with that portion of the ancient chapelry of Middlesmoor which is not included within the limits of the new parish of Ramsgill, in the said county and diocese."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1484.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her

Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say ;

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"We humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice or church in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year :

"Provided always, that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice or church of Saint James, Curtain Road, London, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of a certificate, under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that a curate duly licensed by such bishop has been employed within the district during the preceding half year ; and provided also, that with regard to the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the benefice or church of Sonning, with the chapel of All Saints annexed, a like certificate be required that a curate has been duly employed at the chapel of All Saints; and that with regard to the payment of a portion, amounting to seventy-seven pounds, of the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the benefice or church of Hurst, with the chapel of Twyford annexed, a like certificate be required that a curate has been duly employed at Twyford; and that with regard to the payment of a portion, amounting to seventy pounds, of the grant herein-before recommended to be made to the benefice or church of Saint John, Mansfield, with the chapel of Pleasley Hill annexed, a like certificate be required that a curate has been duly employed at Pleasley Hill ; and provided furthermore, that the grant herein-before recommended by us to be made to the benefice or church of Saint Thomas, Stockport, shall cease and determine upon and from the avoidance of the rectory of Saint Mary, Stockport, in the county of Chester, next ensuing after the date of this scheme, and that the grants which are also herein-before recommended by us to be made to the benefices or churches of Holy Trinity, Southwark, and Saint Peter, Walworth, respectively, shall cease and determine upon and from the avoid-

ance of the rectory of Saint Mary, Newington, in the county of Surrey, also next ensuing after the date of this scheme.

"And whereas it appears to us, after duly considering the circumstances of the undermentioned cases, to be expedient that the grants respectively recommended to be made to the benefices or churches of South Milford and Sonning, with the chapel of All Saints annexed, should commence and take effect from the dates herein-after mentioned; that is to say, in the case of the perpetual curacy of South Milford from the third day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and in the case of the vicarage of Sonning, with the chapel of All Saints annexed, from the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the grants herein-before recommended by us to be made to the said last-mentioned benefices or churches respectively shall commence and take effect from the said dates herein-before in that behalf mentioned respectively.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £	s.	d.
Bethnal Green, Saint Jude, P.C.	Middlesex	London	80	0	0
Bethnal Green, Saint Philip, P.C.	Middlesex	London	64	0	0
Bevington, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	130	0	0
Birmingham, Saint Matthew, Duddeston, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	117	0	0
Birmingham, Saint Stephen, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	51	0	0
Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	92	0	0
Bolton-le-Moors, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	128	0	0
Byker, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	140	0	0
Carlisle, Holy Trinity, Caldewgate, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	125	0	0
Cherhill, P.C.	Wilts	Salisbury	119	0	0
Clerkenwell, Saint James, P.C.	Middlesex	London	108	0	0
Fridaythorpe, V.	York	York	8	0	0
Halifax, Saint James, P.C.	York	Ripon	148	0	0
Hurst, P.C., with Twyford, C.	Berks and Wilts	Oxford	243	0	0
Islington, All Saints, Battle Bridge, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100	0	0
Kensal Green, Saint John, P.C.	Middlesex	London	62	0	0
Kilham, V.	York	York	84	0	0
Lambeth, Saint Mary the Less, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	163	0	0
Leeds, All Saints, V.	York	Ripon	108	0	0
Leicester, Christ Church, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	23	0	0
Liverpool, Saint Aidan, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	132	0	0
London, Saint Botolph, Aldgate, P.C.	Middlesex	London	141	0	0
London, Saint James, Curtain Road, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100	0	0
London, Saint Pancras Old Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	180	0	0
Macclesfield, Saint Michael, P.C.	Chester	Chester	135	0	0
Mansfield, Saint John, P.C., with Pleasley Hill, C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	294	0	0

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant by Commissioners. £	s.	d.
Mile End New Town, All Saints, P.C.	Middlesex	London	96	0	0
Milford, South, P.C.	York	York	66	0	0
Netherton, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	132	0	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Northumberland	Durham	41	0	0
Nottingham, Saint Mark, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	158	0	0
Oldham, Saint James, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	75	0	0
Oldham, Saint Mary, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	95	0	0
Osbaldwick with Murton, V.	York	York	91	0	0
Pentonville, Saint James, P.C.	Middlesex	London	225	0	0
Plaistow, Saint Mary, P.C.	Essex	London	140	0	0
Portsea, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	57	0	0
Preston, Saint Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	86	0	0
Pudsey, Saint Lawrence, P.C.	York	Ripon	109	0	0
Riccall, V.	York	York	140	0	0
Rochdale, Saint Mary, Wardleworth, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	149	0	0
Sheffield, Saint Philip, P.C.	York	York	183	0	0
Sonning, V., with All Saints, C.	Berks	Oxford	28	0	0
Southwark, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Surrey	London	72	0	0
Stockport, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Chester	Chester	155	0	0
Stonehouse, East, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	65	0	0
Strensall, V.	York	York	30	0	0
Tipton, Saint Paul, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	171	0	0
Tredegar, Saint George, P.C.	Monmouth	Llandaff	194	0	0
Walsall, Saint Peter, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	140	0	0
Walworth, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	London	105	0	0
Willesden, V.	Middlesex	London	80	0	0

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Durham, Winchester, Carlisle, Chester, Exeter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Salisbury, and Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1485.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Trinity Church, Rainow, in the Parish of Prestbury, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Trinity Church, situate at Rainow, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Trinity Church, situate at Rainow aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Prestbury described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Trinity, Rainow.'

"And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Chester, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the

solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Trinity, Rainow, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with that portion of the township of Rainow which constitutes the ancient chapelry of Rainow."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Trinity Church, situate at Rainow, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester, to be called "The District Chapelry of Trinity, Rainow," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1486.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Battersea, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her

Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, and of the parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, and of the said parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the church of Saint John at Battersea aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, as bishop of the diocese; of the Right Honourable John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, as patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea; and of George Rogers Harding, of Lincoln's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, as patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, and of the said parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint John, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint John, Battersea.'

"And we further represent, that it has been mutually agreed between the said John Poyntz, Earl Spencer, and the said George Rogers Harding, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry shall belong to and be exercised by the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, aforesaid.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration,

and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint John, Battersea, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north and west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Wandsworth Road; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the said road for a distance of four hundred and fifteen yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the western branch of Plough Lane; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the said western branch of Plough Lane, to the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, from the new parish of Christ Church, Battersea, in the same county and diocese; and continuing thence, north-westward, along the last-described boundary; and then, north-eastward, along the same boundary as far as a point in the middle of the York Road, opposite to the middle of the southern end of Lombard Road, near to the easternmost corner of the premises occupied by Price's Patent Candle Company; and extending thence, northward, to and along the middle of the last-named road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of a certain passage leading from the said road past the northern side of the said premises occupied by Price's Patent Candle Company as aforesaid to the River Thames; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of such passage, to its north-western extremity; and continuing thence in the last-mentioned direction, and in a straight line, to the boundary of the said parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, in the middle of the said river.

"And also all that portion of the said parish of Saint Anne, Wandsworth, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the north of an imaginary line extending along the northern boundary of the Richmond and Windsor branch line of the London and South-western Railway."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the consolidated chapelry therein mentioned for the said church of Saint John, situate in the parish of Saint Mary, Battersea, in the county of Surrey aforesaid, be accordingly formed, and that the agreement mentioned in the said representation with respect to the right of

presentation and appointment to the said church of such consolidated chapelry be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts, and that such right of presentation and appointment shall belong to and be exercised by the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of St. Mary, Battersea, aforesaid; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Winchester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1487.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property situate in the Parish of Sebergham and County of Cumberland.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property vested in us.

"Whereas, under and by virtue of a certain indenture, bearing date the sixteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and made or expressed to be made between Mary Jefferson, of the city of Carlisle, spinster, and Bessie Jefferson, of the same place, spinster, of the first part, us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England of the second part, and the Right Honourable Henry Thomas Earl of Chichester, the first Church Estates Commissioner (duly appointed pursuant to the provisions contained in the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four), of the third part, certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the

parish of Sebergham, in the county of Cumberland, and more particularly described in the schedule hereto annexed, became and are now vested in us, in fee simple, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid are not subject to any outstanding beneficial lease or grant, but are now in possession, but some portions thereof, on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the same, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to sell or dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act, all or any of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

No. on Plan attached to Deed of Conveyance referred to in the foregoing Scheme.	Description.	Quantity.
	Matthew Palmer, Occupier.	A. R. P.
2	Pasture close - - - -	2 2 14
3	Plantation - - - - -	0 0 8
4	Plantation - - - - -	0 0 19

Schedule—*continued.*

No. on Plan attached to Deed of Conveyance referred to in the foregoing Scheme.	Description.	Quantity. A.	R.	P.
	Matthew Palmer, Occupier—*continued.*			
5	Plantation	0	0	20
6	Part of grassing close	0	1	8
36	Near Salterthwaite	4	2	25
37	Far Salterthwaite			
7	House, cottage, garden, and close	4	2	16
Part 9	Part Lower Frizell close	1	1	20
8	Frizell close	4	0	30
Part 9	Part Lower Frizell close	2	3	26
	Margaret and John Clarkson, Occupiers.			
20	Low field	4	2	32
21	Strait field	2	3	0
22	Copse	1	0	0
23	Middle field	4	1	15
24	Copse	0	1	34
25	Planting close	2	2	26
26	Copse	0	2	10
27	Wheat close	3	1	30
28	Copse	0	2	23
29	House, garden, and approach	0	3	0
30	Copse	0	1	5
31	Little field	2	0	16
32	Middle field	4	0	22
33	Symey Dike	4	1	2
34	Low field	4	1	30
35	Copse	0	0	30
		57	2	21

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1488.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Chittlehamholt, in the Parish of Chittlehampton, in the County of Devon and Diocese of Exeter.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared, and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Chittlehamholt, in the parish of Chittlehampton, in the county of Devon and in the diocese of Exeter.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John, situate at Chittlehamholt aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Exeter, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that detached part of the said parish of Chittlehampton, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chittlehamholt.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of Exeter, (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials

should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chittlehamholt, being :—

"All that detached part of the parish of Chittlehampton, in the county of Devon, and in the diocese of Exeter, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the hamlet of Chittlehamholt."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John, situate at Chittlehamholt, in the parish of Chittlehampton, in the county of Devon, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint John, Chittlehamholt," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Exeter.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1489.

As to the Assignment of District Chapelries to the several Churches or Chapels known as Camden Town Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel in the Parish of Saint Pancras, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of district chapelries to the several consecrated churches or chapels respectively called or known as Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel, situate within the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, and in the diocese of London.

" Whereas the said church or chapel called Camden Chapel was built in pursuance of two Local Acts of Parliament, one of which was passed in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty King George the Third, and is intituled ' An Act for building a new Parish Church and a Parochial Chapel in the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, and for other purposes relating thereto;' and the other of the said Local Acts was passed in the first and second years of His Majesty King George the Fourth, and is intituled ' An Act for repealing an Act of the thirty-second year of His late Majesty, for providing an additional

burial ground for the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, and for altering and enlarging the powers of an Act of the fifty-sixth year of His late Majesty for building a new parish church and chapel for the said parish.'

"And whereas the said churches or chapels called Kentish Town Chapel and the Parish Chapel are likewise subject to the provisions of the same Local Acts, which are still in force, and it appears to us that under and by virtue of such Local Acts the said parish of Saint Pancras cannot be brought within the provisions of the statutes known as the 'Church Building Acts,' touching the formation out of the said parish of Saint Pancras, of parishes or districts to be assigned or attached to the said churches or chapels called Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel.

"And whereas a representation, such as is contemplated by the said Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, has been made to us by the patron and incumbent of the said parish of Saint Pancras and by the chairman of the church trustees of the same parish (assembled pursuant to requisition as the persons exercising the powers of vestry in ecclesiastical matters within such parish under the said Local Acts), on behalf of and by authority of such trustees, that it will be for the spiritual benefit of the said parish of Saint Pancras that it should be brought as aforesaid within the provisions of the Church Building Acts by the assignment of districts for ecclesiastical purposes to Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel herein-before mentioned.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that, in accordance with such representation, we should, in manner hereinafter set forth, apply and put in execution, with respect to the said parish of Saint Pancras, the powers and provisions of the Church Building Acts, and in particular of the said Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven, relative to the formation of parishes or districts, and that accordingly district chapelries should be assigned to Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, the bishop of the diocese, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Pancras which is described in the first schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan numbered I., hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink, should be assigned to the said church or chapel called Camden Chapel, and should be named 'The District Chapelry of Camden Town;' that all that part of the said parish of Saint Pancras which is described in the second schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan numbered II., likewise hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink, should be assigned to the

said church or chapel called Kentish Town Chapel, and should be named 'The District Chapelry of Kentish Town;' and that all that part of the said parish of Saint Pancras which is described in the third schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth upon the map or plan numbered III., likewise hereunto annexed, and is thereon coloured pink, should be assigned to the said church or chapel called the Parish Chapel, and should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Parish Chapel of Saint Pancras.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect thereof should be paid and belong to the respective ministers of the same chapel for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The First SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Camden Town, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of the Hampstead Road, near to the north-western end of High Street, where the boundary dividing the new parish of Saint Matthew, Bedford New Town, in the county and diocese aforesaid, from the new parish of Saint Mark, Saint Pancras, heretofore part of the said parish of Saint Pancras, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence north-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction at the point where the line of the North London Railway intersects the Kentish Town Road, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, also heretofore part of the same parish of Saint Pancras; and extending thence in a direction first eastward and then generally south-eastward along the last-described boundary as far as the point in the middle of King's Road (opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Oxford Row), at which such boundary diverges from the said road to the north-east; and continuing thence southward along the middle of King's Road aforesaid to its junction with the road known as Gloucester Place Road; and extending thence westward along

the middle of the last-mentioned road to the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Matthew, Bedford New Town aforesaid, near to the southern end of Camden Street; and extending thence first south-westward along the last-described boundary, and then north-westward along the same boundary to the point in the middle of the Hampstead Road, near to the north-western end of High Street, where the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Matthew, Bedford New Town, from the said new parish of Saint Mark, Saint Pancras, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, as aforesaid, being the point where the said imaginary line commenced.

"The Second SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Kentish Town, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point on the western side of that portion of York Road known as Talbot Road, at or near to the eastern end of Gloucester Place, where the western boundary of the consolidated chapelry of Saint Luke, West Holloway, in the county and diocese aforesaid, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction in the middle of Rochester Road with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, heretofore part of the same parish; and extending thence north-westward along the last-mentioned boundary to its junction at a point in the middle of the High Street, Kentish Town Road, opposite to the north-western end of Rochester Road with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Haverstock Hill, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence first northward along the last-described boundary, and then westward along the same boundary to its junction at or near to the northern side of the Load of Hay public house, Haverstock Hill, with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district chapelry of Saint Saviour, South Hampstead, heretofore part of the parish of Hampstead, in the county and diocese aforesaid; and extending thence first north-westward along the last-mentioned boundary, and then generally northward along the same boundary to its junction at or near to the south-western end of Mansfield Road with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the parish of Hampstead aforesaid; and extending thence first north-westward along the last-described boundary, and then northward along the same boundary

to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Anne, Brookfield, Highgate ; and extending thence first north-eastward along the last-mentioned boundary, and then alternately south-eastward and north-eastward along the same boundary to its junction on the western side of the York Road before mentioned with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district parish of Saint John, Upper Holloway, in the same county and diocese ; and extending thence south-eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Luke, West Holloway, aforesaid ; and continuing thence still south-eastward along the boundary last referred to, to the point on the western side of that portion of the York Road known as Talbot Road, at or near to the eastern end of Gloucester Place, where such boundary meets the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Paul, Camden New Town, as aforesaid, being the point where the said imaginary line commenced.

" The Third SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of the Parish Chapel of Saint Pancras, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of Wharf Road where the boundary dividing the said parish from the new parish of Saint Luke, King's Cross, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, heretofore part of the same last-mentioned parish ; and extending thence first north-westward along the last-described boundary, and then either north-eastward, north-westward, or south-westward along the same boundary as far as a point in the middle of King's Road, opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Oxford Row (at which last-mentioned point such last-described boundary diverges to the north-west) ; and extending thence southward along the middle of King's Road aforesaid to its junction with the road known as Gloucester Place Road ; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-mentioned road to the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Matthew, Bedford New Town, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at or near to the north-eastern end of Oakley Square ; and extending thence south-westward along the last-described boundary to its junction at or near to the south-western end of Werrington Street with the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Pancras from the district chapelry of Somers Town, heretofore part of the said parish of Saint Pan-

cras ; and extending thence first north-eastward along the last-described boundary, and then alternately south-eastward, north-eastward, and south-eastward along the same boundary to its junction at or near to the north-eastern end of Chapel Street with the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Pancras from the new parish of Saint Luke, King's Cross, as aforesaid ; and continuing thence first south-eastward along the last-described boundary, and then either eastward or north-eastward along the same last-described boundary to the point in the middle of Wharf Road where the boundary last referred to meets the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Pancras from the district of Saint Thomas, Agar Town, as aforesaid, being the point where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the maps or plans (three in number) thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of district chapelries to the several consecrated churches or chapels respectively called or known as Camden Chapel, Kentish Town Chapel, and the Parish Chapel, situate within the parish of Saint Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, to be respectively called "The District Chapelry of Camden Town," "The District Chapelry of Kentish Town," and "The District Chapelry of the Parish Chapel of Saint Pancras," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said several churches or chapels, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect thereof, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts ; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1490.

For constituting the District of Castleside out of the Parish of Lanchester, the Parochial Chapelries of Ebchester, Medomsley, and Satley, and the Parish of Muggleswick, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, out of the parochial chapelry of Ebchester, in the same parish, out of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley, in the same parish, out of the parochial chapelry of Satley, in the same parish, and out of the parish of Muggleswick, in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parish of Lanchester, of the said parochial chapelry of Ebchester, of the said parochial chapelry of Medomsley, of the said parochial chapelry of Satley, and of the said parish of Muggleswick, which are herein-after mentioned and described, (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship,) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Lanchester have become vested in us

under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that all those several portions of the said parish of Lanchester, of the said parochial chapelry of Ebchester, of the said parochial chapelry of Medomsley, of the said parochial chapelry of Satley, and of the said parish of Muggleswick, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Castleside.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us in like manner to such minister the further sum of fifty pounds, making together the sum of two hundred pounds; and that so soon as a church shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds, two hundred pounds, or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such building, or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that, instead of the annual sum then in course of

payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Castleside, being :—

"All those several portions of the parish of Lanchester, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and also all those several portions of the parochial chapelry of Ebchester, of the parochial chapelry of Medomsley, and of the parochial chapelry of Satley, in the same parish, and also all those several portions of the parish of Muggleswick, in the county and diocese aforesaid, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of the River Derwent where the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the parish of Shotley, in the county of Northumberland and in the said diocese of Durham, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the district of Consett (heretofore part of the new parish of Benfieldside), in the county of Durham and diocese of Durham aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward, first along the last-described boundary, then along the boundary dividing the said district of Consett from a portion of the parish of Muggleswick aforesaid, and then again along the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the said district of Consett, as far as a point in the middle of Knitsley Lane, which leads from Iveston to East Butsfield (near to Knitsley Bridge); and extending thence first south-eastward along the middle of such lane, and then south-westward along the middle of the same lane (crossing Outputs Lane), as far as the point where such first-named lane is intersected by Longedge Lane, which said point of intersection is opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Eliza Lane; and continuing then still south-westward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the Corbridge and West Auckland turnpike road; and continuing thence still south-westward across the said turnpike road to a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of the township road leading from such turnpike road to the farm premises called Oxen Law; and continuing thence still south-westward along the middle of the said township road to its junction with the southern end of the road leading from Oxen Law aforesaid towards Greenside; and continuing thence still south-westward and in a direct line across

the last-described road to a point in the middle of a certain footpath leading past the southern side of the before-mentioned premises called Oxen Law towards Round Hill; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such footpath, as far as its intersection by the boundary dividing the said parish of Lanchester from the parish of Muggleswick aforesaid; and extending thence first generally north-eastward, then northward, then generally westward, and then again northward along the last-described boundary; and also following in part the boundaries dividing the said parish of Muggleswick from certain portions of the parochial chapelry of Ebchester aforesaid, and in part the boundary dividing the said parish of Muggleswick from a portion of the parochial chapelry of Satley aforesaid, to the junction of the said boundary dividing the parish of Lanchester from the parish of Muggleswick as aforesaid, with the first-mentioned boundary which divides the parish of Shotley from the parish of Lanchester as aforesaid, at a point near the northern end of the Hisehope Burn; and extending thence in a direction generally north-eastward along the boundary last referred to, to the point in the middle of the River Derwent where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbents and to the patrons of the several parishes and parochial chapelries out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and the said incumbents and patrons have severally consented to the constitution of such district.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1491.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of cash, or of land or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to, the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the ' Common Fund,' created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein

contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.
				£
Aughton, V., cum East Cottingwith, C.	York	York	350*l.*	350
Barlby, P.C.	York	York	500*l.*	500
Barnsbury, Saint Clement District.	Middlesex	London	750*l.*	750
Beckermet, Saint John, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	600*l.*	600
Bedford Leigh, Saint Thomas, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	100*l.*	100
Bidston, P.C.	Chester	Chester	600*l.*	600
Bishopston, St. Michael, and All Angels, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	800*l.*	800
Bishop Thornton, P.C.	York	Ripon	100*l.*	100
Castleton Moor, St. Martin, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	1,000*l.*	1,000
Dwygyfylchi, V.	Carnarvon	Bangor	200*l.*	200
Embsay, P.C.	York	Ripon	41*l.* per annum of tithe rentcharge formerly belonging to vicarage of Skipton.	254
Hook, R.	Dorset	Salisbury	400*l.*	400
Hooton, St. Paul, P.C.	Chester	Chester	1,000*l.*	1,000
Howden, V.	York	York	225*l.*	225
Iver Heath, St. Margaret, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	1,000*l.* cash and 100*l.* per annum of tithe rentcharge.	1,000
Luppitt, V.	Devon	Exeter	200*l.*	200
Penrith, Christ Church, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	1,000*l.*	1,000
Plymouth, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	150*l.*	150
Ratley, V.	Warwick	Worcester	100*l.*	100
Sculcoates, St. Paul, P.C.	York	York	300*l.*, and 1,101 square yards of land.	961
Shepton, Montague, V.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	100*l.*	100
Skelmersdale, Saint Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	400*l.*	400
Smannell-cum-Hatherden, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	125*l.*	125
Southwark, Saint Jude, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	1,000*l.*	1,000
Tibberton, All Saints, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	600*l.*	600
Toxteth Park, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1,044*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*	1,000
Ulrome, V.	York	York	200*l.*	200
Wigan, Saint James, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	1,000*l.*	1,000

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with

the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Manchester, Oxford, Ripon, Salisbury, and Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1492.

For constituting the District of Saint Paul, Wokingham, out of the Parish of Wokingham, in the County of Berks and Diocese of Oxord.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Wokingham, in the county of Berks and in the diocese of Oxford.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said parish of Wokingham herein-after mentioned and described (such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated

church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship) should be constituted a separate district in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Wokingham have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein mentioned Acts.

"And whereas a sum of two thousand five hundred pounds three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities has been contributed and transferred to our account and into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by John Walter, of Bearwood, near Wokingham, in the said county of Berks, Esquire, in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being ; and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said John Walter, and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of seventy-five pounds.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of the transfer of the said sum of two thousand five hundred pounds three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities as aforesaid, the whole right of patronage of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, should be assigned to the said John Walter, his heirs and assigns, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said parish of Wokingham described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Paul, Wokingham.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that, in order to making up the endowment of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum contemplated by the herein secondly-mentioned Act, and in respect of the local claim upon the hereditaments and premises herein-before mentioned, there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, in each and every year, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November, to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of seventy-five pounds, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof,

shall be made on the first day of May or the first day of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister as aforesaid; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry of such district shall happen upon any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister making the vacancy, or to his personal representative or representatives, and the minister succeeding to such district: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister of the said district, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditaments should be conveyed or secured to such minister and his successors in fee, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said John Walter, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or to any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Paul, Wokingham, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Wokingham, in the county of Berks and in the diocese of Oxford, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the parish or parochial chapelry of Hurst, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the road leading from Twyford, past Bill Hill, towards Wokingham; and extending thence southward along the middle of the said road (crossing Forest Road, and passing to the west of the messuage and premises called Matthew's Green) to a point in the middle of Milton Road, opposite to the middle of the southern extremity of the road first referred to; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of Milton Road aforesaid to a point in the middle of Broad Street in the town of Wokingham, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Milton Road aforesaid; and continuing

thence, still south-eastward, along the middle of Broad Street aforesaid to a point in the market place of the said town, equidistant as near as may be from the north-eastern side of the same market-place, and from the north-western corner of the block of buildings occupying the centre of such market place, and from the south-eastern corner of Broad Street aforesaid; and extending thence southward in a direct line across the said market place (passing to the west of the said block of buildings), to a point in the middle of the northern end of Down Street; and extending thence, still southward, along the middle of the same street, to its southern extremity; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the road leading from Wokingham, by way of Down Street aforesaid, to Finchampstead (passing under the line of the South-western railway), as far as a point under the middle of the western side of the bridge which carries the line of the South-eastern railway over the said last-described road; and extending thence south-eastward, along the western boundary of the last-named line of railway, as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Wokingham from the parish of Finchampstead, in the same county and diocese."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the church of the said parish of Wokingham (out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken), and certain observations and objections which have been offered and taken by the incumbent of the said parish have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with the said scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding such observations and objections, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1493.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash or stock, or of land, tithe, rentcharges, or other hereditaments which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of, or have been otherwise secured to, the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively ; and upon further condition that, in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or of Government stock, or such part or parts thereof as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the sixth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the ' Common Fund ' created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column

of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same ; and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, in respect of such capital sums, or of such part or parts thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the several yearly sums specified in the seventh column of the said schedule, and therein set against the names of the said several benefices respectively, or such parts of the said several yearly sums respectively as shall bear a proportion to the parts of the said several capital sums last mentioned so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion or proportions which the amounts of the said several yearly payments respectively bear to the amounts of the said respective capital sums so specified in the fifth column as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.								
					In respect of Benefaction.			In respect of Grant.			Total Annual Payment.		
				£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barnby-on-Don, P.C.	York	York	250*l.*	250	8	6	8	8	6	8	16	13	4
Birmingham, Saint Barnabas, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,000*l.*	1,000	33	6	8	33	6	8	66	13	4
Brathay, P.C.	Lancaster	Carlisle	800*l.*	800	26	13	4	26	13	4	53	6	8
Bristol, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	City of Bristol	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,000*l.* consols.	900	30	0	0	30	0	0	60	0	0
Bristol Temple, V.	Somerset	Gloucester and Bristol.	1,600*l.* consols.	1,000	48	0	0	33	6	8	81	6	8
Cheltenham, Saint Mark, P.C.	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	600*l.*	600	20	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0
Colnbrook, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	200*l.*	200	6	13	4	6	13	4	13	6	8
Crawley Down, All Saints, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	Capital sum of 650*l.* and 60*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per annum of rectorial tithe rentcharge of parish of Worth.	1,000	21	13	4	33	6	8	55	0	0
Dolphinholme, Saint Mark, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	660*l.*	660	22	0	0	22	0	0	44	0	0

Schedule—*continued.*

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payments by Commissioners.		
					In respect of Benefaction.	In respect of Grant.	Total Annual Payment.
				£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Drax, Saint Peter, V.	York	York	467*l.*	467	15 11 4	15 11 4	31 2 8
Draycot, P.C.	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	2A. 0R. 25P. of land, 30*l.* per annum charged on rectorial tithe rent-charge of Stoke Rodney, and capital sum of 10*l.*	423	0 6 8	14 2 0	14 8 8
Emscote, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	1,135*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* consols.	1,000	34 1 0	33 6 8	67 7 8
Finstock and Fawler, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	550*l.*	550	18 6 8	18 6 8	36 13 4
Flimwell, Saint Augustine, P.C.	Sussex	Chichester	Houses and premises valued at 1,700*l.*	1,000	—	33 6 8	33 6 8
Hayfield, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	700*l.*	700	23 6 8	23 6 8	46 13 4
Hounslow, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Middlesex	London	1,000*l.*	1,000	33 6 8	33 6 8	66 13 4
King's Heath, All Saints, P.C.	Worcester	Worcester	13A. 2R. 13P. of land.	1,000	—	33 6 8	33 6 8
Lambeth, Saint Andrew, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	230*l.* cash and 200*l.* consols.	400	13 13 4	13 6 8	27 0 0
Linslade, P.C.	Buckingham	Oxford	300*l.*	300	10 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0
London, Pell Street, Saint Matthew, P.C.	Middlesex	London	100*l.*	100	3 6 8	3 6 8	6 13 4
Oxford, Saint Peter-le-Bailey, R.	Oxford	Oxford	200*l.*	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Pleck and Bescot, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500*l.*	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Plumpton Wall, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	629*l.* and 2,420 square yards of land of value of 71*l.*	700	20 19 4	23 6 8	44 6 0
Priors Lee, Saint Peter, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	525*l.*	500	17 10 0	16 13 4	24 3 4
Rotherhithe, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	350*l.*	350	11 13 4	11 13 4	23 6 8
Sandford, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	1,033*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* consols.	930	31 0 0	31 0 0	62 0 0
Silverdale and Knutton Heath, P.C.	Stafford	Lichfield	500*l.*	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Southwark, Saint Peter, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	200*l.*	200	6 13 4	6 13 4	13 6 8
Swadlincote, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	500*l.*	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Wilnecote, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Warwick	Lichfield	500*l.*	500	16 13 4	16 13 4	33 6 8
Withington, P.C.	Salop	Lichfield	700*l.*	700	23 6 8	23 6 8	46 13 4

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty,

by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the several dioceses of York, London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Manchester, Oxford, and Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1494.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of All Saints, Fleet, in the Chapelry District of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, in the County of Southampton and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of All Saints, situate at Fleet, in the chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, in the county of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, and of the particular district of Cove, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Elvetham, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective chapelry district, particular district, and parish.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, and of the said particular district of Cove, and of the said parish of Elvetham, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of All Saints, situate at Fleet aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, the bishop of the diocese, and the patron, in right of his see, of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Cove, of the Right Honourable Frederick Gough, Baron Calthorpe, the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Elvetham, and of the Reverend William Dann Harrison, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of Crondall, in the county and diocese aforesaid, and, as such vicar or incumbent, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott, of the said particular district of Cove, and of the said parish of Elvetham, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of All Saints, situate at Fleet aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints, Fleet.'

"And we further represent that it has been mutually agreed between the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, the said Frederick Gough, Baron Calthorpe, and the said William Dann Harrison, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry shall belong to and be exercised by Charles James Maxwell Lefroy, of Itchell, in the said county of Southampton, Esquire, his heirs and assigns.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of All Saints, Fleet, being:—

"All that portion of the chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott (heretofore part of the parish of Crondall), in the county of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester, and also all that portion of the particular district of Cove (heretofore part of the parish of Yateley), in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said chapelry district of Crook-

ham-cum-Ewshott from the parish of Elvetham, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the line of the London and South-western Railway; and extending thence, first south-westward and then north-westward, along the said boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said chapelry district from the parish of Winchfield, in the same county and diocese; and extending thence, southward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 1,' and placed in the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 222 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Crondall, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 216 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first north-eastward to such boundary stone, and continuing thence, partly in the same direction and partly south-eastward, along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 222 as aforesaid from the close numbered 219, and from the plantation called 'Jack Reed's Coppice,' and numbered 221 upon the said maps, and from a portion of the road leading from Elvetham to Crookham, which said portion is numbered 1913 upon the same maps; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of the last-described fence to its southern extremity; and extending thence, north-eastward, to and along the middle of the said portion of road numbered 1913 as aforesaid to its junction with the road numbered 1912 upon the said maps; and continuing thence, partly in the same direction and partly eastward, along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road numbered 1911 upon the same maps; and extending thence, in a direction alternately southward and eastward, along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road leading from Crookham to Yateley; and extending thence, in a straight line, due east, across the last-described road to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 2,' and placed on the eastern side of the same road opposite to the middle of the north-eastern extremity of the road numbered 1911 as aforesaid; and continuing thence, still due east, across the close numbered 106 upon the aforesaid maps, and across the towing-path of the Basingtoke Canal to a point in the middle of the said canal; and continuing thence, either southward or south-eastward, along the middle of the same canal as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 175 upon the said maps from the close numbered 107 upon the same maps, and from the more eastern of the two pools of water which are situate within the allotment numbered 176 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first north-eastward, and then north-westward, and then again north-eastward, to and along the middle of such fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 174 upon the said maps from the aforesaid pool of water, and from the said allotment numbered 176 as aforesaid, to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 3,' and placed at the eastern extremity of the last-described fence; and extending

thence, north-eastward and in a straight line, across the said allotment numbered 176 as aforesaid, to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 4,' and placed in the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the allotment numbered 142 upon the said maps from the allotment numbered 141 upon the same maps; and extending thence, still north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Crookham to Elvetham, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the said fence; and extending thence, north-westward, for a distance of fifty-two yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the last-described road, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the allotment numbered 130 upon the said maps from the allotment and premises numbered 131 upon the same maps; and extending thence, north-eastward, to and along the middle of the said last-mentioned fence, to its north-eastern extremity; and continuing thence, still north-eastward, and in a straight line, to a point in the middle of the Basingstoke Canal aforesaid, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 5,' and placed on the northern bank of such canal, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern extremity of the said last-described fence; and extending thence, first south-eastward and then north-eastward, along the middle of the said canal as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 6,' and placed on the northern bank of such canal at a distance of four hundred and seventy-five yards or thereabouts from the boundary stone numbered 5 as aforesaid; and extending thence, northward, to the said boundary stone numbered 6; and continuing thence, north-eastward, and in a straight line, crossing the allotment numbered 48 upon the said maps, and also the road leading from Reading Road Bridge to Aldershott, and crossing also the boundary dividing the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott from the particular district of Cove aforesaid, to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 7,' and placed at the south-eastern angle of Fleet Pond; and extending thence, first north-eastward and then north-westward, along the eastern bank of such pond, as far as a point in the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 1443 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Yateley, and upon the said map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 1419 upon the same maps; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last described fence, and of the fence dividing the close numbered 1421 upon the last-mentioned maps, from the close numbered 1419 as aforesaid, and from the road numbered 1418 upon the same maps, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the said road; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of the last-described road, to a point in the middle of the fence dividing such road at its north-western angle from the line of the London and South-western Railway aforesaid; and continuing thence, still north-westward and in a straight line, across the said line of railway, to a point in the middle of the road

leading from Fleet to Farnborough ; and extending thence, eastward, for a distance of two hundred and twenty-one yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the last-described road, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the private road numbered 876 upon the said last-mentioned maps ; and extending thence, first north-westward to and along the middle of such private road, and then either north-eastward or northward along the middle of the same private road, to a point in the middle of the fence dividing the said road (at its northern extremity) from the close numbered 887 upon the aforesaid maps ; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-mentioned fence, and of the fence dividing the close numbered 886 upon the said last-mentioned maps from the close numbered 887 as aforesaid, to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 890 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 887 as aforesaid, 889 and 819, upon the same maps ; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 890 as aforesaid from the close numbered 818 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence and of the fence dividing the close numbered 893 and the plantation numbered 916 upon the said maps from the close numbered 817 and from the plantation numbered 815 upon the said maps, to the junction of such last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 917 upon the said last-mentioned maps from the plantation numbered 815 as aforesaid ; and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 917 as aforesaid from Fleet Farm Road ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the middle of the last-described fence, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the said road ; and extending thence, first north-westward to and along the middle of such road, and then either north-westward or southward along the middle of the same road, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C., 1863, No. 8,' and placed upon the western side of the said road in the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the plantation numbered 788 upon the aforesaid maps from the close numbered 787 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, in a direct line north-westward, to such boundary stone ; and continuing thence, in the same direction, along the middle of the last-described fence, to its north-western extremity ; and extending thence, in a direct line westward, across the brook flowing from Fleet Mill, and across the plantation numbered 789, and across the close numbered 790 upon the said maps, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Crookham to Yateley as aforesaid, and numbered 1659 on the said last-mentioned maps, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'F. A. S. C. C. 1863, No. 9,' and placed on the eastern side of the last-mentioned road at the south-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 790 as aforesaid from the planta-

tion numbered 791 upon the said maps; and extending thence, first north-westward along the middle of the last-described road, and then northward along the middle of the same road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of a certain road leading to Elvetham, and numbered 740A upon the said last-mentioned maps; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of such last-described road, to the boundary dividing the said particular district of Cove from the parish of Elvetham aforesaid; and extending thence, first south-westward, and then westward, and then southward, along the last-described boundary, to its junction with the first-mentioned boundary dividing the said chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott from the said parish of Elvetham; and extending thence, in a direction first westward, and then south-eastward, and then south-westward, along the boundary last referred to, to the first-described point in the middle of the line of the London and South-western railway where the said imaginary line commenced. And also all that detached portion of the said parish of Elvetham which is locally situate within the herein-before described portion of the chapelry district of Crookham-cum-Ewshott."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part therof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1495.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July, 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter

one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" We humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the common fund in the said Acts mentioned, in each and every year, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices or churches described in the schedule hereunto annexed, the annual sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice or church in the last column of the same schedule, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year : Provided always, that the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice or church of Christ Church, Hoxton, shall be paid only upon the production to us, on or before the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, of a certificate under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, that a curate, duly licensed by such bishop, has been employed within the district during the preceding half year ; and provided also, that, with regard to the payment of a portion, amounting to one hundred pounds, of the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice or church of Ferring, with the vicarages of the parishes of Kingston and East Preston annexed, a like certificate be required that a curate has been employed within such parishes ; and provided furthermore, that, with the consent of the Reverend Frederick John Taverner, clerk, the perpetual curate or incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the parish of Skegby, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, the annual sum or stipend of ten pounds, heretofore payable by us to the perpetual curate or incumbent for the time being of the said perpetual curacy of Skegby, under the provisions of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall, in consideration of the grant so recommended to be made by us to the benefice or church of Skegby, cease and determine upon and from the date of the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme.

" And whereas it appears to us, after duly considering the circumstances of the case, to be expedient that the grant hereinbefore recommended to be made to the benefice or church of Holy Trinity, Bedford, should commence and take effect from the thirtieth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that the

grant so recommended to be made to the said benefice or church of Holy Trinity, Bedford, shall commence and take effect from such last-mentioned date.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Annual Grant by Commissioners.
			£
Bedford, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Bedford	Ely	75
Birmingham, Saint Bartholomew, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	100
Birmingham, Saint Mark, P.C.	Warwick	Worcester	170
Bolney, V.	Sussex	Chichester	128
Bury, Saint Paul, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	102
Cross Stone, P.C.	York	Ripon	112
Darwen, Over, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	72
Dukinfield, Saint John the Evangelist, P.C.	Chester	Chester	60
Eiland, P.C.	York	Ripon	100
Ferring, V., with Kingston, V., and East Preston, V.	Sussex	Chichester	157
Hereford, Little, V., with Ashford Carbonel, C.	Hereford and Salop.	Hereford	95
Hoxton, Christ Church, P.C.	Middlesex	London	78
Hunslet, Saint Mary, V.	York	Ripon	101
Islington, Saint Peter, River Lane, P.C.	Middlesex	London	80
Kirkdale, Saint Mary, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	17
Leicester, Saint George, P.C.	Leicester	Peterborough	24
Leicester Saint Margaret, V., with Knighton, C.	Leicester	Peterborough	63
London, Holy Trinity, Gray's Inn Road, P.C.	Middlesex	London	140
Macclesfield, Saint Michael, P.C.	Chester	Chester	12
Newington, Saint Paul, P.C.	Surrey	London	150
Pembroke Dock, Saint John, P.C.	Pembroke	Saint David's	121
Plymouth, Saint Peter, P.C.	Devon	Exeter	121
Portsea, All Saints, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	110
Preston, Saint Peter, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	180
Sheerness, Holy Trinity, P.C.	Kent	Canterbury	140
Skegby, P.C.	Nottingham	Lincoln	148
Southsea, Saint Paul, P.C.	Southampton	Winchester	150
Spitalfields, Christ Church, R.	Middlesex	London	67
Spotland, Saint Clement, P.C.	Lancaster	Manchester	108
Whitechapel, Saint Mark, P.C.	Middlesex	London	70
Wigan, Saint George, P.C.	Lancaster	Chester	146

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the

several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Chester, Chichester, Saint David's, Ely, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, Manchester, Peterborough, Ripon, and Worcester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1496.

For substituting Money Payments to the present Bishop of Winchester, for certain Property belonging to his See.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting certain money payments to the present Bishop of Winchester, for certain property belonging to his see.

" Whereas the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, is seised in right of his see, of certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, and called ' The Southwark Park Estate,' otherwise ' The Winchester Park Estate.'

" And whereas the said estate is subject to the five several leases herein-after mentioned or referred to, namely :

" 1. A lease of part of the said estate, known as Lease Number 1, dated the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, granted by the Right Reverend Brownlow, late Bishop of Winchester, to Robert Pott and Arthur Pott, Esquires, for the lives of Arthur Pott the younger (second son of the said Robert Pott), then aged twenty-seven years ; William Pott the younger (third son of the said Robert Pott), then aged twenty-five years ; and John Allnutt the younger (only son of John All-

nutt, Esquire), then aged sixteen years and eleven months; which lease is now vested in us.

"2. A lease of other part of the said estate known as Lease Number 65, dated the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, granted by the said Brownlow, late Bishop of Winchester, to the said Robert Pott, Esquire, for the lives of Charles Pott (eldest son of the said Robert Pott), then aged 33 years; the said Arthur Pott the younger, and William Pott the younger; which lease is also now vested in us.

"3. A lease of other part of the said estate known as Lease Number 60, dated the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, granted by the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, to William Paynter, Esquire, for the lives of Thomas Puckle, then aged sixty years; Richard Puckle, then aged fifty-four years; and William Cambourne Paynter (second son of the said William Paynter), then aged seventeen years.

"4. A lease of other part of the said estate, known as Lease Number 63, dated the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, granted by the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, to the Reverend Samuel Paynter, for the lives of the said Thomas Puckle, Richard Puckle, and William Cambourne Paynter.

"5. A lease of the remaining part of the said estate, known as Lease Number 64, dated the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, granted by the said Brownlow, late Bishop of Winchester, to Benjamin Currey, Esquire, for the lives of Edward Puckle and George Puckle, being twins, and then aged twenty-two years; and John Puckle, then aged nine years.

"And whereas the said bishop is now entitled to grant a renewal of two of the said leases by the insertion in each of such leases of one best life.

"And whereas, after full inquiry and calculation, we have estimated the value of the fines which ought to be paid for such renewals at the aggregate sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy pounds, and the sums which, after full stating such two leases, the said bishop might have expected to have derived from future fines upon renewals, as an equivalent to an annuity of three thousand and two hundred pounds, and the sums which he would have derived from the reserved rents as equivalent to an annuity of four hundred and thirty-four pounds nineteen shillings and sevenpence; and the said bishop has signified to us his intention to devote and apply the said capital sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy pounds now receivable by him (after deducting thereout the expenses incurred by him in respect of the arrangement herein-after recommended and proposed), together with the said annuity of three thousand and two hundred pounds when the same shall have been paid to him, as herein-after recommended and proposed, to the augmentation of ill-endowed benefices within the diocese of Winchester, and especially those situate within the rural deanery of Southwark.

"And whereas by and under the provisions of the Act of the

twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, all the lands, hereditaments, and emoluments of or belonging to the said see (except as therein excepted) will, upon the next avoidance of the said see, become absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the chief of such purposes is ultimately to provide a fund for making better provision for the cure of souls, and we are of opinion that it would conduce to the carrying out of such purpose that the arrangement herein-after specified should be carried into effect.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, testified by his having hereunto affixed his hand and episcopal seal, that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, all the estate, right, title, and interest of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, in and to the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, commonly known as 'The Southwark Park Estate,' otherwise 'The Winchester Park Estate,' and particularly described in the said five several leases and the plans thereto annexed, and also in a map or plan sealed by us, and signed by the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and recently deposited in the registry of the diocese of Winchester, (except such portions of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments as have been sold and disposed of, the particulars whereof are specified in the schedule hereunto annexed, and the same are shown on the said map or plan so deposited as aforesaid, and also except such portions thereof as have been converted into public streets, roads, or ways,) shall be conveyed and transferred from the said bishop, and shall become and be vested in us and our successors for the purposes of the said Acts, and that we and they shall become absolutely seized of the same in fee, subject nevertheless to the said several leases, and shall be entitled to the rents, profits, and proceeds thereof, as from the twenty-ninth day of September next; and that, as part consideration of and for the transfer to us of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments as aforesaid, there shall be paid by us to the said bishop, immediately upon the publication in the London Gazette of an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and seventy pounds aforesaid; and that there shall, as a further consideration for such transfer as aforesaid, be paid by us to the said bishop, so long as he shall continue in the said see, the annual sums of three thousand and two hundred pounds, and four hundred and thirty-four pounds nineteen shillings and sevenpence aforesaid, by equal half-yearly payments, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on the twenty-fifth day of March next ensuing.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein

contained shall prevent us from recommending any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"PARISH OF SAINT SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.

"PART 1.

"Premises sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works, being part of Lease Number 1.

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
44	Gravel Lane	House and yard.
43	Ditto	Ditto.
42	Ditto	Ditto.
41	Ditto	Ditto.
40	Ditto	Ditto and warehouse.
1	Essex Street	House and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	House, shed, and yard.
2	Ditto	House and yard.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
47	Gravel Lane	House and shop.
46	Ditto	House, shop, and yard.
45	Ditto	Ditto.
1	York Place	House and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Ditto	Ditto.

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
15	York Place	House and yard.
16	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Ditto	Ditto.
18	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Ditto	Ditto.
27	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Ditto	Ditto.
30	Ditto	Ditto.
31	Ditto	Ditto.
32	Ditto	Ditto.
33	Ditto	Ditto.
34	Ditto	Ditto.
44	Gravel Lane	Ditto.
10	Farnham Place	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Ditto	Ditto.
	Essex Street	Yard and warehouse.
94	Great Guildford Street	House and yard.
95	Ditto	Stone shed and premises.
96	Ditto	House.
97	Ditto	House, factory and premises.
98	Ditto	House and yard.
99	Ditto	Ditto.
100	Ditto	House, warehouse, and stables.
	Grove Street	Workshop, &c.
	Ditto	Stables.
10	Ditto	House and yard.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
	Doorway and yard	Ditto.
101	Great Guildford Street	House.
102	Ditto	House, shed, and yard.
103	Ditto	House, shop, and yard.
104	Ditto	House, shed, and yard.
105	Ditto	House, shed, yard, and premises.
106	Ditto	House, shop, and premises.
107	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Grove	House and yard.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Great Guildford Street	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Public house and yard.

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
13	New Street	House and yard.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Diito.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
2	New Court, New Street	House.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
7	New Street	Yard and stabling.
	Ditto	House and yard.
		Yard and shed.
	Ditto	Shop and timber house.
	Ditto	Yard, stables, and shed.
50	Bridge Street	Dwelling house.
51	Ditto	Ditto.
52	Ditto	House, yard, and warehouse.
30	Ditto	House and yard.
15	Keppel Street	Dwelling house.
16	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Ditto	Ditto.
18	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Southwark Square	Ditto.
15	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Ditto	Ditto.
26	Worcester Street	Hop warehouse.
13	Southwark Square	House and yard.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Bridge Street	House, yard, and warehouse.
28	Ditto	House and yard.
27	Ditto	House, factory, and stables.
26	Ditto	House and yard.
30	Castle Street	Ditto.
35	Bridge Street	Ditto.
32	Castle Street	Ditto.
31	Ditto	Ditto.
30a	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Ditto	Ditto.

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
27	Castle Street	House and yard.
26	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Ditto	Ditto.
24	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Ditto	Ditto and factory.
21	Ditto	House, yard, and buildings.
20	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Ditto	House and factory.
18	Ditto	House and yard.
17	Ditto	Ditto.
16 }	Ditto	Two houses and gardens.
15 }		
14	Ditto	Public house, yard, and out-buildings.
10	Worcester Street	House and stables.
17a	Red Cross Street	Meeting house and burial ground.
20	Worcester Street	House and yard.
19	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Castle Street	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Red Cross Street	House, &c.
15	Ditto	House and yard.
16	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Ditto	House and stables.
5	Cottage Place	House, &c.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
63	Castle Street	Ditto.
64	Ditto	House and yard.
65	Ditto	Ditto.
66	Ditto	Ditto.
67	Ditto	Ditto.
	Warehouse between 67 and 71, Castle Street, and 11, Red Cross Street.	
71	Castle Street	House and yard

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
72	Castle Street	House and yard.
73	Ditto	Ditto.
74	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Red Cross Street	Ditto.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
	Emmanuel Court	Warehouse.
	Ditto	Ditto.
81	Red Cross Street	House and workshop.
82	Ditto	House and yard.
1a	Angel Court	Ditto.
1b	Ditto	Ditto.
	Angel Court and Emmanuel Court.	Stables and warehouse.
7	Angel Court	House.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
83	Red Cross Street	Rose and Crown public house.
84	Ditto	House and yard.
85	Ditto	Ditto.
	Wheelers Yard	Warehouse.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Coffins Yard	Warehouse and stables.
	Counter Street	Counting house, warehouse, and stables.

"PART 2.

"Premises sold to the Metropolitan Board of Works, being part of Lease Number 60.

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
15	Farnham Place	House and yard.
16	Ditto	House and shop.
10	Thornton Buildings	House and yard.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
	Farnham Place, Gravel Street.	Yard and premises.
	Ditto - - -	3 cottages.
	Back of Farnham Place -	Part of dustyard.
	Grove, Great Guildford Street.	Iron foundry.
	Ditto - - -	Warehouses.
	Ditto - - -	House, warehouse, stable, &c. and a piece of ground.
	Cooperage Yard at the back of Great Guildford Street.	Cooperage yard.
78 and 79	Red Cross Street and Stables in Emmanuel Court.	
80	Red Cross Street - -	House and factory.
	Emmanuel Court - -	Stables.

"Part 3.

"Premises sold to the Charing Cross Railway Company, being part of Lease Number 1.

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
18	Red Cross Street - -	Public house, yard, and skittle ground.
6	Providence Place -	Dwelling house and yard.
5	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
4	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
3	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
	The area of Providence Place.	
14	Parvys Place - -	Dwelling house.
15	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
16	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
5	Worcester Street - -	Dwelling house and yard.
6	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
7	Ditto - -	Ditto.
8	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
9	Ditto - -	Dwelling house, workshops, and yard.
	Behind the last - -	Workshops and yard.
10	Worcester Street - -	Dwelling house and yard.
11	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
27	Ditto - -	Dwelling house and workshop.
29	Ditto - -	House, sheds, and yard.
30	Ditto - - -	Public house, skittle-ground, and yard.
31 and 32	Ditto - - -	House, yard, and stables.
26	Union Street - -	Dwelling house and yard.
27	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
29	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

Schedule—*continued.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
5	South Street	House, workshops, and yard.
20	Southwark Square	Dwelling house and yard.
2	South Street	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Dwelling house and workshop.
30	Union Street	House and warehouse.
31	Ditto	House, yard, and shed.
32	Ditto	House, shed, and yard.
33	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
29	Bridge Street	House, yard, and workshop.
10	America Street	Dwelling house and yard.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto and shed.
3	Ditto	Dwelling house and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Great Guildford Street	House, yard, and workshop.
	Ditto	Manufactory.
44 and 45	Southwark Bridge Road	House and workshop.
Behind 46	Ditto	Sheds, &c.
46	Ditto	Public house and sheds.
	Area of Mary Ann Place.	
1	Mary Ann Place	Dwelling house and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Workshop.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	Ditto, lofty.
51	Union Street	House and yard.
52	Ditto	House and workshop.
53	Ditto	House, yard, and workshop.
54	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
55	Ditto	House, yard, and bakehouse.
56	Ditto	House and yard.
57	Ditto	House, yard, and warehouse.
58	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
59	Ditto	House and distillery.
60	Ditto	House and workshops.
61	Ditto	House, yard, and workshop.
62	Ditto	House and yard.

Schedule—*continued.*

" PART 4.

" Premises sold to the Charing Cross Railway Company, being part of Lease Number 60.

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
125	Great Guildford Street	House and yard.
126	Ditto	Ditto.
127	Ditto	Ditto.
48	Union Street	House, yard, and factory.
89	Ditto	House, yard, and workshop.
91	Ditto	Part of public house and music hall.
	Back of 95, Union Street	Warehouse and part of yard.
20	Gravel Lane	Beer-shop and skittle-ground.
21	Ditto	Dwelling house.
	Back of last	Factory.
	Ditto	House.
22	Ditto	House and stable.
1	Ewer Street	House and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	House, yard, and shed.
11	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
12	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
13	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
14	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto	Stable and yard.
15	Ditto	House and yard.
16	Ditto	Ditto.
Behind 14	Ditto	Yard, shed, and stable.
19	Ditto	House, yard, and sheds.
20	Ditto	Dwelling house.
1	Red Lion Court.	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
	Area of passage of Red Lion Court.	
	Ewer Street	Yard and sheds.
26 & 27	Ditto	House and sheds.
28	Ditto	House and yard.
29	Ditto	Dwelling house and yard.
30	Ditto	House, yard, and workshop.
Behind 27, 28, 29	Ditto	Yard and slaughter-house.

Schedule—*continued.*

"PART 5.

"Premises sold to the Charing Cross Railway Company, being part of Lease Number 64.

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
	Pump Court	Yard and shed.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	Warehouse.
11	Ditto	Dwelling house.
12	Ditto	Ditto.
39	Ewer Street	Ditto.
40	Ditto	Ditto and yard.
41a	Ditto	Ditto and back entrance.
	Little Pump Court	Dwelling house.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Area of ditto.	
41	Ewer Street	Dwelling house and yard.
42	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
	Area of passage to Finch's Buildings.	
1	Finch's Buildings	House and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
91	Union Street	Part of public house and music hall.
15	Ewer Street	House and yard.
14	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Ditto	Ditto.

"PART 6.

"The Vinegar Works and premises sold to Messrs. Pott, being part of Lease Number 1, and described as—

"All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages, buildings, and premises standing thereon, situate and being in the parish of Saint Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surrey, bounded on the north by Sumner Street, on the east by Bridge Street, on the west by Great Guildford Street, and on the south partly by New Street and partly by ground forming part of the said Southwark Estate.

Schedule—*continued.*

" PART 7.

" Premises sold to various Under-Lessees, being part of Lease Number 1.

" *Sold to Crawford Birkitt.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
108	Southwark Bridge Road -	Dwelling house and store-houses.
109	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
110	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
111	Ditto - - -	Dwelling house, yard, and workshops at the rear.
	Sold to Robert Jefferys Downs.	
14	Essex Street - -	Dwelling house and yard.
15	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
16	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
17	Ditto - - -	Ditto.

" *Sold to Henry Hartley.*

" A piece of vacant ground in Union Street, between Numbers 55 and 59, Union Street.

" *Sold to the Wardens of Saint Saviour's Parish, Southwark.*

" A piece of ground in Union Street and Red Cross Street, with buildings thereon, used as schools, and three messuages in the occupation of Henry Lightfoot.

" *Sold to John Cresswell Wade.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
83	Union Street - -	Dwelling house and yard.
85	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
87	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
104	Southwark Bridge Road -	Ditto.

" *Sold to Elizabeth Du Buisson.*

" A piece of ground in Great Guildford Street, with iron foundry and buildings thereon, and a slip of ground in Essex Street.

Schedule—*continued.*

" *Sold to William Pratt.*

Number.	Situation.	Description of Property.
59	Union Street	Rose and Crown public house, yard, and skittle ground.
	Sold to Charles Dyer Field.	
44	Gravel Lane	Dwelling house and shop.
1	Zoar Street	Dwelling house and yard.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ditto	Two dwelling houses and yards.
	Essex Street	Dwelling house and yard.
	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	Ditto.
48	Gravel Lane	Ditto.
49	Ditto	Ditto.
50	Ditto	Ditto.
51	Ditto	Ditto.
52	Ditto	Ditto.
53	Ditto	Ditto.
44	Castle Street	Ditto.
45	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Wise's Court	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ditto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1497.

For effecting an Exchange of the Patronage of the Perpetual Curacy of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge and Diocese of Ely, for the Patronage of the Rectory of Girton, in the same County and Diocese.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that it to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for effecting an exchange of the patronage of the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge and diocese of Ely, for the patronage of the rectory of Girton, in the same county and diocese.

"Whereas the Right Reverend Thomas, Bishop of Ely, is seized in fee, in right of his see, of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge.

"And whereas the Reverend Alfred Peache, of Downend, in the county of Gloucester, clerk, is seized in fee of the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Girton.

"And whereas the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and the said Alfred Peache, have signified to us their desire that the patronage of the said benefices may be exchanged as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas we have made due inquiry and calculation as to the circumstances and relative values of the said benefices and patronage, and we do hereby certify to Your Majesty, that, after making all proper deductions and allowances, the circumstances and values of the said benefices respectively are as set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and of the said Alfred Peache, in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme, we

humbly recommend and propose, that upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than such duly gazetted Order, the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge, shall be assigned and transferred from the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and his successors in the see, and shall become and be vested in and shall and may be exercised by the said Alfred Peache, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and that in exchange for the same the patronage of or perpetual right of nomination to the said rectory of Girton shall in like manner be assigned and transferred from the said Alfred Peache and his heirs, and shall become and be vested in, and shall and may be exercised by, the said Thomas, Bishop of Ely, and his successors in the said see, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice.	County.	Diocese.	Population.	Net Income.	Residence.
				£	
The Perpetual Curacy of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge.	Cambridge	Ely	1946	160	No house.
The Rectory of Girton-	Cambridge	Ely	450	435	House.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ely.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1498.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Michael, Louth, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Michael, situate in the parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Michael, situate in the parish of Louth aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lincoln, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part af the said parish of Louth, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, Louth.'

"And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Lincoln, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and

that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The district chapelry of Saint Michael, Louth, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln and in the diocese of Lincoln, which is situate to the east and south of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the parish of Raithby, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the high road leading from London to Louth ; and extending thence northward along the middle of the said high road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence which forms the northern boundary of the plantation called Julian Bower ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of such boundary fence; and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the fence forming the northern boundary of the cemetery belonging to the said parish of Louth, to a point in the middle of Bull Piece Lane, opposite to the middle of the eastern extremity of the said last-mentioned boundary fence; and extending thence northward along the middle of the said lane to its junction with the road or street called New Market ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the said road or street called New Market, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Aswell Lane ; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the last-named lane to its junction with the street called Walkergate ; and extending thence first eastward and then south-eastward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with the street called Maiden Row ; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-named street to its southern extremity ; and continuing thence still southward and in a straight line to a point in the centre of the bridge which spans the stream called Monk's Dyke; and extending thence in a direction generally south-eastward to and along the middle of the said stream called Monk's Dyke, passing under the line of the East Lincolnshire Railway as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Louth from the extra-parochial place called or known as Louth Park, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated

church of Saint Michael, situate in the parish of Louth, in the county of Lincoln, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Michael, Louth," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1499.

For altering and improving the Archiepiscopal House of Residence at Bishopthorpe, in the County of York, belonging to the Archbishop of York.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven, and of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter twenty-six, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, chapter seventy-seven, and of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter twenty-six, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for altering and improving the archiepiscopal house of residence at Bishopthorpe, in the county of York, belonging to the Archbishop of York.

"Whereas it has been represented to us by the Right Honourable and Most Reverend William, Archbishop of York, that the archiepiscopal house of residence at Bishopthorpe aforesaid requires certain alterations and improvements to be made therein, in order to render it suitable and convenient; and it has been proposed to us by the said archbishop, and it appears to us to

be expedient, that, towards defraying the cost of effecting such alterations and improvements, a sum of two thousand pounds, being a sum not exceeding two years' income of the see, should be provided, by borrowing the same by way of mortgage upon the security of all or any part of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of or belonging to the archbishoprick.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said William, Archbishop of York, testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme, we humbly recommend and propose, that the said archbishop be authorized to borrow from the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, and that the said governors be empowered to lend, under the provisions of the above-mentioned Acts, the sum of two thousand pounds; and, as a security for the same, that, the said archbishop do mortgage all or any part of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of and belonging to his said see to the said governors, by deed, for the term of thirty-five years, or until the said sum of two thousand pounds, with the interest for the same, and all costs and charges which may attend the recovery thereof, shall be fully paid and satisfied; and that such principal sum shall be repaid with interest in manner following; that is to say, from and after the expiration of the first year of the said term, computed from the day of the date of the mortgage, in which year no part of the said principal sum shall be repayable, the said archbishop or his successors shall yearly and every year pay to the said governors, their successors or assigns, one thirtieth part of the said principal sum until the whole thereof shall be repaid, and shall at the end of the first and each succeeding year pay interest at the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum on the said principal sum, or on so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and if and when it shall happen that the principal and interest directed to be paid as herein-before mentioned shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of forty days after the same shall become due, it shall and may be lawful for the said governors, their successors and assigns, to recover the same, and the costs and charges attending the recovery thereof, by distress and sale, in such manner as rents may be recovered by landlords or lessors from their tenants by the laws in force at the time of such distress and sale; and that such mortgage deed shall be in the form and to the effect to be approved by us, and shall bind as well the said William, Archbishop of York, as every succeeding archbishop of the said see, until the principal money, and interest, costs, and charges, shall be paid off and discharged.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the said sum of two thousand pounds shall be paid to us, and that the receipt of our joint treasurers for the time being endorsed on the said mortgage deed shall be a good and sufficient discharge to the said governors and their successors for the same, who shall not be bound or required to see to the application thereof, and that upon the receipt of the said sum of two thousand pounds the whole, or any part or parts thereof, shall be applied by us, at such times and in such manner as shall appear to us to be expe-

dient, towards effecting the said alterations and improvements in the archiepiscopal house of residence aforesaid.

" And we further recommend and propose, that so soon as such alterations and improvements shall have been completed the Archbishop of York for the time being shall, at his personal charge and expense, insure and keep insured the said archiepiscopal house of residence from loss or damage by fire in one of the public offices of assurance in London or Westminster, to be approved by us, in a sum of not less than ten thousand pounds, and that such archbishop shall within fourteen days after any premium for such insurance shall have become due and payable deliver to us the receipt for the same, and that in case of any loss or damage by fire to the said house any and every sum of money receivable under such insurance shall become and be payable and be paid to and deposited with us, in trust, to be applied, and the same, together with any interest and accumulations thereof, shall be applied by us towards the rebuilding or repairing and reinstating of the said house, or of any part thereof which may have so suffered loss or damage, in such manner as shall be determined on by us with the concurrence of the Archbishop of York for the time being.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the herein-named Acts or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1500.

For constituting the District of Saint Peter, Sacriston, out of the Parochial Chapelry of Witton Gilbert, the Parish of Kimblesworth, and the Parish of Chester-le-Street, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert and of the parish of Kimblesworth thereto annexed, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and out of the parish of Chester-le-Street, in the same county and diocese.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert and of the parish of Kimblesworth thereto annexed, and of the said parish of Chester-le-Street, herein-after mentioned and described, (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship,) should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes in manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the said parish of Chester-le-Street have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein-mentioned Acts.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that all those portions of the said parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert and of the parish of Kimblesworth thereto annexed, and of the said parish of Chester-le-Street, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Saint Peter, Sacriston.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us in like manner to such minister the further sum of fifty pounds, making together the sum of two hundred pounds ; and that so soon as a church or chapel shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church or chapel of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the same Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds ; and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds, two hundred pounds, or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister or of such building, or of the consecration of such church or chapel as aforesaid, as the case may be ; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish : Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of

any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

" And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

" The District of Saint Peter, Sacriston, being :—

" All those portions of the parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert and of the parish of Kimblesworth thereto annexed, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, and also all that portion of the parish of Chester-le-Street, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point where the boundary which divides the said parish of Chester-le-Street from the parish of Lanchester, in the said county and diocese, joins the boundary dividing the said parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert from the parish of Chester-le-Street aforesaid, in the middle of Wardle's Burn ; and extending thence, in a direction generally eastward, along the last-described boundary for a distance of nine hundred and sixty-four yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. P. D. 1863, No. 1,' and placed at the middle of the northern end of the fence forming the north-eastern boundary of Charlaw Moor ; and extending thence, first southward and then south-eastward, along the middle of the said fence, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Sacriston Heugh to Acorn Close Lane ; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of such road, to its junction with Acorn Close Lane aforesaid ; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of a certain other road leading from the said lane, past Acorn Close, to Charlaw Colliery, to the junction of such last-described road with the waggonway leading to the new shaft of such colliery ; and extending thence, south-westward, along the middle of the said waggonway, to a point in the middle of the northern end of Fulforth Dene ; and extending thence, southward, along the middle of Fulforth Dene aforesaid, for a distance of two hundred and seventy yards or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of a certain bridle road leading from Fulforth through Fulforth Wood ; and extending thence, in a direction alternately south-eastward and north-eastward, along the middle of such bridle road, to a point in the middle of Back Lane ; and extending thence north-eastward, along the middle of the last-named lane, for a distance of two hundred and twenty-eight yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 123 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert and upon the map here-

unto annexed from the close called 'Poor's Land,' and numbered 122 upon the same maps; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of such fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the western portion of the close numbered 120 upon the said maps from the eastern portion of the same close, to the junction of the last-described fence with the fence dividing the close numbered 118 upon the said maps from the eastern portion of the close numbered 120 as aforesaid; and extending thence, north-eastward, along the middle of such last-described fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 119 upon the said maps from the eastern portion of the close numbered 120 as aforesaid, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Sacriston to Durham, opposite to the middle of the north-eastern extremity of the last-described fence; and extending thence, south-eastward, along the middle of the last-mentioned road for a distance of two hundred and thirty yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence forming the southern boundary of the close numbered 105 upon the said maps; and extending thence, north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described fence, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. P. D. 1863, No. 2,' and placed at the north-eastern extremity of the same fence on the boundary originally dividing the said parish of Kimblesworth from the parochial chapelry of Witton Gilbert aforesaid; and extending thence, in a direction either north-westward or north-eastward, along the last-described boundary for a distance of six hundred and ten yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the south-western extremity of the boundary dividing that portion of the said parish of Chester-le-Street which is called or known as 'Barras Hill Wood' from the parish of Kimblesworth aforesaid; and extending thence, in a straight line north-eastward, to the last-described boundary; and continuing thence, in a direction generally eastward, along the said boundary dividing the said parish of Chester-le-Street from the parish of Kimblesworth as aforesaid, to its junction with the boundary dividing the said parish of Chester-le-Street from the district of Saint Cuthbert, Durham, in the same county and diocese, on the western side of the Great North Road leading from Durham to Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and extending thence, eastward, along the last-described boundary, to the middle of the said road; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of the same road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Beanfield Lane; and extending thence, north-westward, to and along the middle of such lane, crossing the boundary which divides the township of Plawsworth, in the said parish of Chester-le-Street, from the township of Chester-le-Street, in the same parish, to the boundary dividing the said township of Chester-le-Street from the township of Waldridge, in the same parish, upon the eastern bank of the South Burn; and extending thence, south-westward, along such township boundary, to the boundary dividing the said township of Waldridge from the township of Plawsworth before mentioned; and

extending thence, first north-westward and then south-westward along the last-described boundary, to a point near to Edmondsley Gate, on the southern side of a certain bridle road leading from Lambton training ground to Edmondsley, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing Waldridge Common, numbered 32 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Chester-le-Street, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 27 upon the same maps; and extending thence, north-westward, across the said bridle road, to and along the middle of such fence, and along the middle of the fence dividing Waldridge Common, numbered 32 as aforesaid, from the closes numbered respectively 25, 23, and 21 upon the same maps, to the junction of the last-mentioned fence with the embankment of the Sacriston waggon-way; and extending thence, still in the same direction, and in a straight line across the said waggon-way, for a distance of sixty-seven yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'S. St. P. D. 1863, No. 3,' and placed upon the boundary dividing a detached portion of the township of Chester-le-Street from the township of Waldridge as aforesaid, at the south-eastern angle of the said detached portion of the township of Chester-le-Street; and extending thence, still north-westward, along the last-described boundary, to a point in the middle of the Cong Burn; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-westward, along the middle of such burn (crossing under the road leading from Edmondsley to Pelton), to the first-described boundary dividing the parish of Chester-le-Street from the parish of Lanchester as aforesaid, in the middle of Wardle's Burn; and extending thence, south-westward, along the boundary last referred to, to the point where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the several incumbents and patrons of the parochial chapelry and of the parishes out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and the said incumbents and patrons have respectively signified their assent to such scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1501.

For augmenting the Endowment of the College of Saint David, at Lampeter, in the County of Cardigan.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-seven ; and of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-two, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy-seven ; and of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-two, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for augmenting the endowment of the College of Saint David, at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan.

" Whereas His Majesty King George the Fourth, by His Royal Charter, bearing date the sixth day of February, in the ninth year of His reign, after reciting that His Majesty, being informed that the majority of persons intended for Holy Orders in South Wales were unable by reason of their poverty to pursue their studies in the English Universities, and being willing that there should be founded and established at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, a perpetual college for the reception and education of persons destined for Holy Orders, which should be called Saint David's College, and should consist of one principal, two or more tutors, and two or more professors, did appoint the Bishop of Saint David's for the time being visitor of the College, and declared that the principal tutors and professors, and their successors, should be a body corporate by the name of " The Principal Tutors and Professors of Saint David's College, in the county of Cardigan, in the principality of Wales ;" and His Majesty granted to the said corporation certain advowsons with cure of souls and sinecure rectories or parsonages mentioned in the said charter.

" And whereas, by the said Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, it was

enacted that, if it were deemed fit, any part of the lands, tithes, or hereditaments which should vest in or accrue to us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, from or in respect of the cathedral church of Saint David's or the collegiate church of Brecon, might, by the authority therein provided, be transferred to the said College of Saint David in exchange for benefices with cure of souls then connected with the said College ; and the said College was empowered, upon the completion of any such arrangement, to convey any such benefices to such person or body corporate and in such manner as should be directed by the like authority.

"And whereas by an Act passed in the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy-seven, it was enacted that so much of the last-mentioned Act as related to the said College of Saint David should be repealed, and that arrangements might be made, by the authority mentioned in the said Act (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council confirming the same), for effecting the sale of the advowsons of the several benefices with cure of souls then annexed to the said College, investing the proceeds of such sale for the benefit of the said College ; and that if it should be made to appear to us that the said College should afterwards not be competently endowed, it should be lawful, by the like authority, to transfer to the said College, in augmentation of the endowment thereof, any of the lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments in the principality of Wales vested or to be vested in us, the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, by or under the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, or of the Acts therein recited, or of the proceeds thereof.

"And whereas by the said Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-two, after giving certain specific portions of certain of the prebends of the said College of Christ, at Brecknock, for the endowment of that College, it was enacted that it should be lawful, by the authority mentioned in the said Act (that is to say, by a scheme prepared by us, and an Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same), at any time after the passing of the said Act, but without prejudice to any act, deed, matter, or thing before done, executed, or performed under the provisions of the same Act, to transfer to and vest in the said principal, tutors, and professors of the said College of Saint David and their successors any of the prebends or any specific portions of the prebends of the said College of Christ, at Brecknock, vested in us by the now reciting Act or otherwise, or any lands, tithes, or hereditaments belonging to or constituting the corps of such prebends, and charged in such manner and subject to such conditions as might be imposed by any such scheme, whereby such augmentation might be made, and that either in exchange for any of the said benefices with cure of souls annexed to the said College, or otherwise.

"And whereas, in exercise of the power for such purpose given to us by the said recited Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy-seven, we have effected the sale,

to persons capable of holding the same, of the advowsons of the several benefices with cure of souls which were annexed to the said College of Saint David, and have realized by such sales certain sums, which, together with the interest accrued thereon, amount to the sum of one thousand four hundred and two pounds and eight shillings, which is now in our hands to the credit of the said College.

"And whereas the present permanent endowment of the said College of Saint David consists of the sinecure rectories of Angle Llangeler and Llanddewi, the average aggregate annual proceeds of which amount to the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds, and of the herein-before-mentioned sum of one thousand four hundred and two pounds and eight shillings.

"And whereas a professorship in chemistry, botany, and zoology in the said College was founded in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, by the late Thomas Phillips, Esquire, who endowed the same with a sum of seven thousand four hundred and eighty-seven pounds and fivepence consolidated bank annuities, the annual interest upon which amounts to two hundred and twenty-four pounds and twelve shillings.

"And whereas, in addition to such permanent endowment, an annual sum of four hundred pounds was granted by the Lords of Your Majesty's treasury on condition that only so much of such sum should be paid as would suffice to make up the total annual endowment of the said College to the sum of nine hundred and sixty pounds, and which will accordingly determine as soon as the annual endowment of the said College exceeds that last-mentioned annual amount.

"And whereas we have made inquiries into the estate and condition of the said College, and the course of education there, the number, duties, and emoluments of the principal, vice-principal, tutors, and professors, the number, nature, and emoluments of the scholarships and exhibitions attached to the said College, and it hath been made to appear to us :—

"First. That the course of education at the said College should be extended so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course of education for a bachelor's degree at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and that it should include, as at present, teaching in Divinity, Hebrew, and Welsh.

"Second. That to carry on effectively this course of education, there should be five professorships besides the Phillips professorship herein-before mentioned, and that the following branches of knowledge should be distributed amongst such five professors, (that is to say,) Greek, Latin, Mathematics (pure and mixed), Divinity, Hebrew, Moral and Mental Philosophy, English (that is to say) the English Language, History and Literature, and Welsh ; and that one of the said professorships should be held as at present by the principal of the said College, and another of the said professorships should be held by the vice-principal of the said College.

"Third. That in order to continue and obtain the services of competent persons as principal, vice-principal, and professors of

the said College, their scale of emoluments should be as follows; (that is to say,) the principal, seven hundred pounds per annum, with a house; the vice-principal, six hundred pounds per annum, with a house; as regards the four other professors, three hundred and fifty pounds, three hundred pounds, two hundred and fifty pounds, and two hundred and fifty pounds per annum respectively; and that, if possible, houses or apartments should be provided for two of the said other professors.

"Fourth. That in order that the emoluments of the said several officers of the College should in part depend upon the number of the pupils, a part of the emoluments should consist of a fixed salary, and a part should be derived from the surplus of the matriculation and tuition fees of the pupils, after payment thereout of such outgoings as have ordinarily been paid therefrom.

"Fifth. That as respects the emoluments of the said officers, except the said Phillips professor, two third parts thereof should be provided from the permanent endowment of the College, and one third from the said surplus of the said fees; and that as respects the said Phillips professor, his emoluments should consist of the dividends of the said stock provided by the said Thomas Phillips, and of such further sum from the said surplus of the said fees as shall make up the amount to three hundred pounds per annum; provided, that if the surplus of the said fees shall be insufficient to provide for such portions of the said emoluments of the said professors as are to be paid thereout, such portions shall abate proportionally.

"Sixth. That, having regard to the class of life to which those who seek education at the said College ordinarily belong, it is expedient, that in order further to aid the most meritorious of them in the prosecution of their studies at the College, and to encourage and reward their industry, the scholarships and exhibitions of the College should be augmented in number and value.

"Seventh. That the herein-before mentioned permanent endowment of the said College is not more than sufficient to provide for the repair and sustentation of the College buildings and premises, and for the various contingent and incidental expenses of the College which cannot justly be charged to the students, and for a moderate increase of the scholarships and emoluments as aforesaid, and that accordingly it is expedient to provide under the authority of the said recited Acts such further endowment as will be sufficient to pay the fixed portions of the salaries herein-before mentioned of the principal, vice-principal, and the professors (except the Phillips' professor), which fixed portions of the said salaries amount in the whole to one thousand and five hundred pounds.

"And whereas there are now vested in us, under the provisions of the herein firstly-recited Act, certain lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments situate and being or arising within the principality of Wales as aforesaid, the annual proceeds whereof exceed the said amount of one thousand and five hundred pounds, but the same, or the greater part thereof, are at present subject to

divers outstanding leases or liabilities, by reason whereof it would, in our opinion, be inexpedient that any of such lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments should now be actually transferred to and vested in the said College of Saint David, or its representatives.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that immediately upon Your Majesty being pleased, by a new or supplemental charter, to authorize the said principal, tutors, and professors of Saint David's College, in the principality of Wales, to accept the endowment hereby recommended, subject to its being applied to the purposes and in manner aforesaid, and to such further provisions and regulations as Your Majesty may think fit to establish by such charter; and upon the said charter being duly accepted, then and until lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments, the annual income of which, after making due allowance for the expenses of collecting and management, amounts to the sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds, shall become and be transferred to and absolutely vested in the said principal, tutors, and professors of the said College of Saint David, at Lampeter, and their successors, according to the provisions of the said herein firstly recited Act, there shall be paid by us, out of our common fund, in respect of the proceeds of the lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments so vested in us as aforesaid, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of November and the first day of May in every year, the yearly sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds, to be received, possessed, and administered by them in manner aforesaid, in trust for the benefit of the said College, and the promotion of the objects thereof, under and subject to such statutes, ordinances, rules, and regulations of and concerning the constitution and management of the same College as shall from time to time remain or be passed or enacted with the approval of the visitor thereof.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measure relating to the endowment of the said College of Saint David, Lampeter, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or any other Act of Parliament, and particularly the substitution of any real estate for such yearly payment by us as aforesaid."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Saint David's.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1502.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Luke, Nottingham, in the County of Nottingham and Diocese of Lincoln.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Luke, situate in the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, in the county of the town of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Luke, situate in the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lincoln, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Nottingham.'

" And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Lincoln, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears

to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Nottingham, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, in the county of the town of Nottingham and in the diocese of Lincoln, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the particular district of Saint Mark, Nottingham, in the same county and diocese, at the point in the middle of Great Alfred Street where such street is intersected by Saint Ann's Well Road ; and extending thence south-westward along such boundary (following the middle of the said road) as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of the fence forming the northern boundary of Saint Mary's Cemetery ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of the said boundary fence to its junction with the fence forming the eastern boundary of the said cemetry ; and extending thence southward along the middle of the last-mentioned boundary fence to its southern extremity ; and extending thence south-westward and in a straight line across Bath Street to a point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, from the district parish of Saint Paul, Nottingham, in the same county and diocese, which said point is in the middle of the northern end of the street called 'Independent Hill'; and extending thence, in a direction alternately south-eastward and south-westward, along the last-described boundary as far as a point in the middle of the street or place called 'Hockley,' opposite to the middle of the north-western end of Sneinton Street ; and continuing thence south-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Water Street ; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with that portion of the street called Fishergate, which is known as 'Willoughby Row'; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-described street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of New Street ; and extending thence southward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with Butcher Street ; and extending thence first westward and then north-westward along the middle of the last-named street to a

point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, from the new parish of Saint John Baptist, Nottingham, in the same county and diocese, which said point is in the centre of Plumptre Square; and extending thence southward along the last-described boundary (following the middle of the London Road) as far as a point in the centre of the bridge which carries such road over the Nottingham Canal; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the said canal, and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the branch canal which passes to the south of the place or territory heretofore known as the 'Island,' as far as a point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, from the parish of Sneinton, in the county of Nottingham, and in the said diocese of Lincoln; and extending thence in a direction alternately north-westward and north-eastward along the last described boundary, as far as a point in the middle of the south-eastern end of Great Alfred Street aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the street last referred to, as far as the first-described point upon the boundary which divides the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, from the particular district of Saint Mark, Nottingham, as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof; and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Luke, situate in the parish of Saint Mary the Virgin, Nottingham, in the county of the town of Nottingham, to be called "The District Chapelry of Saint Luke, Nottingham," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, and churchings in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be paid in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provision of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1503.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Holbrooke, in the Parish of Duffield, in the County of Derby and Diocese of Lichfield.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Holbrooke, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, situate at Holbrooke aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Lichfield, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Duffield described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named ' The District Chapelry of Holbrooke.'

" And, with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Lichfield, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the

fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being: Provided always, that so long as the Reverend Francis Wellington Moore, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Duffield, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, all the fees to be received in respect of the publication of banns of matrimony and the solemnization or performance of marriages in the said church at Holbrooke shall be paid by the minister thereof to the said Francis Wellington Moore.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Holbrooke, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby and in the diocese of Lichfield, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the township or liberty and chapelry of Holbrooke."

Her Majesty, having taken the said representation, together with the map or plan thereunto annexed, into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the proposed assignment of a district chapely to the consecrated church situate at Holbrooke, in the parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby, to be called "The District Chapelry of Holbrooke," be accordingly made, and that the recommendations of the said Commissioners with reference to the publication of banns of matrimony, and the solemnization or performance of marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials in the said church, and with reference to the fees to be received in respect of such publication of banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, be carried into effect agreeably to the provisions of the said Acts; and Her Majesty is further pleased to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lichfield.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1504.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Prebend of Laughton, in the Cathedral Church of York.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the prebend of Laughton, in the cathedral and metropolitical church of York, annexed to the chancellorship of the said church, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said chancellorship and prebend, which occurred on or about the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by the decease of the Reverend Leveson Vernon Harcourt, clerk, the then chancellor and prebendary, all the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said prebend (except rights of patronage), became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas some portions of the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid are subject to a beneficial lease, and produce during the subsistence of such lease only a small annual revenue; and partly on that account, and partly on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of

our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions, or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments heretofore belonging to the said prebend of Laughton, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of York.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1505.

Respecting the Mode of appointing Honorary Canons in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of another Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme respecting the mode of appointing Honorary Canons in the cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury.

"Whereas it was by the firstly above mentioned Act enacted that honorary canonries should be thereby founded in every cathedral church in England in which there were not already founded any non-residentiary prebends, dignities, or offices ; and that the holders of such canonries should be styled honorary canons, and should be entitled to stalls and to take rank in the cathedral church next after the canons, and should be subject to such regulations respecting the mode of their appointment and otherwise as should be determined on by the authority thereinafter provided, with the consent of the chapters of the said cathedral churches respectively ; and that the number of such honorary canonries thereby founded in each cathedral church should be twenty-four ; and that it should be lawful for the archbishops and bishops respectively, if they should think fit, from time to time to appoint spiritual persons to such honorary canonries, provided that not more than eight of such honorary canons should be appointed in any diocese within the year next after the passing of the said Act, nor more than two in any subsequent year, except in the case of the vacancy of any honorary canonry by death, resignation, or otherwise ; and it was provided, that no emolument whatever nor any place in the chapter of any cathedral church should be taken or held by any honorary

canon in virtue of his appointment as such canon ; and it was by the secondly recited Act declared and enacted that such honorary canonries were and should be founded forthwith in the said cathedral church of Canterbury, and that the provisions of the first herein-before recited Act should apply to the honorary canonries so founded.

"And whereas the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Canterbury have signified to us their consent to the following regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the said first-recited Act ; we therefore humbly recommend and propose :

"1. That it shall be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, by instrument under his hand and archiepiscopal seal, to collate any spiritual person, not holding any canonry, honorary canonry, or prebend in any cathedral or collegiate church to any honorary canonry in the said cathedral and metropolitical church of Christ, Canterbury ; provided that not more than two such honorary canons shall be appointed before the eleventh day of August next, nor more than two in any future year, calculated from that day, except in the case of vacancy of any such honorary canonry by death, resignation, or otherwise, and that the total number of such honorary canons in the said cathedral church shall never exceed twenty-four.

"2. That every honorary canon so collated shall be admitted into the cathedral with the same formalities, so far as may be found practicable, as have been heretofore by the practice of the said church observed in the admission of a canon thereof, and shall in all processions of the dean and chapter, from or to the cathedral church or elsewhere, walk in the order of his seniority determined by the date of his collation, the senior honorary canon taking rank next to the junior canon ; provided that every honorary canon who shall also hold one of the six preacherships founded in the said church shall take precedence of all other honorary canons therein.

"3. That no fee whatever shall be paid by any such honorary canon except a fee of ten shillings to the bishop's secretary upon collation, a like fee to the chapter clerk, and a like fee to the precentor upon the first admission to such honorary canon to the cathedral.

"4. That every such honorary canon shall, when present in the cathedral church, wear the same habit as a canon, and that any such honorary canon may from time to time, with his own consent, be deputed by or on behalf of the dean, or any canon who may be disabled or prevented by illness or otherwise from performing such duty in person, to attend divine service or to preach or to perform any other clerical duty in the cathedral ; and that when neither the dean, vice-dean, nor any canon, nor any honorary canon, thereto specially deputed, shall be present during the performance of divine service, the senior honorary canon who shall be present shall have the same authority as would be vested in the dean or vice-dean, if present.

"5. That if any plan for the preaching of the honorary canons

in the said church shall be agreed upon by the dean and chapter, and approved by their visitor, every such honorary canon shall conform to such plan, provided that he shall not be thereby required to preach more than once in any year.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1506.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Sinecure Rectory of Orpington, in the County of Kent.

Gazetted 28th July 1863.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 27th day of July 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the sinecure rectory of Orpington, in the county of Kent, and now vested in us.

"Whereas on the vacancy of the said sinecure rectory, which occurred on or about the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, by the decease of the Reverend Francis Dawson, the then sinecure rector, all the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments theretofore belonging to the said sinecure rectory (except rights of patronage) became, by virtue of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, absolutely vested in us for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments aforesaid are subject to a beneficial lease, and produce during the subsistence of such lease only a small annual revenue; and partly on that account, and partly on account of their character or situation are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, by an Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, power is given to lessees holding under us, in the event of our declining to enter into a treaty for the sale of our reversions or the purchase of the leasehold interests, to require us to purchase such leasehold interests at a valuation.

"And whereas with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or such part or parts thereof as we shall at any time and from time to time think fit should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest in such lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments, or in any part or parts thereof, in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of, and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, with the consent of the holder or holders thereof (if any), to be testified by his, her, or their being made parties to such instruments, all or any of the said lands, tithes, tenements, hereditaments, and endowments heretofore belonging to the said sinecure rectory of Orpington, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall upon due calculation and inquiry appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein

contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Act; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Canterbury.

EDMUND HARRISON.

No. 1507.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint John, Hartford, in the Parochial Chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, and Parish of Great Budworth, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the fifth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and three; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the fifth year of His Majesty King George the Fourth, chapter one hundred and three; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter

fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford, in the parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, within the parish of Great Budworth, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it has been represented to us that the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford aforesaid, was built by subscription, under and by virtue of the powers or authorities for such purpose contained in the secondly herein-before mentioned Act, and that the same church was duly consecrated on or about the eighth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

"And whereas it has been further represented to us that the several persons whose individual subscriptions to the fund raised for the erection of such church amounted to fifty pounds and upwards did, in accordance with the powers or authorities contained in the Act lastly herein referred to, elect from among themselves three trustees as the life trustees of the same church, for the several purposes contemplated by the same Act, and that James Royds of Hartford, Esquire, is one of such subscribers, and is also one of the three trustees who were so elected as life trustees as aforesaid, and that, with the exception of the said James Royds, all such subscribers and all the said life trustees are now dead.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, the bishop of the diocese, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) and with the consent of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ, at Oxford, the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish of Great Budworth,(testified by their having affixed their common or corporate seal to this representation,) and with the consents of the Reverend Samuel Hay Cooke, the vicar or incumbent of such last-mentioned vicarage, of the Reverend Richard Greenall, of Stretton, near Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, clerk, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, of the Reverend George Gibbons, the incumbent of the same perpetual curacy, of the said James Royds, and of the Reverend James Royds the younger, the minister or incumbent of the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford

aforesaid, and should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint John, Hartford.'

"And, with the like consents of the said John, Bishop of Chester, the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Christ, in Oxford, the said Samuel Hay Cooke, Richard Greenall, George Gibbons, James Royds, and James Royds the younger, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at the church of Saint John the Baptist, situate at Hartford aforesaid, and that the fees to be received in respect of the solemnization or performance of the aforesaid offices should be paid and belong to the minister or incumbent of the same church for the time being; provided always, that so long as the said George Gibbons shall remain incumbent of the said parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, all the fees to be received in respect of the publication and solemnization or performance of the said offices at the said church of Saint John the Baptist, at Hartford aforesaid, shall be paid by the minister or incumbent thereof to the said George Gibbons.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint John Hartford, being :—

"All that portion of the parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-Twambrooks, within the parish of Great Budworth, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, which is comprised within that part of the township of Hartford which is situate within the said parish of Great Budworth, and also all that portion of the said parochial chapelry within the same parish which is comprised within so much of the township of Winnington as is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parochial chapelry from the parish of Weaverham, in the same county and diocese, at a point on the western side of the road leading from Hartford to Winnington, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'H. St. J. D. C. 1863,' and placed on the eastern side of such road at the south-western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 30A upon the tithe commutation map of the said township of Winnington, and upon the map hereunto annexed from the close numbered 27 upon the same maps ; and extending thence in a direct line north-eastwar dacross the said road to the said boundary stone; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the said fence, and of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 30, 34, 35, 38, and 37 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 27 as aforesaid, 39, 40, and 41, upon the same maps, to the boundary dividing the said township of Winnington and the said parochial chapelry of Witton-cum-

Twambrooks, from a detached portion of the parish of Weaverham aforesaid, at the eastern extremity of the fence which divides the close numbered 37 from the close numbered 41 upon the before-mentioned maps."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1508.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Margaret, Tyler's Green, in the Particular District of Hazlemere, in the county of Buckingham and Diocese of Oxford.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the eleventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Margaret, situate at Tyler's Green, in the particular district of Hazlemere, in the county of Buckingham and in the diocese of Oxford.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said particular district of Hazlemere, of the parish of High Wycombe, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Penn, also in the same county

and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of the particular district and parishes aforesaid.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said particular district of Hazlemere and of the said parishes of High Wycombe and Penn should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Margaret, situate at Tyler's Green aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Oxford (the bishop of the diocese), of the Right Honourable and Reverend Wriothesley Russell, commonly called Lord Wriothesley Russell, rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Chenies, in the said county of Buckingham, of the Honourable and Reverend Lowther John Barrington, rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of West Tytherly, in the county of Southampton, of the Reverend Joseph Fenn, clerk, minister of Blackheath Park chapel, situate at Blackheath, in the county of Kent, and of John Labouchere, of Birchin Lane, in the city of London, Esquire, the patrons of the perpetual curacy of the said particular district of Hazlemere, of the Right Honourable Robert John, Baron Carington, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of High Wycombe, and of the Right Honourable Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, the patron of the vicarage of the said parish of Penn, (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said particular district of Hazlemere, and of the said parishes of High Wycombe and Penn, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Margaret, situate at Tyler's Green aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret, Tyler's Green;' and we further represent, that it has been mutually agreed between the said Lord Wriothesley Russell, Lowther John Barrington, Joseph Fenn, John Labouchere, Robert John Baron Carington, and Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, (testified as aforesaid,) that the right of nomination and appointment to the church of the said consolidated chapelry of Saint Margaret, Tyler's Green, shall belong to and be vested in William Herrick, of Beaumanoir Park, in the county of Leicester, Esquire, and his heirs, to the use of the said Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, and his assigns, during his life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waste; and from and immediately after the decease of the said Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, to the use of the Honourable George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon, commonly called Viscount Curzon, and his assigns, during his life, without impeachment of or for any manner of waste; and from and immediately after his decease,

to such of the uses, upon and for such of the trusts, and with, under, and subject to such of the powers, provisoes, declarations, and agreements, in and by a certain indenture of settlement, dated the twenty-ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and expressed to be made between the said Richard William Penn, Earl Howe, of the first part; the said George Augustus Frederick Louis Curzon, commonly called Viscount Curzon, of the second part; the said William Herrick and Henry William Woodhouse, Esquire, (since deceased,) of the third part; and the Honourable Anthony John Ashley and Henry Gerrard Stuart, of the fourth part, limited, expressed, declared, and contained of and concerning the hereditaments therein comprised as may then be subsisting or capable of taking effect.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Margaret, Tyler's Green, being:—

"All that portion of the particular district of Hazlemere, in the county of Buckingham and in the diocese of Oxford, and also all those portions of the parish of High Wycombe, in the same county and diocese, and of the parish of Penn, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said particular district of Hazlemere from the said parish of Penn, at a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 1,' and placed upon the western side of the road leading from Penn to Hazlemere, at a point near Rushmoor Pond, and due east of the north-eastern end of the fence dividing the close numbered 292 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of High Wycombe, and upon the map hereunto annexed, from the close numbered 1047 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first westward in a straight line to such fence, and then south-westward along the middle of the same fence, and then either south-westward or north-westward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 293, 294, 295, 296, and 297 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 1047 as aforesaid, 1046 and 1044 upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 2,' and placed at the south-western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 297 from the close numbered 1044 as aforesaid, and extending thence in a direct line south-westward (crossing King's Wood) to a point upon the boundary dividing the said particular district of Hazlemere from the parish of High Wycombe aforesaid, in the middle of the road leading from Hazlemere, past the ruins of Micklefields Farm, to

Wycombe Marsh ; and extending thence, in a direction generally south-westward, along the middle of such road (passing New Micklefields Farm) for a distance of twelve hundred and thirty-two yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 3,' and placed upon the eastern side of the same road ; and extending thence south-eastward to such last-described boundary stone, and continuing thence in the same direction and in a straight line, for a distance of four hundred and eighteen yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 4,' and placed on the western side of the occupation road leading from Tyler's Green, past Gomme's Farm, to Wycombe Marsh, at a distance of one hundred and fifty-four yards or thereabouts south-west of the eastern extremity of the fence forming the northern boundary of the close numbered 175 B on the said maps ; and extending thence, still south-eastward and in a straight line, for a distance of eight hundred and fifty-eight yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C., 1863, No. 5,' and placed upon the eastern side of Hammersley Lane, which leads from Tyler's Green, past Coal Hatch Farm, to the London and Oxford turnpike road ; and extending thence, still south-eastward and in a straight line, for a distance of seven hundred and forty-eight yards or thereabouts, to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C. 1863, No. 6.' and placed upon the eastern side of the occupation road leading from Town Farm to the turnpike road aforesaid, at the north-western end of the fence dividing the close numbered 375 upon the said maps from the close numbered 377 upon the same maps ; and extending thence, first south-eastward along the middle of such fence, and then either south-eastward or northward along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 375 as aforesaid, 404, 403, 402, and 401 upon the said maps from the closes numbered respectively 378 and 379 upon the same maps, to a point in the middle of the fence dividing the close numbered 401 as aforesaid from the close numbered 379 as aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the western end of an occupation-road leading from the last-mentioned close ; and extending thence eastward to and along the middle of such occupation road to the boundary dividing the said parish of High Wycombe from the parish of Penn aforesaid, in the middle of the road leading from Loudwater to Penn ; and extending thence northward along such last-mentioned boundary, for a distance of eight hundred and fifty yards or thereabouts, to the point at which it diverges from the last-described road ; and extending thence first north-eastward and then north-westward along the middle of the same road to its junction with the road leading from Penn to Hazlemere ; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the middle of the road last referred to as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'T.G. St. M.C.C. 1863, No.7,' and placed on the western side of the said road at the point where the boundary dividing the parish of High Wycombe from the parish of Penn as aforesaid meets the boundary dividing the particular district of Hazlemere

from the parish of Penn as aforesaid; and extending thence westward to the said last-mentioned boundary-stone; and extending thence northward along the last-described boundary to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C. 1863, No. 8,' and placed upon the western side of the road leading from Penn to Hazlemere aforesaid, opposite to the middle of the western end of a certain occupation road leading to Putnam Farm; and extending thence eastward across the said road leading from Penn to Hazlemere, and continuing in the same direction along the middle of the last-described occupation road, for a distance of ninety-nine yards or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C. 1863, No. 9,' and placed upon the northern side of the said occupation road; and extending thence in a straight line due north for a distance of five hundred and ninety-four yards or thereabouts, to a point in the middle of the road leading from Potter's Cross to Penn House, opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'T. G. St. M. C. C. 1863, No. 10,' and placed on the northern side of the said road; and extending thence eastward, for a distance of three hundred and seventy-four yards or thereabouts, along the middle of the last-described road to a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing certain lands belonging to the Right Honourable Earl Howe from Penn Common Wood, the property of John Grove, of Penn, in the county of Buckingham aforesaid, Esquire; and extending thence, first north-westward to and along the middle of such fence, and then south-westward along the middle of the same fence and across the road leading from Penn to Hazlemere as first mentioned, to a point on the boundary dividing the particular district of Hazlemere from the parish of Penn on the western side of the same road, opposite to the middle of the south-western extremity of the last-described fence; and extending thence north-westward along such boundary to the boundary stone first herein-before described, numbered 1, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Oxford.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1509.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the Parish of Bedlington, in the County of Northumberland, and Diocese of Durham, and constituting the Districts of Cambois and Choppington, in the same Parish.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; of the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second Years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; of the Act of the twenty-first and twenty-second years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-seven ; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the parish of Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland and in the diocese of Durham.

" Whereas the said parish of Bedlington extends over an area of nine thousand and eleven acres, and contains a population which, according to the census taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, amounted to eight thousand three hundred and twenty-eight persons, and is rapidly increasing : And whereas the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham are the patrons of the vicarage of the said parish, and the Reverend Charles Thomas Whitley is the vicar or incumbent of the same vicarage.

" And whereas certain tithe rentcharges and hereditaments situate or arising within the said parish of Bedlington have

become vested in us under the provisions of and subject to the local claim created by the firstly and fifthly herein-before mentioned Acts.

"And whereas by an indenture, bearing date the twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and made under the provisions of the secondly and fourthly herein-before mentioned Acts, the said Charles Thomas Whitley, as the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Bedlington, did, with the consent of the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, as such patrons as aforesaid, and with the consent of us the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, demise and lease to Thomas Jackson, Alfred William Bean, and James Gow, (in the same indenture respectively described,) their executors, administrators, and permitted assigns, for the term of twenty-one years from the eleventh day of November, in the said year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the coal mines and seam and seams of coal lying under certain portions of the glebe land belonging to the vicarage of the said parish of Bedlington, together with such rights, easements, and facilities for working the same mines and seam and seams of coal, and for carrying away the produce thereof, as in the same indenture are mentioned, but subject always to the reservation of certain rents, royalties, and money payments to be paid to or on account of the said Charles Thomas Whitley as such vicar or incumbent as aforesaid, and his successors, and to be received and invested and applied by us the said Commissioners, subject to the provisions of the secondly and fourthly herein-before mentioned Acts.

"And whereas the vicarial revenues of the said parish of Bedlington are now charged and chargeable with the payment of the balance remaining due and payable to the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty in respect of a sum of one thousand and seventy-five pounds advanced by the said Governors on mortgage of the said vicarial revenues, for the purpose of rebuilding the vicarage house.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us by the said Charles Thomas Whitley, with the consent of the said dean and chapter, and it appears to us to be expedient and calculated to promote the interests of religion, that the particular portions of the said parish of Bedlington herein-after firstly and secondly mentioned, and in the first and second schedules hereunder written respectively described, (such portions not at present containing within their or either of their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purpose of divine worship,) should be respectively constituted into separate districts for spiritual purposes in manner herein-after set forth, and that the arrangements herein-after mentioned and proposed to be made with respect to the income of the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Bedlington, and with respect to the incomes of the ministers of the two several districts herein-before mentioned and herein-after recommended to be constituted, should be carried into effect in part by means of the appropriation herein-

after provided for of the monies and proceeds to arise in respect of the said lease, and that the perpetual right of patronage of each of the same two districts should be assigned to the said dean and chapter.

"And whereas, according to the provisions of the said secondly and fourthly herein-before mentioned Acts, it is necessary, in order to justify the withdrawal, as herein-after recommended and proposed, from the said vicarage of the said parish of Bedlington of the monies and proceeds to arise under the lease of minerals herein-before mentioned, that the income of the said vicarage should not be left at an amount smaller than the annual sum of six hundred pounds: And whereas the net annual income arising from the endowments and emoluments of such vicarage, other than the minerals so demised as herein-before mentioned, amounts, without taking into account the liability attaching to such vicarage in respect of the mortgage aforesaid, to the yearly sum of four hundred and forty pounds and upwards.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that there shall be paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the said parish of Bedlington, in respect of the property within the same parish, which has become vested in us, and is subject to a local claim as aforesaid, the annual sum of one hundred and sixty pounds.

"And we further recommend and propose, that it shall be lawful for us, at any time after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, to pay off and discharge such sum or sums as may at the time be due to the said Governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, in respect of the mortgage debt now as aforesaid charged and chargeable upon the vicarial revenues of the said parish of Bedlington.

"And, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham (in testimony whereof he hath signed and sealed this scheme), we further recommend and propose, that all those portions of the said parish of Bedlington which are described in the first schedule hereunder written (all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, marked A.) shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme as aforesaid, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Cambois,' and that all those other portions of the same parish of Bedlington which are described in the second schedule hereunder written, and are delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed and marked B., shall upon and from the same day become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such last-named district shall be called 'The District of Choppington.'

"And we further recommend and propose, with the consent of

the said dean and chapter and of the said Charles Thomas Whitley (in testimony whereof they have sealed with their corporate seal and he has signed and sealed this scheme), that the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds which shall arise from the receipt and investment by us of the rents, royalties, and other reservations which shall become payable under and by virtue of the said herein-before mentioned lease and grant of minerals shall, in accordance with the provisions of the said secondly and fourthly herein-before mentioned Acts, be applied by us in equal moieties and proportions in and towards providing a permanent annual income for the minister of each of the said districts so herein recommended to be constituted as aforesaid; and that there shall also be paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister of each of such districts, such a further annual sum as will, with the amount so to be paid to such minister as aforesaid in respect of the interest, dividends, or other proceeds accruing from monies arising under the lease aforesaid, make up the sum of two hundred pounds, and that from and after the time when each or either of such districts respectively shall have become a new parish, according to the provisions of the said thirdly herein-before mentioned Act, the payment to be made by us as last aforesaid to the minister of such district so then become the perpetual curate of such new parish shall be increased so as to make up his income to the clear yearly amount of three hundred pounds: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time, that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of either or each of the said districts or new parishes, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing contained herein, or in any other scheme laid before Your Majesty by us, shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, upon the nomination of the said Charles Thomas Whitley, who has, by means of the arrangements herein-before set forth and proposed to be carried out, contributed in manner aforesaid to the permanent endowment of the said two districts of Cambois and Choppington, so recommended to be constituted respectively, that the whole right of patronage of the same two districts or new parishes (as the case may be) of Cambois and Choppington, and each of them, and of the appointment of the minister or perpetual curate of each of the same two districts respectively, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication as aforesaid of such Order, be vested in and shall and may from time to time be respectively exercised by the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Durham, and their successors, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein

contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The First Schedule.

"The District of Cambois, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland and in the diocese of Durham, which are comprised within the township of Cambois, and within the township of East Sleekburn, and within that part of the township of West Sleekburn, which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the road which leads from the Bedlington Station of the Morpeth branch line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the Stakeford across the river Wansbeck.

"The Second Schedule.

"The District of Choppington, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland, and in the diocese of Durham, which are comprised within the township of Choppington, and within that part of the township of West Sleekburn which is situate to the southwest of an imaginary line extending along the middle of the road which leads from the Bedlington station of the Morpeth branch line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway to the Stakeford across the River Wansbeck, and to the north-west of another imaginary line, extending along the middle of the Morpeth branch line of the Blyth and Tyne Railway aforesaid."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law. immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

Arthur Helps.

No. 1510.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Ringway, in the Parish of Bowdon, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five ; have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church, situate at Ringway, in the parish of Bowdon, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, situate at Ringway aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Bowdon, described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Ringway.'

" And with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Chester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns,

and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being; provided always, that so long as the Reverend William Pollock, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Bowdon, shall continue to be such vicar or incumbent, one half of the said fees shall be paid by the minister aforesaid to the said William Pollock.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Ringway, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Bowdon, in the county of Chester, and in the diocese of Chester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the particular district of Christ Church, Timperley (heretofore part of the said parish of Bowdon), at the point of junction (near Warburton's Farm) of Long Lane with Shaw Lane, which said point is opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the road leading to Ringway; and extending thence, south-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-described road as far as a point (near Hale Mount) opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the road leading from such last-described road through Hale Barns, and by Spring Vale, and through Warburton Green, and past Hale Bank towards Castle Mill and Ashley; and extending thence, first south-westward, to and along the middle of the last-described road, and then generally south-eastward, along the middle of the same road as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. D. C., 1863,' and placed on a northern side of the said road, at a distance of about seventy yards west of Hale Bank aforesaid, and also opposite to the middle of the northern end of the public footpath leading from the said Hale Bank, across the River Bollin to Ashley; and extending thence, first south-westward, to and along the middle of the said footpath, as far as the northern bank of the said river, and continuing thence, first south-eastward, and then again south-westward, still along the middle of the same footpath, as far as the boundary dividing the township of Hale, in the said parish of Bowdon, from the township of Ashley in the same parish, at a point in the centre of the bridge which carries the said footpath over the River Bollin aforesaid; and extending thence in a direction mainly south-eastward along the said township boundary to its junction with the boundary which divides the said parish of Bowdon from the parish of Mobberley, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with

the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1511.

For altering the Boundaries of the District assigned to the Church situate at Sharow, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon, and for authorizing the Performance of certain Offices in the said Church.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty; of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy; of the Act of the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation for altering the boundaries of the district assigned to the consecrated church situate at Sharow, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, and for authorizing the performance of certain offices in the said church.

"Whereas, by the authority of an Order in Council made by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, on the tenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and published in the London Gazette on the fourth day of December, in the same year, a part of the parish of Ripon, in

the said county, and then forming part of the diocese of York, was assigned as a district to the said church situate at Sharow under the name of 'The Sharow District.'

"And whereas the said Order in Council, assigning the said district, did not direct the performance of any of the offices of the church in the church of such district.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us and it appears to us to be expedient that the boundaries of the said district so assigned to the church at Sharow as aforesaid, should be altered as herein-after mentioned and described.

"And whereas it also appears to us to be expedient that the performance of the several offices of baptism, churching, and burial in the said church of the district aforesaid, should be authorized as herein-after mentioned.

"And whereas the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Ripon (heretofore the collegiate church of the said parish of Ripon) nominate from time to time to the bishop of the said diocese of Ripon, for his licence, the minor canons of the said cathedral church as curates to perform parochial duties in and over that portion of the said parish of Ripon, which has not been formally assigned to, or does not otherwise belong by law, to the several consecrated churches and chapels situate within the said parish of Ripon.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon, the bishop of the diocese (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation); and with the consent of the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of Ripon, the reputed patrons of the said parish of Ripon, and also the patrons of the said district of Sharow (in testimony whereof they have affixed their common or capitular seal to this representation); and with the consents of the Reverend Joseph Jameson and of the Reverend Robert Poole, the minor canons of the said cathedral church, and as such minor canons performing parochial duties within the portion of the said parish of Ripon herein-before mentioned; and with the consent of the Reverend Edmund Gray, the incumbent of the said district of Sharow (testified by their having respectively signed and sealed this representation); we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that the boundaries of the said district should be altered so as to comprise the whole of the several townships of Sharow, of Nunwick, of Hutton Conyers, of Copt Hewick, and of Bridge Hewick, and that the said district should henceforth be co-extensive with and should consist of the said several last-mentioned townships, all which said townships are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed.

"And with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that baptisms, churchings, and burials should be performed in the church of the said district of Sharow, and that the fees to be received in respect of the performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1512.

For altering the Boundaries of the new Parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four, and of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four, and of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for altering the boundaries of the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas the district of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, was constituted out of the parish of Christchurch, Spitalfields, in the county and diocese aforesaid, under the provisions of the Act of

the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, and by virtue of a scheme prepared by us, and ratified by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the thirty-first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and published in the London Gazette on the twenty-eighth day of September in the same year.

"And whereas the said district has since become a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes under the provisions of the Act lastly referred to.

"And whereas it has been represented to us, and appears to us to be expedient, that the boundaries of such new parish should be altered so that they shall include certain portions of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, both in the county and diocese aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that from and after the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, all that portion of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and also all that portion of the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, and are delineated and set forth upon the map or plan hereunto annexed, and are thereupon coloured green and blue respectively, shall henceforth be dissevered from such parish and new parish respectively, and shall be annexed to and form part of and be included within the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the said new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before mentioned Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

"The territory proposed to be annexed to the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, and also all that portion of the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point where the boundary dividing the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields, in the county and diocese aforesaid, from the particular district of Saint Mary, Spitalfields, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary dividing the said particular district from the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, which said point is in the middle of New Commercial Street, opposite to the south door of the church of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields ; and extending thence, first westward and then southward,

and then again westward, along the last described boundary, as far as a point in the middle of High Street, Shoreditch, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Worship Street; and extending thence, northward, along the middle of High Street aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the western end of Swan Yard; and extending thence, eastward, to and along the middle of the said yard to its junction with Anchor Street; and continuing thence, still eastward, along the middle of the last-named street (crossing the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, from the new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green aforesaid, at or near to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of York Street) to the junction of Anchor Street aforesaid with Sclater Street; and continuing thence, still in the same direction, eastward, along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of the passage called Farthing Hill; and extending thence, southward, to and along the middle of such passage as far as the boundary dividing the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields aforesaid; and continuing thence, first southward, and then westward, along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary dividing the said last-named new parish from the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, aforesaid, at the Shoreditch Terminus of the Great Eastern Railway; and extending thence, southward, along the last-described boundary to the point on the boundary dividing the particular district of Saint Mary, Spitalfields from the new parish of Saint Stephen, Spitalfields as aforesaid, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been transmitted to the patrons and incumbents of the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, and of the said new parish of Saint Philip, Bethnal Green, and the said patrons and incumbents have respectively consented thereto.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1513.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Clapton, in the Parish of Saint John, Hackney, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Clapton, in the parish of Saint John, Hackney, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Clapton aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint John, Hackney, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint James, Clapton.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the

fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being; provided always, that so long as the Reverend Thomas Oliver Goodchild, the present rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said parish of Saint John, Hackney, shall continue to be such rector or incumbent, all the said fees shall be paid by the minister of the church of Saint James aforesaid, to the said Thomas Oliver Goodchild.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint James, Clapton, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint John, Hackney, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the southwest of an imaginary line commencing at the point in the middle of the River Lea, where the boundary dividing the new parish of Stamford Hill, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London aforesaid, from the parish of Low Leyton, in the county of Essex and in the said diocese of London, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint John, Hackney, from the said parish of Low Leyton, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of a certain cut, known by the name of 'The Dock;' and extending thence, in a direction mainly south-eastward, along the last-described boundary, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the stream called the 'New Cut;' and extending thence, still south-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named stream (passing under the bridge which carries the road leading from Hackney to the East London Water Works over the New Cut), as far as a point under the centre of Cow Bridge, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Pond Lane; and all which said part of the parish of Saint John, Hackney, aforesaid, is also situate to the north of another imaginary line commencing at the last-described point, under the centre of Cow Bridge, opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Pond Lane as aforesaid; and extending thence, westward, to and along the middle of such lane to its western extremity; and extending thence, still westward, to and along the middle of the road which passes the southern side of Clapton Pond, to a point in the middle of the road leading from London to Stamford Hill, called 'Clapton Road;' and extending thence, north-westward, along the middle of the last-described road, and to the west of Clapton Pond aforesaid, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Back Lane; and extending thence, south-westward, to and along the middle of Back Lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle

of the eastern end of a certain road called 'Downs Road, East;' and extending thence, still south-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named road to its western extremity; and extending thence, north-westward, and in a direct line across the footpath (known by the name of 'Love Lane,') leading from Upper Clapton to Hackney Downs to a point in the middle of the eastern end of Downs Road; and extending thence, westward, along the middle of Downs Road aforesaid, as far as the boundary which divides the said parish of Saint John, Hackney, from the parish of West Hackney, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1514.

For constituting the District of Saint James, Denton Holme, out of the Parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in

Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of that portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is subject from and after the next avoidance of the perpetual curacy of the same parish to the provisions of an Order in Council made by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and published in the London Gazette on the nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, relative to the intended district parish of Trinity, Carlisle.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular part of the said portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, herein-after mentioned and described, such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of Divine Worship, should be constituted a separate district, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas a sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England, and a sum of one thousand two hundred pounds, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, has also been contributed, and transferred into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by certain persons in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof, for the time being ; and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said persons so contributing the said sums of cash and stock as aforesaid, and have undertaken to provide and pay, by equal half yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of one hundred and eighteen pounds.

"And whereas the said sum of two thousand four hundred and sixty pounds sterling, and the said sum of one thousand two hundred pounds, three pounds per centum consolidated bank annuities, were so respectively paid and transferred to us upon the understanding that, in consideration of such payment and transfer, we should, in order to making up the endowment for the said district of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum contemplated by the herein secondly mentioned Act, appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein named Act, the capital sum herein-after mentioned, for the benefit of the minister of the said district, when duly licensed as before mentioned, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereto, should be assigned to the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, the Very Reverend Francis Close, Dean of the cathedral church of Carlisle, the Venerable William Whitmarsh Phelps, canon residentiary of the same cathedral

church, the Reverend Edward Auriol, the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Saint Dunstan-in-the-West, in the city of London, and the Reverend Charles Kemble, the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the parish of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, otherwise the Abbey Parish, Bath, in the county of Somerset, their heirs and assigns, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, as the bishop of the diocese (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all that part of the said portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle aforesaid, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint James, Denton Holme.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein-named Act as aforesaid, a capital sum of one thousand pounds, in aid of the endowment of the district so recommended to be constituted, and for the benefit of the minister thereof, for the time being, when duly licensed, according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, and that such capital sum or any part thereof, may be paid or applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for the endowment of such district, of any land, tithe, or other hereditament which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation thereto, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us by equal half-yearly payments on the first of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the said district, in respect of such capital sum, or such part thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the annual sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, or such a part thereof as shall bear a proportion to the part of the said capital sum so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion which the amount of the said yearly payment bears to the amount of such capital sum.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised jointly by the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle,

Francis Close, William Whitmarsh Phelps, Edward Auriol, and Charles Kemble, their heirs and assigns.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Saint James, Denton Holme, being :—

"A certain part of that portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is subject from and after the next avoidance of the perpetual curacy of the same parish to the provisions of an Order in Council made by His late Majesty King William the Fourth, on the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and published in the London Gazette on the nineteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, relative to the intended district parish of Trinity, Carlisle ; that is to say,—all such part as is situate to the south-east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides such portion (hereafter subject to the provisions of the Order in Council as aforesaid) from the remainder of the said parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, at a point in the centre of the bridge which spans the River Caldew, and is called 'Caldew Bridge'; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of such bridge, to its junction with the bridge which spans the mill-stream branch of the said river, which said mill-stream branch is called 'Little Caldew'; and continuing thence in the same direction along the middle of the last-described bridge, to a point opposite the middle of the northern end of the street called 'Shaddon Gate ;' and extending thence first southward to and along the middle of the last-named street, and then south-westward along the middle of the same street, to the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway ; and continuing in the last-mentioned direction along the middle of the level crossing over the said line of railway, and along the middle of the high road which leads from Carlisle by Murrell Hill towards Dalston, as far as the boundary which divides the said portion of the parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, which is hereafter subject to the provisions of the Order in Council as aforesaid, from the parish of Dalston, in the same county and diocese."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, been transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the church of the said parish of Saint Mary, Carlisle, and to the incumbent and to the patron of the church of the said intended district parish of Trinity, Carlisle (out of which it is proposed that the district recommended in the said scheme to be consti-

tuted shall be taken), and the first-mentioned incumbent and patrons, and also the patron last mentioned, have respectively signified their assent to the said scheme.

And whereas the said incumbent of the intended district parish of Trinity, Carlisle, has made certain objections or observations to or upon the said scheme, which said objections or observations have, together with such scheme, been laid before Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas the said scheme has, notwithstanding the said objections or observations, been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1515.

As to the Assignment of a Consolidated Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Ambleside, in the Parish of Windermere, in the County of Westmorland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the eighth and ninth years of Your Majesty, chapter seventy, and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a consolidated chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Ambleside, in the parish of Windermere, in the county of Westmorland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas at certain extremities of the said parish of Windermere, and of the parish of Grasmere, in the same county and diocese, which lie contiguous one to another, and are described in the schedule hereunder written, there is collected together a population which is situate at a distance from the several churches of such respective parishes.

"And whereas it appears to us to be expedient that such contiguous portions of the said parish of Windermere, and of the said parish of Grasmere, should be formed into a consolidated chapelry for all ecclesiastical purposes, and that the same should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Ambleside aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, the bishop of the diocese, and of George Cumberland Hughes le Fleming, of Rydal Hall, in the said county of Westmorland, late a Major-General in the Madras Army of the Honourable the East India Company, the patron of the rectories, both of the said parish of Windermere, and of the said parish of Grasmere (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those contiguous portions of the said parish of Windermere, and of the said parish of Grasmere, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be united and formed into one consolidated chapelry for the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Ambleside aforesaid, and that the same should be named 'The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Mary, Ambleside;' and that the right of presentation and appointment to the church of such consolidated chapelry should belong to and be exercised by the said George Cumberland Hughes le Fleming, his heirs and assigns.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order in respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The Consolidated Chapelry of Saint Mary, Ambleside, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Windermere, in the county of Westmorland and in the diocese of Carlisle; and also all that portion of the parish of Grasmere, in the same county and diocese, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the township and parochial chapelry of Ambleside."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same

and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1516.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Bradford, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty, King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that portion of the said parish of

Saint Peter, Bradford, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Bradford.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being; provided always, that so long as the Reverend John Burnet, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the said fees shall be paid by the minister aforesaid to the said John Burnet.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Bradford, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing such parish from the district chapelry of Saint Jude, Manningham (heretofore part of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford), at the point in the middle of Manningham Lane, near Eldon Place, where such boundary diverges from the said lane; and extending thence south-eastward along the middle of the same lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Trafalgar Street; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of such street to its northern extremity; and continuing thence precisely in the same direction and in a straight line (crossing the main line of the Leeds and Bradford Railway, and crossing also Valley Road), to a boundary stone, inscribed on its southern side 'B. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1863,' and placed on the western bank of the Bradford Beck; and continuing thence first in the same direction to the middle of the said beck, and then either south-eastward or south-westward along the middle of the same beck, as far as a point in the middle of the north-eastern end of Kirkgate; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of Kirkgate as far as a point opposite to the middle of the northern end of Market Street; and extending thence first south-eastward to and

along the middle of the last-named street, and then south-westward along the middle of the same street to a point in the middle of the bowling green opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Market Street aforesaid ; and extending thence first north-westward and then northward along the middle of the bowling green aforesaid to a point in the middle of Ivegate, opposite to the middle of the northern end of the said bowling green ; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of Ivegate aforesaid and along the middle of Westgate (crossing the Old Market Place), as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Lumb Lane ; and extending then first northward to and along the middle of the said lane and then north-westward along the middle of the same lane, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the road which passes at the back of the houses on the south-eastern and north-eastern sides of Peel Square ; and extending thence first north-eastward to and along the middle of such road, and then north-westward along the middle of the same road as far as the boundary dividing the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the district chapelry of Saint Jude, Manningham, as aforesaid ; and extending thence north-eastward along the said boundary to the point in the middle of Manningham Lane, near Eldon Place, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1517.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Thomas, Bradford, in the County of York and Diocese of Ripon.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty

King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Thomas the Apostle, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York and in the diocese of Ripon.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Thomas the Apostle, situate in the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would in our opinion be expedient that all that portion of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Bradford.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Robert, Bishop of Ripon (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being : provided always, that so long as the Reverend John Burnet, the present vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, shall remain such vicar or incumbent, all the said fees shall be paid by the minister aforesaid, to the said John Burnet.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Thomas, Bradford, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, in the county of York, and in the diocese of Ripon, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line, commencing at a point in the middle of Tumbling Hill Street where the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the new parish of Saint John, Bradford, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the consolidated chapelry of Saint Andrew, Bradford, also in the same county and diocese ; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary (following the middle of the Bradford Beck), as far as the point where such boundary diverges from the said beck; and extending thence north-eastward, still along the middle of the same beck, as far as a point in the middle of Thornton Road; and extending thence north-westward, along the middle of the said road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of Clayton Street ; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the said street to its junction with Brick Lane ; and extending thence north-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named lane, to a point on the boundary in the middle of Westgate, which divides the said parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the district chapelry of Saint Jude, Manningham, in the county and diocese aforesaid ; and extending thence south-eastward, along the last-described boundary, following the middle of Westgate aforesaid, as far as a point where such boundary diverges therefrom ; and continuing thence still south-eastward, along the middle of Westgate as aforesaid (crossing the old market place), and along the middle of Ivegate to a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of the street or road called the Bowling Green ; and extending thence south-eastward, to and along the middle of the last-named street or road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of Tyrrell Street ; and extending thence south-westward, to and along the middle of the last-named street to the boundary which divides the parish of Saint Peter, Bradford, from the new parish of Saint John, Bradford (as first described), at or near to the south-eastern end of Thornton Road aforesaid ; and extending thence first north-westward, along the boundary last referred to, and then south-westward along the same boundary to the point in the middle of Tumbling Hill Street, where the said imaginary line commenced."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same, and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from

and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1518.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Oldbury-upon-Severn, in the Parish of Thornbury, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Oldbury-upon-Severn, in the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Oldbury-upon-Severn aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Thornbury which is described in the sche-

dule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Oldbury-upon-Severn.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials, should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Oldbury-upon-Severn, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the ancient chapelry of Oldbury-upon-Severn."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1519.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Falfield, in the Parish of Thornbury, in the County of Gloucester and Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Falfield, in the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Falfield aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Thornbury which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Falfield.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Charles John, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at

such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Falfield, being :—

"All that part of the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester and in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the ancient chapelry of Falfield."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof, shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the two several registries of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, at Bristol and at Gloucester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1520.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church situate at Arkholme, in the Parish of Melling, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twen-

tieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church situate at Arkholme, in the parish of Melling, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church situate at Arkholme aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Melling which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Arkholme.'

" And with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Arkholme, being :—

" All that part of the parish of Melling, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the township and parochial chapelry of Arkholme-with-Cawood."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify

the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1521.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint James, Millbrook, in the Particular District of Saint Paul, Stalybridge, in the County and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the twenty-third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the eleventh and twelfth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint James, situate at Millbrook, in the particular district of Saint Paul, Stalybridge, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint James, situate at Millbrook aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said particular district of Saint Paul, Stalybridge, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint James, Millbrook.'

" And with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Chester, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint James, Millbrook, being :—

" All that part of the particular district of Saint Paul, Stalybridge, in the county of Chester and in the diocese of Chester, wherein the present incumbent of such district now possesses the exclusive cure of souls which is situate to the north of an imaginary line extending along the middle of Brushes Brook, otherwise called 'Mear Brook.'"

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1522.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

"Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of cash or of land, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the Common Fund created by the herein firstly-mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts or of either of them or of any other Act of Parliament.

" SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.
				£
Bowden Hill, St. Anne, P.C.	Wilts -	Gloucester and Bristol	1,000*l.*	1,000
Canterbury, St. Margaret, R.	Kent - -	Canterbury -	300*l.*	300
Dunsforth, Low, P.C. -	York - -	Ripon - -	500*l.* and one acre of land.	600
Greenhow Hill, P.C. -	York - -	Ripon -	285*l.*	285
Hale, V. - - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	420*l.* and land of value of 100*l.*	520
Havenstreet, P.C. - -	Southampton	Winchester -	200*l.*	200
Laister Dyke, St. Mary, P.C.	York - -	Ripon - -	150*l.* cash, and land valued at 350*l.*	500
Vauxhall, St. Peter District	Surrey - -	Winchester -	500*l.*	500

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Canterbury, Winchester, Carlisle, Gloucester and Bristol, and Ripon.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1523.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Roxeth, in the Parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of

the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Roxeth, in the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church called Christ Church, situate at Roxeth aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Roxeth.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (testified as aforesaid), we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient, that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The Schedule to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Roxeth, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the south-west of an imaginary

line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the new parish of Saint John, Wembley, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the turnpike road leading from London to Harrow, opposite to the north-eastern end of a certain green lane, and opposite also to the south-western end of Hundred Elms Lane; and extending thence first north-westward and then northward along the middle of the said turnpike road, as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the road or street called The London Hill; and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of the last-named road or street for a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the south-western end of the fence dividing the inclosure occupied by the buildings and premises known respectively as Harrow National School and Harrow Infant School, from the close numbered 204A upon a map of the said parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which has been recently made for the parish, and is now deposited in the vestry room of the church thereof, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the said fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 197 upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 204A, as aforesaid, 203 and 202 upon the same maps; and extending thence, first south-westward and then north-westward, and then north-eastward along the middle of the last-described fence to its junction with the fence dividing the close numbered 201 upon the said maps, from the close numbered 202 as aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the last-described fence to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch. Ch. D. C. 1863, No. 1,' and placed in the middle of the north-western extremity of the last-described fence on the eastern side of the middle road; and continuing thence, still north-westward, and in a direct line to a point in the middle of the last named road; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of the same road to its junction with the road leading from Northolt to Harrow; and extending thence north eastward along the middle of the last-described road, as far as a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch. Ch. D. C. 1863, No. 2,' and placed on the western side of the last-described road, in the middle of the south-eastern end of the fence dividing the close and premises numbered 248 upon the said maps, from the close and premises numbered 249 upon the same maps; and extending thence north-westward to the said boundary stone; and continuing thence either in the same direction or northward along the middle of the last-described fence, and along the middle of the fences dividing the closes numbered respectively 321, 323, 327, 329, 331, and 333, upon the said maps, from the closes numbered respectively 253, 320, 319, 328, 315, 314, and 313, upon the same maps, to a boundary stone inscribed 'R. Ch. Ch. D. C., 1863, No. 3,' and placed in the middle of the north-western extremity of the fence dividing the close numbered 333 from the close numbered 313 as aforesaid, upon the boundary which divides

the said parish of Harrow-on-the-Hill from the parish or parochial chapelry of Pinner, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1524.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts within the original Limits of the Parish of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-one, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the thirteenth and fourteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-one, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts within the original limits of the parish of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster and diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas under the provisions of the secondly mentioned Act certain monies have been paid to us by the dean and canons of the cathedral church of Manchester, and the same, together with the accumulations of interest arising therefrom, are now in our

hands, and are applicable under such provisions to making better provision for the cure of souls within the original limits of the said parish of Manchester.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, out of the monies now in our hands, subject to the provisions of such secondly mentioned Act, on the first day of November and the first day of May now next ensuing, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices named in the first schedule hereunto annexed, one moiety of the sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice in the last column of the same schedule.

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us out of the common fund referred to in the hereinbefore mentioned Acts, to the incumbent for the time being of each of the benefices named in the second schedule hereunto annexed on the first day of November and the first day of May now next ensuing, one moiety of the sum set opposite to the name of each such benefice in the last column of the last-mentioned schedule.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"First Schedule.

Name of Benefice.	Grant from Manchester Chapter Surplus Revenue.
	£
Manchester, Saint Mary, R.	127
Salford, Saint Stephen, R.	125
Manchester, Saint George's in the Fields, R.	66
Manchester, Saint Matthew, R.	111
Manchester, Saint Michael, R.	83
Salford, Saint Philip, R.	89
Manchester, Saint Jude, R.	88
Manchester, Saint Simon and Saint Jude, R.	5
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	24
Denton, Saint Lawrence, R.	52
Manchester, Saint Peter, R.	72
Barlow Moor, Emmanuel, R.	71
Bradford-cum-Beswick, Christ Church, R.	65
Heaton Mersey, Saint John, R.	63
Gorton, R.	16
Hulme, Saint John the Baptist, R.	40
Chorlton-on-Medlock, Saint Luke, R.	40
Crumpsall, Saint Mary, R.	38
Manchester, Saint James, R.	30
Redbank, Saint Thomas, R.	22

First Schedule—*continued.*

Name of Benefice.	Grant from Manchester Chapter surplus Revenue.
	£
Blackley, R.	16
Openshaw, Saint Barnabas, R.	17
Rusholme, Holy Trinity, R.	15
Oldham Road, Saint Peter, R.	12
Chorlton-on Medlock, Saint Paul, R.	10
Didsbury, Saint James, R.	4

"SECOND SCHEDULE.

Name of Benefice.	Grant from Common Fund.
	£
Salford, Saint Stephen, R.	95
Manchester, Saint George's in the Fields, R.	120
Manchester, Saint Matthew, R.	73
Manchester, Saint Michael, R.	99
Salford, Saint Philip, R.	73
Manchester, Saint Jude, R.	73
Ancoats, All Souls, R.	130
Oldham Road, Saint Peter, R.	73
Ardwick, Saint Thomas, R.	69
Newton Heath, All Saints, R.	60
Salford, Saint Bartholomew, R.	49
Ardwick, Saint Silas, R.	39
Bradford Road, Saint Philip, R.	16
Hulme, Saint George, R.	23

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1525.

For constituting the District of Benhilton out of the Parish of Sutton, in the County of Surrey and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th Day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen ; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven ; and of the Act of the seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty, chapter ninety-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Sutton, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester.

" Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular portion of the said parish of Sutton herein-after mentioned, such portion not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district, in the manner herein-after set forth.

" And whereas a sum of three thousand nine hundred pounds, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, has been contributed and transferred to our account and into our name in the books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, by Thomas Alcock, of Kingswood, in the said county of Surrey, Esquire, in aid of the endowment of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the maintenance of the minister thereof for the time being, and we have in respect thereof agreed with the said Thomas Alcock, and have undertaken to provide and pay by equal half-yearly payments, on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the yearly sum of one hundred and seventeen pounds.

" And whereas the said sum of three thousand nine hundred pounds, three pounds per centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, was so transferred to us by the said Thomas Alcock as aforesaid, upon the understanding, that in consideration of such transfer we should, in order to making up the endowment for the said district of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum contemplated by the herein secondly mentioned Act, appropriate out of the Common Fund created by the firstly herein-named Act the capital sum herein-after mentioned, for the benefit of the minister of the said district, when duly licensed as before mentioned, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the whole right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereto, should be assigned to the said Thomas Alcock, his heirs and assigns, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose, that all that portion of the said parish of Sutton which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Benhilton.'

" And we further recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the Common Fund created by the firstly herein-named Act as aforesaid a capital sum of one thousand pounds in aid of the endowment of the district so recommended to be constituted, and for the benefit of the minister thereof for the time being, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly named Act; and that such capital sum, or any part thereof, may be paid or applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition, for the endowment of such district, of any land, tithe, or other hereditament which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation thereto, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the said district, in respect of such capital sum or such part thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the annual sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence, or such a part thereof as shall bear a proportion to the part of the said capital sum so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion which the amount of the said yearly payment bears to the amount of such capital sum.

" And we further recommend and propose, that the whole right of patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall,

without any assurance in the law other than this scheme and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to and become absolutely vested in and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Thomas Alcock, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Benhilton, being :—

"All that portion of the parish of Sutton, in the county of Surrey and in the diocese of Winchester, which is situate to the north and east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Carshalton, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Lower Road leading from Carshalton to Sutton, past the southern side of the wood and lands known as Benhill; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of such road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of the road called the Benhill Street Road; and extending thence first northward to and along the middle of the last-named road, then north-westward, and then westward, along the middle of the same road to a point in the middle of the turnpike-road leading from Brighton through Sutton to London, opposite to the middle of the north-western end of the Benhill Street Road aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the said turnpike-road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of a certain road called the Brickfields Road; and extending thence first westward to and along the middle of the said last-named road, and then southward and then westward along the middle of the same road to a point in the middle of the lane called Balhaam Lane, opposite to the middle of the western end of the Brickfields Road aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of Balhaam Lane aforesaid to a point in the middle of Clensham Lane, opposite to the middle of the northern end of Balhaam Lane aforesaid; and extending thence south-westward along the middle of Clensham Lane aforesaid to the boundary which divides the said parish of Sutton from the parish of Cheam, in the same county and diocese, at a point on the eastern side of a certain lane called Gander Green Lane leading from Lower Cheam to North Cheam."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, transmitted to the patron of the rectory of the said parish of Sutton, (out of which it is proposed that the district recom-

mended in the said scheme to be constituted shall be taken,) and the said patron has made certain objections or observations to or upon such scheme, which said objections or observations have, together with the said scheme, been laid before Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas a writ of sequestration has been issued whereby the temporalities of the said rectory of the parish of Sutton aforesaid have been sequestered into the hand of John Burder, of Number 27, Parliament Street, in the city of Westminster, Esquire, the sequestrator in the same writ named and appointed.

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the said herein-before secondly mentioned Act, and of the herein-before thirdly mentioned Act, transmitted to the said John Burder as such sequestrator as aforesaid, and he, as such sequestrator, has since signified his assent to the same scheme.

And whereas, notwithstanding the said objections or observations which have been made by the patron as aforesaid, the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1526.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls in certain Parishes and Districts.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls in certain parishes and districts.

" Whereas the several benefactions, consisting of sums of cash or stock, or of land, rentcharges, or other hereditaments, which are mentioned in the fourth column of the schedule hereunto annexed, have been paid over to us in favour of or have been otherwise secured to the several benefices set forth in the first column of the same schedule respectively, upon condition that certain capital sums herein-after mentioned should be appropriated by us to the said several benefices respectively, and upon further condition that, in respect of such of the said benefactions as consist of cash or of Government stock, or such part or parts thereof as shall from time to time remain in our hands, there shall be paid by us to the incumbents for the time being of the said benefices respectively, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, the yearly sums respectively specified and set forth in the sixth column of the same schedule, or a proportionate part of each of such annual sums.

" Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose, that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the 'Common Fund' created by the herein firstly mentioned Act, to each of the several benefices specified in the first column of the said schedule hereunto annexed respectively, the capital sum set against the name of each such benefice in the fifth column of the same schedule, and that such capital sums respectively, or any part or parts thereof, may be paid and applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for such livings respectively, or any one or more of them, of any land, tithe, or other hereditaments which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation to such benefices respectively, or towards defraying the cost of providing suitable parsonage houses for the same, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each year, to the incumbents for the time being of the said several benefices respectively, in respect of such capital sums or of such part or parts thereof as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the several yearly sums specified in the seventh column of the said schedule, and therein set against the names of the said several benefices respectively or such parts of the said several yearly sums respectively as shall bear a proportion to the parts of the said several capital sums last mentioned so remaining unapplied as aforesaid corresponding with the proportion or proportions which the amounts of the said several yearly payments respectively bear to the

amounts of the said respective capital sums so specified in the fifth column as aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any further or other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE.

Name and Quality of Benefice or Church.	County.	Diocese.	Benefaction.	Capital Sum appropriated from Common Fund.	Annual Payment by Commissioners. In respect of Benefaction.			In respect of Grant.			Total Annual Payment.		
				£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Battersea, St. John, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	Charges of 80*l.* per annum on endowment of Vicarage of Battersea, and of 10*l.* per annum on endowment of Vicarage of Wandsworth, and 810*l.* in cash.	1,000	27	0	0	33	6	8	60	6	8
Beeley, P.C.	Derby	Lichfield	Rentcharge of 25*l.* per annum	700	—			23	6	8	23	6	8
Charlestown, St. Thomas, P.C.	York	Ripon	34*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* per annum rentcharge, and 200*l.* cash	900	6	13	4	30	0	0	36	13	4
Clapham, Christ Church, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	0A. 1R. 3P. of land, valued at 700*l.*	700	—			23	6	8	23	6	8
Farlam, P.C.	Cumberland	Carlisle	1A. 0R. 33¾P. of land, with house and premises.	1,000	—			33	6	8	33	6	8
Lambeth, St. Thomas, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	700*l.*	700	23	6	8	23	6	8	46	13	4
Saint Alban's, R.	Hertford	Rochester	Land valued at 400*l.*	400	—			13	6	8	13	6	8
Southwark, St. Stephen, P.C.	Surrey	Winchester	750*l.* consols and 325*l.* cash.	1,000	33	6	8	33	6	8	66	13	4
Tew, Little, P.C.	Oxford	Oxford	600*l.*	600	20	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0
Whitley, Christ Church, P.C.	Berks	Oxford	1,068*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* consols.	961 2 6	32	0	9	32	0	9	64	1	6
Whitley, Lower, P.C.	York	Ripon	Difference in value between certain land comprising 29A. 1R. 13P. and two rentcharges secured thereon.	392	—			13	1	4	13	1	4

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty,

by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the respective Registrars of the dioceses of Winchester, Carlisle, Lichfield, Oxford, Ripon, and Rochester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1527.

For making better Provision for the Cure of Souls within the District Chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, in the County of the Town of Southampton and Diocese of Winchester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter eighty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-nine; and of the Act of the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Your Majesty, chapter eighty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for making better provision for the cure of souls within the district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, in the county of the town of Southampton and in the diocese of Winchester.

"Whereas the vicar or incumbent for the time being of the vicarage of the parish of South Stoneham, in the county and diocese aforesaid, is, in right of his vicarage, the patron of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood.

"And whereas the Bishop of Winchester for the time being is, in right of his see, the patron of the rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, in the town and county of the town of Southampton.

"And whereas it has been made to appear to us that the

church of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, is at present ill endowed, and that it is desirable that some additional provision should be made for the cure of souls within the said district chapelry.

"And whereas the Right Reverend Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, the bishop of the diocese, and the patron, in right of his see, of the rectory of the parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, as aforesaid, has proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that the income of the said rectory of such lastly mentioned parish should be apportioned between the rector or incumbent thereof and the incumbent of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"And whereas, with a view to such apportionment being made, it has been agreed that the patronage of the church of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, shall be transferred from the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the parish of South Stoneham (to whom it now belongs, as aforesaid), and be vested in the Bishop of Winchester and his successors, bishops of the same see, as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consents of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and the Reverend William Dann Harrison, clerk, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of South Stoneham (in testimony whereof they have respectively signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that the whole right of patronage of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, and of the nomination of the incumbent thereto, shall, without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette, be transferred from the said William Dann Harrison, the vicar or incumbent of the vicarage of the said parish of South Stoneham, and from his successors in the same vicarage, and be assigned to and be absolutely vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester, and his successors, bishops of the same see for ever.

"And with the consent of the Right Honourable and Most Reverend Charles Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), and with the consent of the said Charles Richard, Bishop of Winchester (testified as aforesaid), and with the consent of the Reverend Mark Cooper, the rector or incumbent of the rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton (testified by his signing and sealing this scheme), we further recommend and propose, that without any conveyance or assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying the same; and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, the tithes, or rentcharges in lieu of tithes, issuing, arising, and payable out of or in respect of certain lands, tenements, and

hereditaments, situate within the said parish of South Stoneham and now forming part of the endowments of the said rectory of the said parish of Saint Mary, Southampton, which are set forth and described in the schedule hereunto annexed, shall be disannexed and transferred from such last-named rectory, and from the rector or incumbent thereof and his successors, and shall become and be absolutely vested in the Reverend Gerald Stephen Fitzgerald, the incumbent of the perpetual curacy of the said district chapelry of Christ Church, Portswood, and his successors, incumbents of the same perpetual curacy, for ever, as part of the endowments of such perpetual curacy.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Scheme has reference.

"Extract from the Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes in the parish of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, made in the year 1845,

and

"Extract from the Altered Apportionment of the Rentcharge in lieu of Tithes on certain Lands in the parish of South Stoneham, in the county of Southampton, made in the year 1849.

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure.	Amount of Rentcharge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable. Payable to Rector of Saint Mary's, Southampton.
			Extract from Original Apportionment.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
raven, Honourable George Augustus, Executors of the late	Georgina Craven.	1909	Broomswood - -	- -	34 0 2	2 14 0
		1926	Royal ditto and Keeper's Lodge.	Wood -	65 2 6	4 7 0
					99 2 8	7 1 0
	Richard Soffe	1867	Six Acres - -	Arable -	7 1 0	2 18 6
		1868	A piece - -	Arable -	1 2 11	0 14 6
					8 3 11	3 13 0
	John Soffe -	1866	The Water Meadow -	Water mead.	5 3 16	1 10 3
		1869	The Nineteen Acres -	Arable -	12 0 18	5 9 0
		1897	Long Close - -	Arable -	12 0 20	5 0 0
		1898	Cottage and garden -	- -	0 1 29	
		1899	House, buildings, and yard.	- -	2 0 28	

" Schedule—*continued.*

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Numbers referring to the Plan.	Name and Description of Lands and Premises.	State of cultivation.	Quantities in Statute Measure. A. R. P.	Amount of Rent-charge apportioned upon the several Lands, and to whom payable. Payable to Rector of Saint Mary's, Southampton. £ s. d.
Craven, Honourable George Augustus, Executors of the late	John Soffe -	1902	Home Field - -	Arable -	18 2 0	8 2 4
		1903	Long Piece - -	Pasture	1 1 5	
		1904	Four Acres - -	Arable -	4 3 30	
		1905	Winterhill Copse -	Wood -	14 3 4	2 1 0
		1831	Meadow - -	Mead -	1 3 28	0 13 9
						0 7 0
					74 1 18	23 3 4
	Henry Powell	1911	Bushy Close - -	Arable -	14 1 25	3 19 0
		1912	The Eight Acres -	Arable -	10 0 4	2 12 0
		1913	Row - - -	Wood -	1 1 10	0 1 4
		1914	The Six Acres -	Arable -	6 1 15	1 4 3
		1915	The Nine Acres -	Arable -	11 0 32	3 0 0
		1916	Inner Great Field -	Arable -	13 3 4	3 0 0
		1917	Outer Great Field -	Arable -	16 3 5	5 4 3
		1918	Long Brooms -	Arable -	11 1 20	3 16 9
		1919	The Wood - -	Wood -	2 0 33	0 1 9
		1920	Church Purrock -	Arable -	4 0 1	1 0 3
		1921	Green Close - -	Arable -	10 3 28	2 15 0
		1922	Pasture piece -	Pasture	0 3 35	
		1923	Droveway, buildings, &c.	- -	1 0 17	
		1924	Garden - -	Garden -	0 3 2	
		1925	The Meadow - -	Pasture	2 0 36	
		1927	Somers Land -	Arable -	13 2 37	3 0 9
		1928	Row - - -	Wood -	1 1 24	0 1 0
		1929	Great Pond Close -	Arable -	14 3 30	3 8 9
		1929A	Droveway - -	Pasture	1 0 33	
		1930	Little Pond Piece -	Arable -	8 3 10	1 18 6
		1931	Wood in ditto -	Wood -	2 0 14	0 4 2
		1932	Seven Acres - -	Arable -	8 0 34	1 8 6
		1933	The Ten Acres -	Arable -	13 3 27	2 14 0
		1939	The Hill Close -	Arable -	9 1 1	2 0 9
					180 3 37	41 11 0
Vines, Mary	Herself -	1934	Long Meadow -	Pasture	1 1 0	0 3 9
		1935	Home Piece -	Arable -	6 2 21	1 5 3
		1936	Wood in ditto -	Wood -	1 1 2	0 1 0
		1937	Meadow - -	Pasture	1 0 28	
		1938	Cottage and garden -	- -	0 1 17	
					10 2 28	1 10 0
			Extract from Altered Apportionment.			
Craven, William George, Esquire, Trustees of	John Soffe -	1873*b*	Part of Elserns Piece	Arable -	2 0 25	0 16 3
		1901*c*	Part of the Fifteen Acres.	Arable -	14 0 6	6 19 6
		1901*b*	Ditto - -	Arable -	1 0 32	
		1906*c*	Part of the Twenty-two Acres.	Arable -	14 3 3	7 19 3
		1906*b*	Ditto - -	Arable -	6 0 5	
		1907*c*	Part of the Thirty Acres.	Arable -	23 1 32	11 12 8
		1907*b*	Ditto - -	Arable -	7 0 9	
		1908*c*	Part of the Twenty-four Acres.	Arable -	24 0 3	10 18 3
		1908*b*	Ditto - -	Arable -	0 3 39	
					93 2 34	38 5 11

"Schedule—*continued.*

Landowners.	Occupiers.	Total Quantities in Statute Measure.	Total Rentcharge.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
	Summary.		
Craven, Honourable George Augustus, Executors of the late	Georgina Craven -	99 2 8	7 1 0
	Richard Soffe -	8 3 11	3 13 0
	John Soffe - -	74 1 18	23 3 4
	Henry Powell -	180 3 37	41 11 0
Vines, Mary - - -	Herself - -	10 2 28	1 10 0
Craven, W. George, Esquire, Trustees of	John Soffe - -	93 2 34	38 5 11
		468 0 16	115 4 3

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Winchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1528.

For constituting Three separate Districts out of the District Parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston (some time part of the Parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the County of Middlesex and Diocese of London.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth

day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting three separate districts for spiritual purposes out of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston (sometime part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular portions of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship), should be constituted separate districts, in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises, situate within the said parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch, have become vested in us under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein-mentioned Acts.

"And whereas a sum of ten thousand five hundred pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England by certain persons, to be applied in equal shares and proportions towards the provision of churches for the several districts herein-after recommended to be constituted.

"And whereas it has been proposed to us, and it appears to us to be expedient, that in consideration of the contribution and payment to us of the said sum of ten thousand five hundred pounds as aforesaid, the right of patronage of the respective districts herein-after recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the respective ministers thereof, should be, for such term as is herein-after mentioned, assigned, as herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Honourable and Right Reverend Archibald Campbell, Bishop of London (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose, that all those several portions of the said district parish of St. Mary, Haggerston, which are respectively described in the first, second, and third schedules hereunder written, and which are delineated and set forth on the maps or plans numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3, hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme, be respectively constituted and become and be separate districts for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be respectively named 'The District of Saint Columba, Haggerston,' 'The District of Saint Chad, Haggerston,' and 'The District of Saint Augustine, Haggerston.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us, in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of each of the districts so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly mentioned Act, the sum of two hundred pounds, and that so soon as a church shall have been erected within either or any of such districts respectively, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become, according to the provisions of the said lastly mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of two hundred pounds or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of any one of such districts or new parishes shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the right of patronage of the said respective districts so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the respective ministers thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned in manner following, that is to say, that for forty years commencing from the day lastly herein-before mentioned the right of patronage of the said respective districts, and of the nomination of the respective ministers thereof, shall be absolutely vested in, and shall and may, from time to time, be exercised jointly by the incumbent of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, and by Richard Foster, of Upper Clapton, in the said county of Middlesex, Esquire; Robert Brett of Stoke

Newington, in the same county, Esquire ; and Henry Hucks Gibbs, of Saint Dunstan's Villa, Regent's Park, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire ; and their assigns.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The First Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Columba, Haggerston, being :—

"All that portion of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston (some time part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such district parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line, commencing upon the boundary dividing the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the district of Saint Andrew, Hoxton (heretofore part of the said district parish), at a point in the middle of Kingsland Road opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of King's Road, and extending thence southward along the middle of Kingsland Road aforesaid as far as the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Huntingdon Street.

"The Second Schedule to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Saint Chad, Haggerston, being :—

"All that portion of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston (some time part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such district parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is comprised within and is bounded by an imaginary line commencing at the point in the centre of Kingsland Road Bridge, where the boundary dividing the said district parish from the new parish of All Saints, Haggerston (heretofore part of the same district parish) meets the boundary dividing the said district parish from the district of Saint Andrew, Hoxton (also heretofore part of the same district parish), and extending thence southward along the middle of Kingsland Road, following the last described boundary to the point opposite to the middle of the north-eastern end of King's Road, where the said boundary diverges from the middle of Kingsland Road aforesaid ; and continuing thence, still southward, along the middle of the last-named road as far as the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston,

from the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch aforesaid, at a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Huntingdon Street; and extending thence eastward along the last-described boundary to its junction with the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green, in the county and diocese aforesaid, at a point in the middle of the Hackney Road and extending thence north-eastward along the last described boundary as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the street called Weymouth Terrace; and extending thence northwards to and along the middle of the last named street to the point where it is intersected by Weymouth Street; and extending thence westward along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Appleby Street; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the last-named street to its northern extremity; and continuing thence still northward and in a direct line across Pearson Street to a point in the middle of the southern end of Rutland Street; and continuing thence still northward along the middle of the last-named street to its junction with York Street; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of the wall forming the western boundary of the land upon which the school buildings known as the Saint Mary Haggerston Schools are situate and extending thence first north-westward to and along the middle of the said wall to its junction with the wall forming the northern boundary of the same land; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last described wall to its extremity on the western side of the before-named street called Weymouth Terrace; and continuing thence still north-eastward and in a direct line to a point in the middle of the said street; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the same street to its junction with Haggerston Lane; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last named lane to its junction with the street called Victoria Place; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-named street to the first-described boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the new parish of All Saints, Haggerston, as aforesaid, at a point in the centre of Haggerston Bridge; and extending then westward along the boundary last referred to, to the point in the centre of Kingsland Road Bridge, where the said imaginary line commenced.

"The THIRD SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Saint Augustine, Haggerston, being :—

"All that portion of the district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston (some time part of the parish of Saint Leonard, Shoreditch), in the county of Middlesex and in the diocese of London, wherein the present incumbent of such district parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the east

of an imaginary line commencing at the point where the boundary dividing the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the district chapelry of Saint Paul, Haggerston, (heretofore part of the said district parish) meets the boundary dividing such district chapelry from the new parish of All Saints, Haggerston (also heretofore part of the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston), the said point being situate in the centre of Queen's Road Bridge, at or near to the northern end of Great Cambridge Street; and extending thence southward to and along the middle of Great Cambridge Street aforesaid to its southern extremity; and continuing thence still southward and in a direct line to the boundary which divides the said district parish of Saint Mary, Haggerston, from the new parish of Saint Thomas, Bethnal Green, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Hackney Road."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the district parish out of which it is proposed that the three districts recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken.

And whereas the said incumbent has assented to the said scheme, and the said patron has made to or upon it certain objections or observations which have been, together with such scheme, laid before Her Majesty in Council.

And whereas, notwithstanding the said objections or observations which have been made by the patron as aforesaid, the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of London.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1529.

For constituting the District of Evenwood out of the Parish of Saint Helen, Auckland, in the County and Diocese of Durham.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen; of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven; and of the Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish or parochial chapelry of Saint Helen, Auckland, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to us, that it would promote the interests of religion that the particular portions of the said parish or parochial chapelry, which are herein-after mentioned and described (such portions not at present containing within their limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship), should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas certain hereditaments and premises situate within the same parish or parochial chapelry have become vested in us, under the provisions of and for the purposes of the herein-mentioned Acts.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Charles, Bishop of Durham (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme), we humbly recommend and propose that all those several portions of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Saint Helen, Auckland, which are described in the schedule

hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council, ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that such district shall be named 'The District of Evenwood.'

"And we further recommend and propose, that there shall be paid by us in each and every year to the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that upon any building within such district being duly licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service, according to the provisions of the same Act, there shall be paid by us in like manner to such minister the further sum of fifty pounds, making together the sum of two hundred pounds, and that so soon as a church shall have been erected within such district, and shall have been approved by us and consecrated as the church of such district, and for the use and service of the minister and inhabitants thereof, and such district shall have thereupon become according to the provisions of the said lastly-mentioned Act, a new parish for ecclesiastical purposes, there shall be paid by us to the perpetual curate for the time being of such new parish the further sum of one hundred pounds, making in the whole the sum of three hundred pounds; and that the said sums of one hundred and fifty pounds, two hundred pounds, or three hundred pounds, as the case may be, shall be paid by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year; and that the first such payment, or a proportionate part thereof, shall be made on the first day of May or of November next after the day of the date of the licence of such minister, or of such building, or of the consecration of such church as aforesaid, as the case may be; and that in case a vacancy in the ministry or perpetual curacy of such district or new parish shall happen on any other day than the first day of May or the first day of November, the amount then next thereafter payable shall be duly apportioned between and paid to the minister or the perpetual curate making the vacancy, or his personal representative or representatives, and the minister or the perpetual curate succeeding to such district or new parish: Provided always, that if it shall appear to us to be expedient at any future time that instead of the annual sum then in course of payment by us to the minister or perpetual curate of the said district or new parish, or instead of any part of such annual sum, any land, tithe, or other hereditament should be conveyed or secured to such minister or perpetual curate and his successors, nothing herein or in any other scheme contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing such a substitution.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them

in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The District of Evenwood, being :—

"All that portion of the parish or parochial chapelry of Saint Helen, Auckland, in the county of Durham and in the diocese of Durham, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with all that part of the township of Barony and Evenwood, which is not included within the separate and distinct parish of Etherly, in the county and diocese aforesaid. And also all that portion of the said parish or parochial chapelry of Saint Helen, Auckland, which is comprised within the detached portion of the township of West Auckland, which is locally situate within the said part of the township of Barony and Evenwood herein-before mentioned."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly mentioned Act, transmitted to the incumbent and to the patron of the parish or parochial chapelry, out of which it is intended that the district therein recommended to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and patron have respectively assented to the said scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council : now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law, immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts ; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1530.

For authorizing the Sale and Disposal of certain Property formerly belonging to the Bishoprick of Durham.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT :

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her

Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, and of another Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, and four, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, sections six and eight, and of another Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four, sections two, three, and four, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for authorizing the sale and disposal of certain property formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Durham, and now vested in us.

"Whereas under the said Act of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and twenty-four; and by virtue of an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and duly published in the London Gazette on the twenty-sixth day of the same month; the lands, tenements, and hereditaments particularly described in the schedules to such Order, were assigned as an endowment to the said see of Durham.

"And whereas, immediately from and after the publication of the said Order in the London Gazette, all the lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments, theretofore belonging to the said see of Durham (except such portions thereof as were by the said Order assigned as part of the endowment of the said see, and except all rights of patronage, or presentation, and the episcopal house of residence known as Auckland Castle, in the county of Durham), became, by force of the said last-mentioned Act, absolutely vested in us, for the purposes and subject to the provisions applicable to other hereditaments vested in us.

"And whereas the lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments so vested in us as aforesaid, are not subject to any beneficial lease or grant, but are now in possession; but some portions thereof, on account of their character or situation, are unsuitable or inconvenient to be held or applied for the purposes for which estates vested in us are applicable, under the Acts by which our proceedings are governed.

"And whereas, with a view to the advantageous appropriation of the said lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments, or of the proceeds thereof, for the ultimate improvement of our common fund, it is expedient that the said lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments, or such part or parts thereof, as we shall, at any time, and from time to time, think fit, should be sold or disposed of, and accordingly that we should be empowered to dispose of our interest in such lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments, or in any part or parts thereof, and in such manner as shall appear to us advisable.

"Now, therefore, we humbly recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered, by instrument or instruments in writing, duly executed according to law, from time to time to sell or dispose of and duly to convey, according to the provisions of the said Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty's reign, all or any of the said lands, tithes, hereditaments, and endowments, theretofore belonging to the said bishoprick of Durham, and so vested in us as aforesaid, with their appurtenances, and all our estate, right, title, and interest therein, or in any part or parts thereof, unto and to the use of any person or persons desirous or willing to purchase the same, and his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or otherwise, as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint, and for such consideration as shall, upon due calculation and inquiry, appear to us to be just and reasonable.

"And we further recommend and propose that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Durham.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1531.

For constituting the District of Saint Mark, New Brompton, out of the Parish of Gillingham, in the County of Kent and Diocese of Rochester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the

sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words and figures following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the sixth and seventh years of Your Majesty, chapter thirty-seven, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for constituting a separate district for spiritual purposes out of the parish of Gillingham, in the county of Kent, and in the diocese of Rochester.

"Whereas, it has been made to appear to us that it would promote the interests of religion, that the particular part of the said parish of Gillingham herein-after mentioned, such part not at present containing within its limits any consecrated church or chapel in use for the purposes of divine worship, should be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, in the manner herein-after set forth.

"And whereas, by a deed bearing date the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and made or expressed to be made between the Reverend John Page, Doctor of Divinity, vicar of the vicarage and parish church of Gillingham, in the county of Kent and diocese of Rochester aforesaid, of the first part; the Principal and Scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, in the University of Oxford, patrons of the said vicarage, of the second part; the Right Reverend Father in God, Joseph Cotton, Lord Bishop of Rochester (within whose diocese the said parish and vicarage are situate), of the third part; and us, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, of the fourth part (which deed is intended to be enrolled in Your Majesty's High Court of Chancery at Westminster), a clear yearly rentcharge or sum of one hundred pounds has been granted and secured to the minister for the time being of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted, when and so soon as the same shall be constituted, to be for ever issuing and payable out of and charged upon or being part of the vicarage of Gillingham aforesaid, and the glebe lands, tithes, or tithe commutation rentcharges, and hereditaments and other emoluments, to the said vicarage belonging or in anywise appertaining.

"And whereas a sum of one thousand pounds sterling has been contributed and paid to the credit of our account at the Bank of England, by the Reverend Alfred Willis, of New Brompton, in the county of Kent aforesaid, clerk, in augmentation of the provision so made by the said John Page for the minister for the the time being of the district herein-after recommended to be constituted; and we have in respect of such contribution and payment as aforesaid, agreed and have undertaken to provide and pay by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to such

minister as aforesaid, when duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, the yearly sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eightpence.

"And whereas, the said yearly rentcharge or sum of one hundred pounds, and the said sum of one thousand pounds sterling, were so respectively granted, contributed, and paid as aforesaid, upon the understanding that, in consideration of such grant, contribution, and payment, we should, in order to making up the endowment for the said district of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, contemplated by the herein secondly-mentioned Act, appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein-mentioned Act, the capital sum herein-after named, for the benefit of the minister of the said district, when duly licensed as before mentioned, and upon the further understanding that (such arrangement appearing to us to be expedient) the right of patronage of the said district, and of the nomination of the minister thereof should be assigned in the manner herein-after recommended and proposed.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Joseph Cotton, Bishop of Rochester (in testimony whereof he has signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose that all that part of the said parish of Gillingham, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, shall, upon and from the day of the date of the publication in the London Gazette of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, become and be constituted a separate district for spiritual purposes, and that the same shall be named 'The District of Saint Mark, New Brompton.'

"And we further recommend and propose that we may be authorized and empowered to appropriate out of the common fund created by the firstly herein-mentioned Act as aforesaid, a capital sum of one thousand pounds, for the benefit of the minister for the time being of the district so recommended to be constituted, when duly licensed, according to the provisions of the herein secondly-mentioned Act, and that such capital sum, or any part thereof, may be paid or applied by us towards the purchase or acquisition for the endowment of such district of any land, tithe, or other hereditament which may appear to us to be suitable for annexation thereto, and that in the meantime there shall be allowed and paid by us, by equal half-yearly payments on the first day of May and the first day of November in each and every year, to the minister for the time being of the said district, when duly licensed as aforesaid, in respect of such capital sum, or such part thereof, as shall remain from time to time unapplied towards such purposes as aforesaid, the annual sum of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, or such a part thereof as shall bear a proportion to the part of the said capital sum so remaining unapplied as aforesaid, corresponding with the proportion which the amount of the said yearly payment bears to the amount of such capital sum.

"And we further recommend and propose, that the right of

patronage of the said district so recommended to be constituted, and of the nomination of the minister thereof, shall, without any assurance in the law other than this scheme, and any duly gazetted Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying the same, and upon and from the day of the date of the publication of such Order in the London Gazette as aforesaid, be assigned to, and be vested in, and shall and may be exercised by the said John Page, and the said principal and scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, in the University of Oxford aforesaid, in manner following, that is to say; that the first nomination of a minister to such district shall be assigned to and be vested in, and shall be exercised by the said John Page, as vicar of the vicarage of the parish of Gillingham aforesaid, and that all future or other nominations shall be assigned to and be vested in, and shall and may from time to time be exercised by the said principal and scholars of the King's Hall and College of Brasenose, in the University of Oxford aforesaid.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, or of either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing scheme has reference.

"The district of Saint Mark, New Brompton, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Gillingham, in the county of Kent and in the diocese of Rochester, wherein the present incumbent of such parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the west of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary dividing the said parish from the parish of Chatham, in the same county and diocese, at a point in the middle of the Chatham and Dover turnpike road opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Canterbury Lane; and extending thence north-westward to and along the middle of such lane to its junction with the road leading from Chatham Hill to Gillingham, and numbered 1504 upon the tithe commutation map of the said parish of Gillingham, and upon the map hereunto annexed; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described road as far as a point opposite to the middle of the eastern end of a certain cross road numbered 1289a upon the said maps, leading to Canterbury Lane aforesaid; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of such cross road to its junction with the said lane; and extending thence north-westward along the middle of the same lane as far as a point over the middle of the line of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; and extending thence north-eastward for a distance of four hundred yards or thereabouts along the middle of such line of railway to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Victoria Street; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of Victoria Street aforesaid (intersecting Station Road and Jeffery Street), as far as a point

opposite to the middle of the eastern end of Andrew Street; and extending thence westward to and along the middle of the last-named street as far as a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of Lower Gardiner Street; and extending thence north-eastward to and along the middle of the last-named street to a point in the middle of the fence forming the southern boundary of the close numbered 555 upon the said maps; and extending thence westward along the middle of the same fence to its junction with the fence forming the eastern boundary of the close numbered 538 upon the same maps, and known as Arden's Field; and extending thence northward along the middle of the last-described fence for a distance of one hundred and sixty yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to a boundary stone inscribed 'N. B. St. M. D. 1863, No. 1, and placed on the western side of such fence at the southern end of the roadway leading from Arden's Field aforesaid to Gillingham Lane; and extending thence first westward to a point in the middle of such roadway; and continuing thence northward along the middle of the same roadway to its junction with Gillingham Lane aforesaid; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of such lane for a distance of sixty yards, or thereabouts, to a point opposite to the middle of the southern end of a certain road leading from the said last-mentioned lane to Gillingham Parish Wharf; and extending thence northward to and along the middle of the last-described road to a boundary stone inscribed 'N. B. S. M. D. 1863, No. 2.' and placed in the middle of the northern extremity of such road; and extending thence in a direct line due north to the north-eastern boundary of the said parish of Gillingham, in the middle of the River Medway."

And whereas a draft of the said scheme has been, in accordance with the provisions of the herein-before secondly-mentioned Act, transmitted to the incumbent and to the patrons of the parish of Gillingham, out of which it is intended that the district recommended in such scheme to be constituted shall be taken, and such incumbent and such patrons have respectively signified their assent to the same scheme.

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the said diocese of Rochester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1532.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Langdale, in the Parish of Grasmere, in the County of Westmorland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 15 September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Langdale, in the parish of Grasmere, in the county of Westmorland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Langdale aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Grasmere, which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Langdale.'

"And with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the

fees to received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Langdale, being:—

"All that portion of the parish of Grasmere, in the county of Westmorland, and in the diocese of Carlisle, which is comprised within the chapelry and township of Langdale; and also all that other portion of the said parish of Grasmere which is comprised within that part of the township of Rydal and Loughrigg, wherein the present incumbent of the said parish now possesses the exclusive cure of souls, which is situate to the south of an imaginary line commencing at the point near Huntingsty Crag, where the boundary dividing the said chapelry and township of Langdale from the township of Grasmere, in the same parish, meets the western boundary of the said township of Rydal and Loughrigg; and extending thence eastward along the ridge forming the water shed between the vale of Grasmere and Rydal, on the north side, and the vale of Langdale and Skelwith on the south side, to a point on the boundary in the middle of the Red Bank Road, which divides the said parish of Grasmere from the new parish of the Holy Trinity, Brathay, situate partly in the said county of Westmorland, and partly in the county of Lancaster, and in the diocese of Carlisle aforesaid, such point being at the northern extremity of the said new parish."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of said Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts: and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1533.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church called Christ Church, Great Broughton, in the Parish of Bridekirk, in the County of Cumberland and Diocese of Carlisle.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following ; that is to say :

" We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four ; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine ; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church called Christ Church, situate at Great Broughton, in the parish of Bridekirk, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church, called Christ Church, situate at Great Broughton aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Honourable and Right Reverend Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all those portions of the said parish of Bridekirk which are described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portions, together with the boundaries thereof, are delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Great Broughton.'

" And, with the like consent of the said Samuel, Bishop of Carlisle, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should

be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Christ Church, Great Broughton, being :—

"All those portions of the parish of Bridekirk, in the county of Cumberland and in the diocese of Carlisle, which are comprised within and are co-extensive with the limits of the three several townships of Great Broughton, Little Broughton, and Ripton."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Carlisle.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1534.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Mary, Temple Balsal, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Worcester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four;

of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Mary, situate at Temple Balsal, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Mary, situate at Temple Balsal aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend Henry, Bishop of Worcester, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Hampton-in-Arden which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Temple Balsal.'

"And, with the like consent of the said Henry, Bishop of Worcester, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of Saint Mary, Temple Balsal, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick and in the diocese of Worcester, which is comprised within and is co-extensive with the limits of the hamlet of Balsal, otherwise called Temple Balsal."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Worcester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1535.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of Saint Paul, Hoddlesden, in the District Chapelry of Saint James, Over-Darwen, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Manchester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, chapter sixty; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty, chapter sixty; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated church of Saint Paul, situate at Hoddlesden, in the district chapelry of Saint James, Over-Darwen, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester.

" Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of Saint Paul, situate at Hoddlesden aforesaid.

" Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation,) we humbly represent that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that portion of the said district chapelry of Saint James, Over-Darwen, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which portion, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Hoddlesden.'

" And, with the like consent of the said James Prince, Bishop of Manchester, (testified as aforesaid,) we further represent that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, churchings, and burials should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

" We, therefore, humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

" The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

" The District Chapelry of Saint Paul, Hoddlesden, being :—

" All that portion of the district chapelry of Saint James, Over-Darwen, (heretofore part of the parish of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Manchester, (which is situate to the north-east of an imaginary line commencing at the point where the boundary which divides the said district chapelry from the parochial chapelry of Turton, in the same county and diocese, meets the boundary which divides the same district chapelry from the district chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Over-Darwen, (also heretofore part of the said parish of Blackburn,) such point being the centre of Grimehills Bridge, upon the Old Bury Road ; and extending thence north-westward along the last-described boundary, following the middle of the said road, as far as the point where such boundary diverges from the middle of such road ; and continuing thence, still north-westward, along the middle of the same road, as far as the point where it is intersected by the road leading from Over-Darwen through Ellison Fold to Brocklehead ; and extending thence north-eastward along the middle of the last-described road to its junction with the road and footpath leading from Brocklehead through Harwood Fold, and past Brent, and through Nursery Nook to the bridge over Grimshaw Brook called Grimshaw Bridge ; and extending, first north-

westward and then northward and then north-eastward, along the middle of the said road and footpath, to the centre of Grimshaw Bridge aforesaid; and extending thence north-westward, along the middle of Grimshaw Brook aforesaid, as far as the boundary which divides the said district chapelry of Saint James, Over-Darwen, from the district chapelry of Saint James, Lower-Darwen, in the county and diocese aforesaid."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Manchester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1536.

For substituting a Money Payment to the Prebendary of the Prebend of Saint Margaret's, Leicester, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, for the Property belonging to such Prebend.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a scheme, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the third and fourth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and thirteen, and of the Act of the fourth and fifth years of Your Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following scheme for substituting a money payment

to the prebendary of the prebend of Saint Margaret's, Leicester, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, for the property belonging to such prebend.

"Whereas by and under the provisions of the said Acts the whole of the separate estates and endowments belonging to the said prebend of Saint Margaret's, Leicester (excepting any right of ecclesiastical patronage), will upon the first avoidance of the said prebend become absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, and the chief of such purposes is that of making better provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required.

"And whereas it was by the same Acts enacted that by the authority therein provided, and for the purpose of fully carrying into effect any of the provisions thereof any arrangement might from time to time be made with the consent in writing, under the hand of any prebendary of any cathedral church for the sale, transfer, or exchange of any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments belonging to such prebendary, or for the purchase of other lands, tithes, or other hereditaments in lieu thereof, or for substituting in any case any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments for any money payment, or any money payment for any lands, tithes, or other hereditaments.

"And whereas it has been agreed between us and the Reverend Sir John Hobart Seymour, clerk, and baronet, the present prebendary of the said prebend, that with a view to sooner carrying into effect the purpose of the said recited Acts herein-before particularly mentioned, the following arrangement should be recommended by us to Your Majesty in Council.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the said Sir John Hobart Seymour (testified by his having signed and sealed this scheme,) we humbly recommend and propose that, immediately upon the gazetting of any Order of Your Majesty in Council ratifying this scheme, and without any conveyance or assurance in the law, other than such duly gazetted order, all lands, tithes, and other hereditaments whatsoever (except any right of ecclesiastical patronage,) now belonging to the said Sir John Hobart Seymour, as such prebendary as aforesaid, or to or in which he has or ought to have any estate, right, title, or interest, shall, together with all such estate, right, title, and interest therein (except as aforesaid,) be, and be held to be for the consideration herein-after mentioned, transferred and conveyed by and from the said Sir John Hobart Seymour to us, and shall then and thereupon become and be absolutely vested in us for the purposes of the said Acts, subject only to any legally subsisting lease or leases thereof, or of any part or parts thereof; and that in consideration of and for such transfer and conveyance there shall be paid by us to the said Sir John Hobart Seymour the sum of two thousand five hundred and fifty pounds: Provided, that no renewal of any lease nor any new lease of the said lands, tithes, or hereditaments, or of any part or parts thereof shall, since the fourteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight,

have been or shall be granted or made by the said Sir John Hobart Seymour.

"And we further recommend and propose, that nothing herein contained shall prevent us from recommending and proposing any other measures relating to the matters aforesaid, or any of them, in conformity with the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of any other Act of Parliament."

And whereas the said scheme has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said scheme, and to order and direct that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Lincoln.

ARTHUR HELPS.

No. 1537.

As to the Assignment of a District Chapelry to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Parr Mount, in the Parish of Saint Helen's, in the County of Lancaster and Diocese of Chester.

Gazetted 15th September 1863.

At the Court at Windsor, the 12th day of September 1863.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter fifty-five, duly prepared and laid before Her Majesty in Council a representation, bearing date the sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the words following; that is to say:

"We, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, in pursuance of the Act of the fifty-ninth year of His Majesty King George the Third, chapter one hundred and thirty-four; of the Act of the second and third years of Your Majesty, chapter forty-nine; and of the Act of the nineteenth and twentieth years of Your Majesty, chapter fifty-five, have prepared, and now humbly lay before Your Majesty in Council, the following representation as to the assignment of a district chapelry to the consecrated

church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Parr Mount, in the parish of Saint Helen's, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester.

"Whereas it appears to us to be expedient that a district chapelry should be assigned to the said church of the Holy Trinity, situate at Parr Mount aforesaid.

"Now, therefore, with the consent of the Right Reverend John, Bishop of Chester (testified by his having signed and sealed this representation), we humbly represent, that it would, in our opinion, be expedient that all that part of the said parish of Saint Helen's, which is described in the schedule hereunder written, all which part, together with the boundaries thereof, is delineated and set forth on the map or plan hereunto annexed, should be assigned to the said church, and that the same should be named 'The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Parr Mount.'

"And with the like consent of the said John, Bishop of Chester (testified as aforesaid), we further represent, that it appears to us to be expedient that banns of matrimony should be published, and that marriages, baptisms, and churchings should be solemnized or performed at such church, and that the fees to be received in respect of the publication of such banns, and of the solemnization or performance of the said offices, should be paid and belong to the minister of the same church for the time being.

"We, therefore, humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into Your royal consideration, and to make such Order with respect thereto as to Your Majesty in Your royal wisdom shall seem meet.

"The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing representation has reference.

"The District Chapelry of the Holy Trinity, Parr Mount, being:—

"All that part of the parish of Saint Helen's, in the county of Lancaster and in the diocese of Chester, which is situate to the east of an imaginary line commencing upon the boundary which divides the said parish from the distinct and separate parish of Saint Nicholas, Sutton, in the same county and diocese, at a point near to Peasley Cross, opposite to the middle of the south-eastern end of Peasley Cross Lane; and extending thence in a direction mainly north-westward to and along the middle of the said lane to its junction with Parr Street, and extending thence westward along the middle of the said street to a point in the centre of the turnbridge which spans the Saint Helen's Canal; and extending thence in a direction mainly north-eastward along the middle of such canal to a point on the boundary dividing the said parish of Saint Helen's from the particular district of Saint Peter, Parr, in the county and diocese aforesaid, such point being the centre of Islands Brow Bridge."

And whereas the said representation has been approved by Her Majesty in Council: now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the

advice of Her said Council, is pleased hereby to ratify the said representation, and to order and direct, that the same and every part thereof shall be effectual in law immediately from and after the time when this Order shall have been duly published in the London Gazette, pursuant to the said Acts; and Her Majesty, by and with the like advice, is pleased hereby to direct that this Order be forthwith registered by the Registrar of the diocese of Chester.

ARTHUR HELPS.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

R. ..... Rectory.
V. ..... Vicarage.
P.C. ..... Perpetual Curacy.
D.C. ..... District Chapelry.
C.C. ..... Consolidated Chapelry.
N.P. ..... New Parish.
C. ..... Chapelry.

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS;

WITH

AN APPENDIX.

For the Year preceding 1st *March* 1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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THIRTEENTH REPORT

FROM THE

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

10, Whitehall Place,
SIR, 25th February 1864.

We, the Church Estates Commissioners, have the honour to make our Annual Report of our proceedings under the Act passed in the fourteenth and fifteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and four, intituled "An "Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of "Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and sixteen, intituled "An Act to continue and amend an Act to facilitate the "Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitu-"lar Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the nineteenth and twentieth years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-four, intituled "An Act to continue the Act to fa-"cilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal "and Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the twentieth and twenty-first years of Her Majesty, chapter seventy-four, intituled "An Act to continue "the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and "Capitular Estates in England," and under the Act passed in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of Her Majesty, chapter forty-six, intituled "An Act to continue "and amend the Act concerning the Management of Epis-"copal and Capitular Estates in England," and under the

Act passed in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth years of Her Majesty, chapter one hundred and thirty-one, intituled "An Act to continue the Act concerning the Manage- " ment of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England, and " further to amend certain Acts relating to the Ecclesiasti- " cal Commissioners for England," and under the Act passed in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh years of Her Majesty, chapter ninety-five, intituled "An Act to continue " various expiring Acts."

We have, under the provisions of the 6th and 7th sections of the Act secondly above mentioned, transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England during the past year a sum of stock equivalent to 100,000*l.* cash, in respect of the surplus proceeds of Enfranchisements completed. The aggregate amount which has been paid over or transferred to the account of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is now 1,100,207*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, in addition to 110,000*l.* in respect of interest which has accrued on the surplus.

We last year reported that the transactions approved by us, between August 1851 and March 1863, were 2,417 in number, and that the value in fee of the Estates so agreed to be dealt with was more than 9,540,000*l.*

We have during this year approved the terms agreed upon in 99 cases; 83 being cases of sales of reversions, and 16 cases of purchases of leasehold interests, and the value in fee of the Estates so agreed to be dealt with is approximately 420,000*l.* The aggregate number of cases approved by us is therefore 2,516, and the value of the property dealt with amounts to about 9,960,000*l.* In two cases we declined to approve the terms proposed; but in one of these the terms have been modified so as to meet with our sanction, and it has been included in the number above stated to have been approved.

We set forth in Schedule A. all the cases in which during the past year we have approved sales of reversions or purchases of leasehold interests; and in Schedule B. the proposed sales of reversions and purchases of leasehold interests which we have declined to sanction.

In Schedule A. are also set forth six cases of enfranchisement of copyholds of inheritance effected under the above-mentioned Acts.

The transactions continue to be effected with facility, and the Commissioners have reason to believe that the terms are generally satisfactory to the Lessees as well as beneficial to the Church.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

CHICHESTER.
E. P. BOUVERIE.
SPENCER H. WALPOLE.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Dean and Chapter of Llandaff.	Glamorgan -	Llandaff - -	Shop and land - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 18*l.* 3*s.*
Dean and Chapter of London.	Middlesex -	Edmonton and Tottenham.	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 6,255*l.*, and the surrender of the leasehold interest in 23A. 3R. 3P. of land.
Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Worcester -	Church Lench -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 8,000*l.*
Vicars Choral of Hereford	Hereford -	Hereford, All Saints -	House and garden -	Leasehold for 29 and 21 years.	The payment of 910*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Hereford, St. Owen -	House and garden -	Leasehold for 29 years -	The payment of 225*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Hereford, St. Nicholas	House and garden -	Leasehold for 29 years -	The payment of 193*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Holmer - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 107*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Hereford, St. John -	House, shops, buildings, courts, &c.	Leasehold for 29 years -	The payment of 600*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Hereford, St. John -	House and land -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 280*l.*
,, - -	Hereford -	Hereford, St. John -	House and buildings -	Leasehold for 29 years -	The payment of 619*l.*

PURCHASES.

Bishop of London -	Essex - -	North Benfleet, Rawreth, and Wickford.	Land, buildings, and manorial rights -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 13,500*l.*
,, - -	Middlesex -	Fulham - -	Land and Cottages -	Leasehold for lives and copyhold.	The payment of 650*l.*
,, - -	Middlesex -	Fulham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 2,400*l.*
Bishop of Winchester -	Hants - -	Fareham - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 1,500*l.*
Bishop of Salisbury -	Wilts - -	Woodford - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 646*l.* 16*s.*
Dean and Chapter of Durham.	Durham -	Jarrow - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 2,010*l.*
,, - -	Durham -	Merrington - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 737*l.* 8*s.*
,, - -	Durham -	Merrington - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3,000*l.*
,, - -	Northumbrlnd.	Norham - -	Tithe rentcharge -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 4,500*l.*
,, - -	Durham -	Durham, St. Oswald -	Land and cottage -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 1,105*l.*
,, - -	Durham -	Billingham - -	Land and buildings -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 3,264*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Ely	Cambridge -	Ely (city of) - -	Land and a money payment.	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 728*l.* 15*s.*
Dean and Chapter of Hereford.	Hereford -	Hereford, All Saints -	Land - - -	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 100*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	Norfolk -	Eaton St. Andrew -	Land and tithe rentcharge.	Leasehold for 21 years -	The payment of 8,400*l.*
Dean and Chapter of Westminster.	Middlesex -	Hampstead - -	Land - - -	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 8,000*l.*
Vicars Choral of Hereford	Hereford -	Hereford, St. John the Baptist, All Saints, and Saint Nicholas, Holmer, and Hampton Bishop.	Land and buildings -	Leasehold for 21 years and freehold.	The payment of 4,100*l.* and the conveyance of the reversion of 0A. 1R. 38P. of land.

Enfranchisements of Copyholds of Inheritance.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms of Enfranchisement.
Bishop of Ely - -	Cambridge -	Downham - -	House and land -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 105*l.* 8*s.*
Bishop of Norwich -	Norfolk -	Surlingham - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 55*l.* 1*s.*
Dean and Chapter of Ely	Suffolk -	Lakenheath - -	Lands and buildings -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 487*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*
Dean and Chapter of Norwich.	Norfolk -	Trowse - - -	Land and buildings -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 1,633*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*
,, - -	Norfolk -	Trowse - - -	Land and cottages -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 174*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Dean and Chapter of Ripon.	York - -	Ripon - - -	Land - - -	Copyhold of inheritance -	The payment of 262*l.* 10*s.*

Schedule B.

Cases in which Terms proposed have been refused.

SALES.

Corporation.	County.	Parish.	Nature of Estate.	Tenure.	Terms proposed.	Grounds of Refusal.
Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.	Lincoln -	Navenby - -	Land and buildings.	Leasehold for 21 years.	The payment of 148*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*	Value under estimated, but terms subsequently revised and approved. (See Schedule A, p. 7) Styles.
,, - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln, St. Martin, St. Mary-le Wigford, and St. Nicholas.	Land and manorial rights.	Leasehold for lives -	The payment of 4,313*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*	Value under estimated.

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REFORM PALLMALL

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

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[3309]

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
3rd December 1863.

Sir,

We have met as usual, and have conferred together upon several matters connected with our districts. We do not, however, think it necessary to call your attention especially to anything with reference to the administration of the law. We annex the usual summaries.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1863.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	13	4	6	3	2	2	21	9	30
Amputation of right hand or arm	7	1	5	2	–	–	12	3	15
Amputation of left hand or arm	7	–	2	1	1	–	10	1	11
Amputation of part of right hand	20	23	23	26	9	7	52	56	108
Amputation of part of left hand	17	13	19	27	5	7	41	47	88
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	23	7	16	18	1	1	40	26	66
Fracture of hand or foot	24	26	27	28	8	9	59	63	122
Injuries to head and face	22	22	16	18	6	1	44	41	85
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	226	190	229	268	60	28	515	486	1001
Total	360	286	343	391	92	55	795	732	1527

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	5	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	6
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	8	2	9	4	1	–	18	6	24
Fracture of hand or foot	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Injuries to head and face	3	2	8	1	2	3	13	6	19
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	26	10	9	5	4	2	39	17	56
Total	45	14	26	10	8	5	79	29	108

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Two Inspectors, during the Six Months ended the 31st of October 1863.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.								
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3	£3. 3*s.*	£5.	£20.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing whereby bodily injury was caused	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	39	24	12	3	—	1	—	17	2	2	1	1	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	31	20	8	3	—	7	—	9	2	2	—	—	—
Employing children before noon and after 1 o'clock P.M. of the same day	8	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	17	12	5	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and females at night.	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women before 6 o'clock A.M.	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after 6 o'clock P.M.	173	94	79	—	—	91	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after 7 o'clock P.M.	22	5	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Employing young persons, and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday	51	37	12	2	—	23	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	81	33	48	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	5	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of occupation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not keeping a register	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.								
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	20*s.*	30*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	£3. 3*s.*	£5.	£20.
Deducting from the wages of young persons sums exceeding threepence, for fees for surgical certificates - - - -	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Making false entries in the register of young persons-	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
*Parent forging the certificate of birth of his child	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office -	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total	468	266	190	12	3	176	2	67	6	6	1	3	1

The Total amount of Fines inflicted - - £ 384. 18.

The Total amount of Costs - - - £ 207. 11. 2.

*Imprisoned for two calendar months.

Half-yearly Report of Alexander Redgrave, Esquire, Inspector of Factories, for the Six Months ended the 31st October 1863.

10, *Whitehall, S.W.*
1st Feb. 1864.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit to you my Report for the six months ended the 31st October last.

The following is a list of the places in which I have visited various establishments under inspection, and schools, during the same period: Manchester, Pendleton, Pendlebury, Bury, Droylsden, Fairfield; Oldham, Staleybridge; Blackburn, Darwen; Leeds, Horsforth, Bingley, Keighley; Bradford, Clayton, Mirfield, Wakefield, Horbury, Dewsbury, Batley; Halifax, Brighouse, Stainland, Sowerbybridge, Todmorden; Huddersfield, Penistone, Saddleworth; Glasgow, New Lanark, Blantyre, Hamilton, Paisley, Johnstone; in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness;—and in and about the Metropolis.

The number of informations, which were laid during the half year, have been rather in excess of the previous six months; and I regret to add, that this excess has been caused by the cases of over-work in the neighbourhood of Blackburn and Darwen. Of the whole informations, 278 in number, 197 were for breaches of the law in respect to the employment of children, young persons, and women, either before 6 a.m., after 6 p.m., after 2 p.m. on Saturdays, or during meal times; and of these 197 cases, 106 occurred in cotton factories, viz. 10 in Manchester, 2 in Oldham, and 94 in Blackburn and its immediate neighbourhood. The over-work which has been practised there has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the operatives generally; for although a few hours extra work per week may be of great value to persons who are unable to earn ordinary wages even when upon full work, yet it is felt how much more ought those altogether out of work to participate in the advantages of a sudden and even temporary briskness, and to earn, however small their portion may be, wages for labour, instead of receiving the dole of relief. The operative cotton spinners in Blackburn have felt this point so keenly, that they have published their opinions, strongly deprecating even the lawful employment of adults for more than the usual hours of work; they say,

"Our capital is our labour, and our right to toil our inheritance. When we saw that right destroyed, and we were forced to remain idle, we bore our troubles with fortitude and patience, nor did we use harsh words to our employers. With pleasure we a few months since saw a partial resumption of work in many of the cotton mills. We then thought that the worst had passed. We knew that a large number of operatives still remained

unemployed, waiting in the hope that a few weeks longer would alter the general character of those arrangements which deprived many of bread. When we heard that at a certain place in the town, where only a part of the machinery was worked and a portion of the hands only employed, overtime to a great extent was being performed at the request of the employer, we felt that we had cause for complaint. The adult operatives employed at this mill had been asked to work from 12 to 13 hours per day, while there are hundreds who are compelled to be idle who would willingly work partial time, in order to maintain their families and save their brethren from a premature grave through being overworked. It has been said that when trade revives fresh hands will have to be imported into Lancashire in order to meet the demand for labour. We would ask if the practice of working overtime by a number of hands, while others are unwillingly idle, is likely to create a good feeling and establish confidence between masters and servants. Those who are working overtime feel the injustice equally with those who are condemned to forced idleness. There is in the district almost sufficient work to give to all partial employment, if fairly distributed. We feel that we are only asking what is right in requesting the masters generally to pursue a system of short hours, particularly until a better state of things begin to dawn upon us, rather than to work a portion of the hands overtime, while others, for want of work, are compelled to exist upon charity."

The sub-inspector of this district, Mr. Henderson, has been indefatigable in warning manufacturers, and in visiting different parts of the district early and late; and I trust that the greater regularity which is now established will continue, and render these frequent prosecutions less necessary.

There is a case upon which I beg to offer a few observations; that of the charges against the Trades Lane Calendering Company at Dundee, for having employed young persons in the night, &c. The Company were convicted upon all the charges, and the Justices imposed a penalty of 3*l.* 3*s.* in one case, in order to give the Company the power of appealing against the conviction, the Act denying the right of appeal in any case where the penalty does not exceed 3*l.* The Company appealed against *all* the charges, and the Justices in Quarter Sessions overruled the objection that the right of appeal was restricted to one case, alleging that the aggregate of the fines exceeded 3*l.*, and therefore the right of appeal covered all the charges. They subsequently quashed the whole of the convictions. By your authority the Lord Advocate has been instructed to bring the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions for review by the Court of Session at Edinburgh. I do not therefore propose to offer any observations upon the legal bearings of the case, but I believe very considerable dissatisfaction exists at the decision which quashed the convictions. I have had a practical state-

ment as to how the long hours in calendering works at Dundee are systematically arranged, and as to the evils attendant upon the system. The writer, of whose statements I have received satisfactory corroboration, says,—

"The regulation working hours per week are 60 hours, divided thus; from 6 to 9, 10 to 2, 3 to 6.30 for five days, and on Saturdays 6 to 9, 10 to 2.30. But over and above this, the workmen are all liable to be kept three hours extra on four nights a week, by getting notice on those days before 2 o'clock; some works keep them five hours a night extra; that this is detrimental to the welfare of the men, I need not reason with you. The working so long may be said to go through the world doing only three things, working, eating, sleeping, a dreary routine of life, denying culture for the mind. This compares badly with other trades, the most of which only work 57 hours per week, and some are aiming at reducing it to nine hours a day. It is a very notable thing, too, that where long hours are the rule, small wages are also so. Thus the calender workers have the long hours, and they have the small pay, 11*s.* to 16*s.* per 60 hours being the rule; the extra pay, therefore, forcibly shuts many a poor man's mouth, in order to get the necessaries for a family."

The writer of this speaks, probably, from the point of view as affecting himself; but I can confirm his statements, that the remuneration for trades in which long hours prevail, is less than the pay in trades which are under restriction. In my Report for April 1860, I pointed out how the wages in factories had increased, while the wages in print-works, bleach-works, dye-works, &c., not then under restriction, had decreased. And again, in my Report for April last, I showed, in the case of labour in open-air bleach-works, that the restrictions upon labour in them had been most beneficial to the operatives, in abolishing the system of "over-time."

But the restriction of labour in these employments is not beneficial to the operatives in a pecuniary point of view only; it is of far higher importance. The bodily activity and the attention continued for so many hours, create the desire for stimulants of some kind or other; and herein is a great temptation to those employed upon "over-time." I am informed that, at some of the calendering establishments at Dundee, coffee is provided at night for the operatives, but that at others the operatives consume spirits freely, and that intemperate habits have been induced by the craving for spirits caused by the long hours in establishments in which over-time is constantly resorted to.

The total amount of fines imposed in the half year was 248*l.* 13*s.*; but, as the conviction of the Trades Lane Calendering Company of Dundee was quashed, the fines have not been paid, and the nonpayment of the fines reduces the amount for distribution to schools to 198*l.* 10*s.*

With your sanction, I have made the following grants in my district for the half year:—

	£
To the National School, Grimshaw Park, Blackburn	20
To the National School, Raggles Inn, near Halifax	15
To the National School, Walsden, near Todmorden	15
To the St. George's National School, Chorley	15
To the St. Luke's National School, Heywood, near Manchester	15
To the National School, Brighouse, near Halifax	10
To the National School, Horsforth Woodside, near Leeds	10
To the National School, Sough, near Darwen	10
To the National School, Trinity District, Blackburn	10
To the National School, St. Paul's, Manningham, near Bradford	10
To the National School, Haworth, near Keighley	10
To the St. Ann's Roman Catholic School, Blackburn	10
To the Eastbrook Wesleyan School, Bradford	10
To the St. Maries' Roman Catholic School, Bradford	10
To the Knatbank British School, Heywood	10
To the National School, Alverthorpe, Wakefield	5
To the National School, Buckhurst, near Bury	5
To the National School, Dewsbury	5
To the Private School at Frizinhall, near Bradford	5
	£ 200

I have kept my Report open to a much later date than usual, that I might submit to you some remarks upon the condition of the Cotton Districts during the year 1863, and I have not been able until now to obtain all the details which I thought desirable to procure. In the inquiries I have made, I have received much assistance from Mr. Ewings, the experienced sub-inspector for the Preston district,—Mr. Patrick of the Rochdale district,—and Mr. Coles of the Manchester district. Mr. Henderson, the sub-inspector for Blackburn, has given me great help in various questions connected with his district; and Mr. Oram, the sub-inspector for Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham, has been kind enough to obtain by personal investigation a great deal of very interesting and valuable matter, not only for his own district, but for several of the towns in his neighbourhood, which I shall have frequent occasion to quote. To these gentlemen I owe my thanks for their special services, and, in common with their colleagues, the remainder of the staff of my district, for their zealous co-operation in the varied duties we have to perform.

I have already had the honour to thank you for your very kind reception of the representations which you permitted me to make to you on behalf of the Sub-Inspectors of

Factories, and for your approval of the joint recommendation of my colleague and myself that their salaries should be made dependent upon length of service, and I have now the gratification of informing you that the Sub-Inspectors of my district have expressed to me their appreciation of the arrangement you have made.

The statistics of the Cotton Distress have been published monthly, under the direction of Mr. Maclure, by the Manchester Central Committee, and they give the best means of arriving at a knowledge of the variation of the distress, the points where it pressed most, and, what is of vast importance, the gradual improvement in trade, the diminution of relief, and the absorption of the unemployed cotton operatives into other channels of industry. The various local relief committees are in the position of obtaining information upon the points sought by the Manchester Committee; and Mr. Maclure has collated the local returns in a very concise and intelligible form, making them a complete standard return of reference.

The Returns refer to 28 Poor Law Unions representing what may be fairly called the Cotton Districts, and they give for each union, and in many points for each township in each union, very varied information; and I propose to lay before you some of the principal facts to be gathered from them, taking in the first place, the

Cost of Relief.

Referring to the question of the cost, up to this time, of relief, it will be found at page 15 of Mr. Maclure's Return for the last week of December, that there has been expended up to that date, in the shape of voluntary subscriptions, the sum of 1,323,493*l.*, in addition to the cost of the poor maintained by the Guardians, in excess of the ordinary number, and who would therefore be placed to the account of the distress. In Ashton-under-Lyne Union, which, from other documents published by the Manchester Committee in April 1863, contains 154 cotton factories, giving employment to nearly 50,000 hands, with a small proportion of other occupations dependent upon the Cotton Trade, the sum of 230,000*l.* had been expended from relief funds. In the township of Manchester, with a factory population of 18,000, 131,000*l.* has been expended. In Preston Union, with 96 cotton mills, and a factory population of 30,000, 119,000*l.* has been expended. In Blackburn Union 100,000*l.* has been expended. In Oldham Union, with 186 cotton mills, and a factory population of 33,000, 72,734*l.* has been expended. In Rochdale Union, with 182 cotton mills, and a factory population of

25,000, 65,000*l.* has been expended. In Bury Union, with 205 cotton mills, and with a factory population of 29,000, 59,000*l.* has been expended.

The sums thus expended will be found to be in the following proportions to the rateable value of the *cotton mills* in the undermentioned unions, as assessed to the poor's rate:

Ashton-under-Lyne	123 per cent.
Manchester	205 „
Oldham	9 „
Rochdale	40 „
Bury	14 „

The Return does not give sufficient data for a similar calculation in respect to Preston and Blackburn.

The sums thus expended will be found to be in the following proportions to the total rateable value of the *property assessed to the poor's rate in the under-mentioned unions:*

In Ashton-under-Lyne	more than two thirds.
„ Manchester	about one sixth.
„ Preston	nearly one half.
„ Oldham	nearly one fourth.
„ Rochdale	one fourth.
„ Bury	nearly one fifth.

The above-mentioned sums were those raised by voluntary efforts, the sums distributed by the several relief committees; but, turning to the sums expended by the Poor Law Guardians for relief, the stress put upon the unions will be apparent. The following is a comparison of the expenditure for the year ended 25th March 1859 with that for the year ended 25th March 1863:

	1859.	1863.
Ashton-under-Lyne	£ 18,555	£ 91,038
Manchester	153,938	234,492
Preston	21,769	75,717
Oldham	24,367	87,955
Rochdale	20,348	55,609
Bury	26,747	43,552

From the same Return (April 1863) it will be found that the rates levied on the unions in the year ended March 1861 varied from 1*s.* 0¾*d.* to 1*s.* 10¾*d.* in the pound, and that for the year ended March 1863 they reached as high as an average of 6*s.* 1¼*d.* in the pound, in the Ashton-under-Lyne Union. But the severe pressure will be best seen by examining the rates of the different townships. For instance, in the township of Dukinfield the rates in 1861 amounted to 8*d.* in the pound, in March 1863 they had reached the sum of 8*s.* in the pound.

In the township of Howick, in the Preston Union, the rates were 4*d.* in the pound in 1861, and 5*s.* 4*d.* in 1863. In Oldham and Middleton, 2*s.* in 1861, and 8*s.* in 1863. In Ainsworth and Birtle, in the Bury Union, 1*s.* in 1861, and 4*s.* 6*d.* in 1863.

The total amount levied for the poor in the 28 unions amounted in 1859 to 500,000*l.*, and in the year ended 25th March 1863 to nearly 1,000,000*l.* It will be found therefore, that, reckoning from the commencement of the crisis to the end of last year, very nearly 3,000,000*l.* will have been expended by the Guardians, the Central Relief Committee, and the Mansion House Committee, in maintaining those who have suffered from the distress. To this must be added that of which an estimate could with difficulty be made, viz.,—the sums distributed by private charity unconnected with the public bodies, and of the stores of clothing distributed. This large sum of money has been distributed at the smallest per centage of cost, but at the expenditure of time and labour by the several relief committees with an earnest and a self-denying devotedness that only those who have witnessed their operations, and are aware of the difficult and frequently recurring questions arising for consideration and settlement, can fully appreciate.

No. of Persons relieved.

The year 1863 began with a considerable reduction in the number of persons in the receipt of relief, and happily a steady and remarkable improvement continued to show itself.

From Mr. Maclure's returns it appears that the following are the statistics for the last week in January of last year:—

Number of operatives working full time	147,542
„ „ „ short time	160,189
„ „ entirely out of work	228,992
Making a total of operatives whose employment was dependent upon the cotton trade	536,723

The persons relieved at the same date, i.e. operatives and members of their families:

Number of persons relieved solely by relief committees	235,741
Number of persons relieved by relief committees, in addition to out-door relief from guardians	138,889
Number of persons (out-door) from guardians only	82,156
Making a total of persons relieved on account of the distress	456,786

From this time, and continuing to the last week in October, the Return shows a continued decrease. In November a slight check occurred; work was less abundant, and mills were shortening their time. This continued in December, when the increase of persons relieved, over the number in the last week of October, was 12,000. But, taking the last week in December, and comparing it with the last week in January, the following reductions will be found to extend over 170 townships in the same unions;—the returns of January only including 152 townships:

No. of operatives working full time	238.278
,, ,, short time	116,412
,, entirely out of work	149,038
Total	503,728

Number of persons relieved solely by relief committees	57,617
Number of persons relieved by relief committees in addition to out-door relief of guardians	40,348
Number relieved solely by guardians	82,944
Total	180,909

Or, upon reckoning the per-centage of the above figures, it will be found that the operatives on full time have increased by 62 per cent.; of operatives on short time have diminished by 26 per cent.; and that the operatives entirely out of work have decreased by 34 per cent. The number of persons relieved solely by the relief committees is one fourth of the number relieved in January; the number relieved both by the relief committees and the guardians is one third of the number relieved in January; while the number relieved by the guardians only, has slightly increased. Part of this diminution in the two first classes has been caused by the relief committees expunging from their lists, about the middle of 1863, the names of all persons not strictly cotton operatives, who were thus thrown upon the guardians, and apparently increased the number on their lists.

Although there has been a large number of persons not strictly cotton operatives removed from the relief lists in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution of the committees, yet I am informed that the Manchester returns of operatives in and out of work include persons not cotton operatives*; and I propose, therefore, to compare the number

* The Manchester returns for Oldham give the number of operatives as 26,211, and I have now before me a return of the Chief Constable from which it appears that the total of 26,211 includes 6,588 machinists, &c., 71 reed and healdmakers, 69 bobbin turners, 231 hatters, and 647 colliery hands, the number of cotton operatives being only 18,605.

of the operatives employed in factories, and the state of employment for full or short time from January to December 1863. These Returns will not accord with those of Mr. Maclure from the above reason, and because I have taken generally the area of a borough instead of a union, my object having been to show the state of trade in the clusters of mills in towns. I have given separate Returns for 20 of the principal towns in my district, and I am indebted to the courtesy of the members and secretaries of the several relief committees, and of the chief officers of police (by whom similar returns are made for the Manchester Committee) for the information as to these places, and I take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks to them for the ready assistance they have afforded me in their districts.

It is necessary, in order to understand some of the causes which have led to a greater improvement in the trade in some districts than in others, that the class of cotton used, and the nature of the manufacture carried on in the different localities, should be taken into consideration; and I have therefore appended to the Return for each town a short description of the nature of the manufacture carried on.

The last column in the returns headed "Number not employed in the mills" is the balance not accounted for, after reckoning the number employed, and consists of those receiving relief either from local committees or boards of guardians, of those belonging to families some members of which are in work and who are not therefore receiving relief of any kind, of those who have found work in other occupations in their own towns, and the number of those who have left the district.

ACCRINGTON.

In this district the proportion of spinning and weaving factories is as follows : spinning 12 per cent., spinning and weaving 10 per cent., weaving 78 per cent.

The cotton formerly used was "American middling."

The qualities now used are fair Surat, with a mixture of American middling and Egyptian. The average counts of yarn are 30 s to 36 s twist, and 32 s to 46 s weft.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in ACCRINGTON.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	37	5	16	10	6	6,065	3,747	1,403	915
February - -	37	7	14	10	6	6,065	3,860	1,535	670
March - -	37	7	18	7	5	6,065	3,481	1,820	764
April - - -	37	17	10	7	3	6,065	3,481	1,820	764
May - - -	37	22	12	—	3	6,065	5,378	—	687

The Accrington Relief Committee suspended operations in June 1863, after having expended three-fifths of the amount subscribed to the fund.

It appears from other sources that the total number of persons relieved by the Guardians in the last week of December of the three last years was as follows :—

1861.	1862.	1863.
198	906	507

There were then about 300 persons relieved in December 1863 over those relieved in December 1861, and this number must be considered as the probable number now suffering from the crisis in Accrington, and helps to show that a large proportion of the 687 persons have found other occupations or have left the neighbourhood.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Very little cotton except American was used in this district, and the factories that are now working very generally substitute a mixture of Egyptian and Surat, except one or two of the mills in which finer numbers are spun.

The proportion of spinning factories is 59 per cent., of spinning and weaving factories 32 per cent., and of weaving 9 per cent. Average counts of yarn average from 32 s to 46 s, a few spin up to 80 s.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the Borough of ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Geo. Dalgleish, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.†	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	36	5	3	8	20	10,856	1,263	3,111	6,482
February - -	36	4	5	7	20	10,856	1,699	2,650	6,507
March - - -	36	5	4	8	19	10,856	1,738	2,773	6,345
April - - -	36	4	5	9	18	10,856	1,458	3,149	6,249
May - - -	36	5	5	6	20	10,856	1,704	2,310	6,842
June - - -	*37	6	7	5	19	10,856	1,886	2,372	6,598
July - - -	37	7	9	5	16	10,856	2,213	2,227	6,416
August - - -	37	6	8	8	15	10,856	2,197	2,664	5,995
September - -	37	8	9	4	16	10,856	2,648	2,370	5,838
October - -	37	8	9	4	16	10,856	2,584	2,391	5,881
November - -	37	6	7	8	16	10,856	2,479	2,655	5,722
December - -	37	6	6	8	17	10,856	2,128	2,772	5,956

* One new mill opened.
† As per Factory Inspector's Returns.

BACUP.

The lowest priced American, Surat, and waste cotton from fine spinning mills was formerly used; now they use Surat, China, and waste.

Counts of yarn spun average from 16 s to 28 s twist, and 20 s to 36 s weft.

The proportion of spinning factories only is small in this district.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Town of BACUP, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of the Relief Committee.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	56	2	4	12	38	6,156	660	1,592	3,904
February - -	56	1	4	10	41	6,156	170	1,327	4,659
March - -	56	2	3	7	44	6,156	295	821	5,040
April - - -	56	2	12	10	32	6,156	800	1,112	4,244
May - - -	56	2	14	18	22	6,156	929	1,622	3,605
June - - -	56	6	24	10	20	6,156	1,993	1,061	3,102
July - - -	56	6	18	14	18	6,156	1,640	1,578	2,938
August - -	56	7	23	10	16	6,156	2,266	731	3,159

The Bacup Relief Committee suspended operations in September 1863. Although the Returns show 3,159 persons as still out of employment, the emigration and migration from this district (which has been very great) must have considerably reduced them. The actual reduction which has thus taken place has never been ascertained. The Bacup Committee, however, resumed distributing relief on the first week of January 1864.

BLACKBURN.

American "middling" was the quality of cotton chiefly used in this district; now fair Surat with mixture of middling American and Egyptian.

Proportion of spinning factories 12 per cent., spinning and weaving factories 63 per cent., and weaving factories 25 per cent.

Counts of yarn 30 s to 36 s twist, and 32 s to 46 s weft.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Borough of BLACKBURN, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of J. C. Fielden, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Relief Committee.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	82	17	30	8	27	24,480	10,434	2,512	11,534
February - -	82	19	28	8	27	24,480	10,994	2,398	11,088
March - - -	82	17	29	7	29	24,480	9,797	2,927	11,764
April - - -	82	26	19	3	34	24,480	11,504	1,648	11,328
May - - -	82	26	25	3	28	24,480	13,883	1,549	9,048
June - - -	82	24	27	4	27	24,480	14,664	1,541	8,275
July - - -	82	26	30	3	23	24,480	15,010	1,200	8,270
August - -	82	25	27	7	23	24,480	14,508	1,780	8,192
September - -	82	33	18	6	25	24,480	14,138	1,365	8,977
October - -	82	35	24	5	18	24,480	15,910	1,153	7,417
November - -	82	33	20	4	25	24,480	14,392	2,580	7,508
December - -	82	29	18	6	29	24,480	13,428	816	10,236

A comparison of the number of persons relieved by the Relief Committee and the number relieved by the Board of Guardians in the three last years will help to account for some portion of the numbers in the last column. The number relieved by the Committee for the last week of December 1863 was 3,481 persons. The numbers relieved in the last week of December by the Boards of Guardians, was—

In 1861.	1862.	1863.
3,563	18,707	4,340

It may be assumed that the numbers in 1863 are only 800 in excess of the ordinary number of paupers; it would follow, therefore, that about 4,200 persons are now receiving relief from causes to be attributed to the cotton famine. Further, it is estimated that since December 1861, 2,000 operatives have emigrated or migrated from Blackburn; in addition to this, a large number still resident in the borough have found employment in neighbouring townships; and the cotton operatives of the district will from these causes be considerably reduced at the present time.

BURY.

Orleans cotton was universally used before the crisis; now it is replaced by a mixture of Surat, Smyrna, and a little Egyptian.

The average counts spun would be about 26 s, varying from 14 s to 32 s twist, and 16 s to 28 s weft.

The proportion of spinning factories is 39 per cent., of spinning and weaving factories 30 per cent., of weaving factories 31 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in BURY and ELTON, in each Month from January to December 1863.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	41	9	5	13	14	7,324	1,582	2,568	3,174
February - -	41	9	5	13	14	7,324	1,511	2,574	3,239
March - -	41	14	3	11	13	7,324	1,945	2,337	3,042
April - - -	41	13	4	10	14	7,324	1,980	2,362	2,982
May - - -	41	13	4	11	13	7,324	1,945	2,330	3,049
June - - -	41	13	4	11	13	7,324	1,835	2,602	2,887
July - - -	41	17	6	9	9	7,324	2,584	2,267	2,473
August - - -	41	18	8	8	7	7,324	3,081	1,743	2,500
September - -	41	19	7	8	7	7,324	3,080	1,754	2,490
October - - -	41	20	2	7	12	7,324	2,912	1,486	2,926
November - -	41	17	4	11	9	7,324	2,434	2,009	2,881
December - -	41	9	5	11	16	7,324	1,387	2,477	3,460

DUKINFIELD.

The remarks appended to the Returns for Ashton-under-Lyne are applicable to Dukinfield and Staleybridge.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the Township of DUKINFIELD, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Joseph Little, Esq., Deputy Chief Constable of Cheshire.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.*	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	20	5	1	8	6	4,580	1,061	1,573	1,946
February - -	20	1	1	12	6	4,580	348	2,118	2,124
March - -	20	5	3	6	6	4,580	1,140	1,466	1,974
April - - -	20	2	1	11	6	4,580	812	1,703	2,065
May - - -	20	6	3	6	5	4,580	1,223	1,122	2,235
June - - -	20	3	5	5	7	4,580	1,161	803	2,616
July - - -	20	3	6	5	6	4,580	1,091	880	2,609
August - -	20	5	2	6	7	4,580	738	1,335	2,507
September - -	20	7	3	2	8	4,580	1,457	600	2,523
October - -	20	6	3	4	7	4,580	1,359	827	2,394
November - -	20	7	5	2	6	4,580	1,156	745	2,679
December - -	20	5	4	3	8	4,580	1,127	524	2,929

* As per Factory Inspector's Returns.

GLOSSOP.

American cotton was used before the war.

Counts spun from 30 s to 50 s.

The spinning and weaving factories are of large size and great importance, although few in number.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in GLOSSOP, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Return of Relief Committed.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	12	2	—	3	7	6,142	118	112	5,912
February - -	12	2	1	2	7	6,142	143	32	5,967
March - -	12	1	2	2	7	6,142	131	41	5,970
April - - -	12	—	2	4	6	6,142	25	229	5,888
May - - -	12	1	1	4	6	6,142	131	123	5,888
June - - -	12	1	1	3	7	6,142	131	38	5,973
July - - -	12	—	3	2	7	6,142	86	32	6,024
August - -	12	1	4	5	2	6,142	155	115	5,872
September - -	12	2	6	2	2	6,142	459	42	5,641
October - -	12	—	4	5	3	6,142	477	118	6,547
November - -	12	—	4	3	5	6,142	485	48	5,609
December - -	12	—	5	3	4	6,142	595	105	5,442

The number 12 represents firms rather than mills, as Messrs. Wood and Sumner's factories, at which usually a very large proportion of the operatives are employed, consist of several mills.

It appears that in Glossop and Hadfield 254 cotton operatives have obtained temporary employment in other occupations, 277 have emigrated, and 854 have left the neighbourhood.

HASLINGDEN.

The lowest qualities of cotton were generally used in this district before the crisis, although a few of the mills consumed finer sorts. A leading branch of the Haslingden trade is the manufacture of heavy sheetings, for which a considerable quantity of waste is used, the lowest counts of yarn being spun. Proportion of spinning factories 10 per cent., of spinning and weaving factories 70 per cent., of weaving factories 20 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Town of HASLINGDEN, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Haslingden Relief Committee.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - - -	47	5	12	17	13	4,538	1,778	1,444	1,316
February - -	47	5	14	16	12	4,538	1,821	1,604	1,113
March - - -	47	7	16	15	9	4,538	1,907	1,444	1,187
April - - -	47	7	21	11	8	4,538	2,035	1,399	1,104
May - - - -	47	7	26	7	7	4,538	2,085	1,420	1,033

The Haslingden Relief Committee suspended operations in June 1863, having been in operation ten months.

The number of persons relieved in the Haslingden Union for the last week of December in the three last years was as follows:—

1861.	1862.	1863.
1,294	7,410	2,980

The union thus has borne the whole of the charge of distressed operatives since June last; according to the union return 1,700 in excess of ordinary years.

HEYWOOD

American middling with Mobile was chiefly used, now fair Surat, with a proportion of Egyptian.

Average counts of yarn spun 20 s to 32 s twist, and 24 s to 36 s weft.

Of spinning factories there are 68 per cent., of spinning and weaving 24 per cent., and of weaving 8 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in HEYWOOD, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Relief Committee.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - - -	58	10	18	23	7	7,457	2,015	1,838	3,604
February - -	58	7	15	28	8	7,457	1,430	2,200	3,827
March - - -	58	7	19	24	8	7,457	1,813	2,219	3,425
April - - -	58	11	23	16	8	7,457	3,195	1,264	2,998
May - - -	58	13	29	12	6	7,457	3,310	1,025	3,122
June - - -	60	14	28	13	5	7,457	3,976	582	2,899
July - - -	60	13	27	15	5	7,457	3,167	836	3,454
August - - -	60	16	30	10	4	7,457	4,555	543	2,359
September -	60	12	31	13	4	7,457	4,061	944	2,452
October - -	60	10	33	11	6	7,457	3,139	1,147	3,171
November -	60	7	36	11	6	7,457	2,753	1,370	3,334
December -	60	6	34	13	7	7,457	2,078	1,756	3,623

It has been estimated, from a census taken in Heywood, that 1,891 persons have emigrated, and migrated to other districts.

MANCHESTER.

The word "Manchester" is frequently used as a word applicable to the whole of the Cotton Districts; and being the nucleus of the cotton trade, it contains within itself an epitome of all the various branches of the trade which are generally to be found separately established in different towns throughout the county; but the chief cotton process carried on in Manchester factories is the spinning of the finest yarns, or the highest counts. In the Great Exhibition of 1862 were to be seen specimens of cotton yarn spun by Messrs. Holdsworth of this city, so fine that they had to be displayed taut, like the strings of a violin, over a piece of black velvet. The cotton used was, of course, the finest Sea Island cotton. This is now largely replaced by Egyptian.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the City of MANCHESTER (including the Townships of Manchester, Ardwick, Hulme, Beswick, and Chorlton on Medlock), in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Capt. Palin, Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January	85	20	17	24	24	24,365	8,016	5,586	10,763
February	85	18	17	27	23	24,365	7,387	6,181	10,797
March	85	19	18	21	27	24,365	7,587	5,519	11,259
April	85	21	24	17	23	24,365	9,182	4,405	10,778
May	85	27	23	12	23	24,365	11,271	3,748	9,346
June	85	29	22	13	21	24,365	10,546	3,808	10,011
July	85	25	22	16	22	24,365	9,479	4,358	10,528
August	85	23	25	18	19	24,365	10,309	3,972	10,084
September	85	28	29	12	16	24,365	12,351	2,441	9,573
October*	86	21	38	12	15	24,365	12,149	2 760	9,456
November	86	23	36	14	13	24,365	12,108	2,706	9,551
December	86	18	36	15	17	24,365	10,488	2,945	10,932

* One new mill opened in October.

MOSSLEY.

Orleans and Pernams cotton was chiefly used before the American war, now Egyptian, with a little American.

Counts spun from 50s to 60s.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in MOSSLEY, MICKLEHURST, and QUICK MERE, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Nathl. Buckley, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Relief Committee.

1863.	Total number of Mills.	State of the Operatives.			
		Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not in employed the Mills.
January - -	21	5,060	1,028	1,923	2,109
February - -	.	5,060	228	1,657	3,175
March - -	21	5,060	415	2,567	2,078
April - - -	21	5,060	2,124	942	1,994
May - - -	21	5,060	1,892	1,282	1,886
June - - -	21	5,060	846	2,208	2,006
July - - -	21	5,060	1,900	934	2,226
August - - -	21	5,060	1,122	1,677	2,261
September - -	21	5,060	1,817	1,089	2,154
October - -	21	5,060	1,311	1,652	2,097
November - -	21	5,060	421	2,368	2,271
December - -	21	5,060	1,385	1,751	1,924

Mr. Buckley remarks in a letter that he is unable to give any information in respect to the *state of the factories* except the above, "the mills having worked so irregularly."

MOTTRAM.

American cotton was used in this district, now Egyptian, Brazilian, and Surat according to requirements of the mills.

Counts spun from 30 s to 90 s.

The occupation of the district is chiefly spinning, although there are two very important establishments in which weaving is also carried on.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the Townships of MOTTRAM, MATLEY, HOLLINGWORTH, TINTWISTLE, and STAYLEY, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Joseph Little, Esq., Deputy Chief Constable of Cheshire.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	34	12	4	11	7	8,586	1,216	2,517	4,853
February - -	34	10	6	9	9	8,586	449	2,206	5,931
March - -	34	12	5	9	8	8,586	1,081	1,596	5,909
April - - -	34	16	4	7	7	8,586	2,200	1,115	5,271
May - - -	34	12	2	13	7	8.586	362	3,007	5,217
June - - -	34	15	5	7	7	8,586	1,373	2,182	5,031
July - - -	34	13	4	8	9	8,586	1,267	2,524	4,795
August - -	34	14	6	7	7	8,586	1,719	1,769	5,098
September - -	34	16	4	7	7	8,586	2,356	1,306	4,924
October - -	34	16	4	7	7	8,586	2,356	1,306	4,924
November - -	34	12	2	15	5	8,586	496	2,965	5,125
December - -	34	11	3	15	5	8,586	1,126	2,549	4,911

OLDHAM.

The kinds of cotton used in Oldham and its immediate neighbourhood have been various, in consequence of the different classes of yarn spun. For instance, there is a large quantity of yarn spun from 6 s to 20 s, and for this a mixture of Surat with waste is used; then yarns are spun from 20 s to 40 s, for which Surat is used; from 50 s to 70 s are made from Egyptian and mixtures, and up to 80 s from better qualities. It is well known that a large quantity of cotton waste has always been used at Oldham; but as the hands get more accustomed to the waste, and as improvements in machinery advance, the preparation of the waste for spinning is so much better, that waste of a quality, which before the crisis was useless, can now be mixed with cotton and spun into a good yarn.

The factories in Oldham are nearly all engaged in spinning. The proportions are as follows:—spinning factories 86 per cent., spinning and weaving factories 11 per cent., weaving factories only 3 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Borough of OLDHAM, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Jas. Wetherell, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.*	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January	112	23	16	46	27	18,998	5,270	9,085	4,643
February	112	15	10	56	31	18,998	2,641	10,907	5,450
March	112	22	25	36	29	18,998	4,564	6,085	8,349
April	112	28	35	28	21	18,998	7,930	5,048	6,010
May	112	36	38	24	14	18,998	11,685	4,850	2,463
June	112	36	39	22	15	18,998	11,743	4,720	2,535
July	112	33	36	26	17	18,998	9,132	5,006	4,860
August	118	31	41	25	21	19,779	7,584	5,570	6,625
September	118	31	41	25	21	19,779	11,179	2,857	5,743
October	118	45	36	21	16	19,779	11,023	3,117	5,639
November	118	27	35	38	18	19,779	8,991	4,671	6,117
December	118	22	39	43	14	19,779	7,404	6,577	5,798

* As per Factory Inspector's Returns.

The cause of the increase in the number usually employed is that, on a careful revision of the mills in the borough, certain factories were found to have been omitted in previous returns, and were consequently added to the list.

OVER DARWEN.

The kinds of cotton used much the same as at Blackburn. Proportion of factories as follows :—spinning factories 2 per cent., spinning and weaving factories 11 per cent., weaving factories 87 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Township of OVER DARWEN, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Relief Committee.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - - -	42	8	12	15	7	8,078	4,354	2,030	1,694
February - -	42	8	12	15	7	8,078	4,354	2,030	1,694
March - - -	42	10	14	12	6	8,078	5,906	713	1,459
April - - -	42	10	14	12	6	8,078	5,906	713	1,459
May - - -	42	10	14	12	6	8,078	5,906	713	1,459
June - - -	44	16	18	6	4	8,078	6,729	354	995
July - - -	44	16	20	6	2	8,078	6,859	354	865
August - - -	44	22	16	4	2	8,078	7,429	319	330
September - -	44	25	13	4	2	8,078	7,429	319	330
October - -	44	29	11	2	2	8,078	7,629	119	330
November - -	44	29	11	2	2	8,078	7,629	119	330
December - -	44	29	11	2	2	8,078	7,629	119	330

The return of the number of persons relieved in the Darwen district in 1861-2-3, shows that the numbers in the last column must be nearly absorbed ; the figures are,—

In 1861.	1862.	1863.
754	1,683	871

A certain number in the last column will form part of the 871, which appears to be about 120 above the ordinary number of paupers, and as hands are wanted in Darwen and but very few relieved by the Committee, it may be considered that there are none actually unemployed in the district.

PRESTON.

American cotton was used to the extent of five sixths of the whole previous to the crisis, but now principally Egyptian, Surat, and a small portion of Brazilian. Before the crisis the yarns spun in Preston generally averaged from 30s to 40s, but now much finer yarns are spun, averaging probably 50s, and a lighter description of goods is manufactured. Preston used to sell yarns to a small extent, but now they are spinning for Blackburn, and on the other hand consume considerable quantities of yarn spun elsewhere.

Proportion of spinning factories 33 per cent., of spinning and weaving 37 per cent., of weaving only 30 per cent.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Borough of PRESTON, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of James Dunn, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - - -	83	15	4	29	35	25,734	3,429	9,803	12,502
February - -	83	11	9	29	34	25,734	4,500	7,432	13,802
March - - -	83	12	10	22	39	25,734	4,271	6,548	14,915
April - - -	83	9	14	22	38	25,734	5,043	5,985	14,706
May - - -	83	9	19	24	31	25,734	7,402	4,871	13,461
June - - -	83	12	22	22	27	25,734	9,271	4,204	12,259
July - - -	83	15	22	21	25	25,734	9,159	4,824	11,751
August - - -	83	18	12	30	23	25,734	9,928	5,664	11,042
September - -	83	18	16	25	24	25,734	10,128	4,814	10,792
October - - -	83	17	12	31	22	25,734	10,208	5,241	10,285
November - -	83	20	12	29	22	25,734	8,058	7,630	10,046
December - -	83	20	11	31	21	25,734	8,289	7,067	10,378

ROCHDALE.

The kind of cotton used before the famine was almost exclusively American, the spinners of coarser numbers finding it better to use the "waste" of American cotton than Surat cotton itself.

The proportion of spinning factories is 50 per cent., of spinning and weaving factories 20 per cent., and of weaving factories 30 per cent.

The counts of yarns spun are from 18 s to 70 s.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in the Borough of ROCHDALE, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of W. C. Sylvester, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	42	11	6	6	19	6,931	911	1,255	4,765
February - -	42	11	6	6	19	6,931	366	1,613	4,952
March - - -	42	12	7	4	19	6,931	1,405	1,245	4,281
April - - -	42	12	7	5	18	6,931	1,400	1,250	4,281
May - - -	42	10	8	5	19	6,931	1,846	976	4,109
June - - -	42	11	6	7	18	6,931	2,171	1,118	3,642
July - - -	42	11	6	7	18	6,931	2,092	1,163	3,676
August - -	42	11	6	7	18	6,931	2,178	1,169	3,584
September - -	42	10	6	6	20	6,931	1,586	1,289	4,056
October - -	42	10	6	6	20	6,931	1,586	1,289	4,056
November - -	42	9	8	8	17	6,931	1,090	1,251	4,590
December - -	42	7	7	10	18	6,931	581	1,706	4,644

ROCHDALE, Neighbourhood of.

The same remark as to kind of cotton used and the counts of yarns spun as at Rochdale.

The proportion of spinning factories is 50 per cent., of spinning and weaving 40 per cent., and of weaving factories 10 per cent.

Return showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in Cotton Mills within two miles outside the Borough of Rochdale, in each Month (with the exception of the Months of July and September) from January to December 1863, as per Report of Mr. Superintendent Pickering.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	50	3	6	12	29	6,210	1,636	1,159	3,415
February - -	50	3	7	10	30	6,210	1,098	1,141	3,971
March - - -	50	4	10	6	30	6,210	1,806	527	3,877
April - - -	50	7	10	8	25	6,210	934	1,682	3,594
May - - -	50	6	13	7	24	6,210	2,427	531	3,252
June - - -	50	8	11	4	27	6,210	1,739	423	4,048
July - - -	50	No return for this month.							
August - -	50	7	13	4	26	6,210	2,192	407	3,611
September - -	50	No return for this month.							
October - -	50	9	7	10	24	6,210	1,506	1,418	3,286
November - -	50	5	10	7	28	6,210	1,350	1,091	3,769
December - -	50	5	8	10	27	6,214	1,078	1,367	3,765

The census recently taken for the Rochdale Union, a larger area than is included in the borough, shewed that out of 13,141 operatives, 5,240 were working, 190 have left the district, and 2,347 have succeeded in obtaining employment in other occupations; 189 were not visited, which leaves a balance of 5,175, and as 3,593 persons were relieved by the committee, there would still be a large number either relieved by the Board of Guardians or dependent upon members of their families who are working.

I have a return from the district of Bluepits in the Rochdale Union, and it appears that out of 226 persons reported to be out of employ, 86 persons, or 37 per cent., have left the district or found employment in other occupations; this shows the extent to which the numbers in the last column may be subject to reduction.

SALFORD.

The remarks appended to the Manchester return apply equally to Salford.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the Borough of SALFORD (which consists of the Salford, Broughton, and Pendleton districts), in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of James Taylor, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.				State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Total number on full time.	Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
January - - -	35	14	14	7	8,492	2,581	3,664	2,247
February - - -	35	14	13	8	8,492	2,803	3,134	2,555
March - - -	35	12	17	6	8,492	2,183	3,594	2,715
April - - - -	35	13	14	8	8,492	2,564	3,201	2,727
May - - -	35	16	11	8	8,492	3,126	2,752	2,614
June - - - -	35	17	10	8	8,492	3,126	2,721	2,645
July - - -	35	17	11	7	8,492	3,214	2,679	2,599
August - - -	35	21	8	6	8,492	3,516	2,684	2,292
September - -	35	19	9	7	8,492	3,386	2,558	2,548
October - - -	35	21	7	7	8,492	4,309	1,908	2,275
November - -	35	21	7	7	8,492	3,876	2,265	2,351
December - - -	35	14	13	8	8,492	4,433	1,756	2,303

STALEYBRIDGE.

The remarks appended to the Ashton-under-Lyne return apply equally to Staleybridge.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS within the Borough of STALEYBRIDGE, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of D. Chadwick, Esq., Chief Constable.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.*	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January - -	39	8	6	14	11	10,404	2,267	3,086	5,051
February - -	39	5	8	16	10	10,404	2,055	2,580	5,769
March - -	39	5	11	12	11	10,404	1,455	3,041	5,908
April - - -	39	3	12	18	6	10,404	1,844	2,440	6,120
May - - -	39	2	26	6	5	10,404	1,893	2,726	5,785
June - - -	39	6	10	17	6	10,404	2,848	2,533	5,023
July - - -	39	2	13	11	13	10,404	2,601	2,714	5,089
August - -	39	2	10	9	18	10,404	1,976	3,105	5,323
September - -	39	6	11	14	8	10,404	2,506	3,567	4,331
October - -	39	6	7	17	9	10,404	2,551	3,544	4,309
November - -	39	4	6	21	8	10,404	2,171	4,075	4,158
December - -	39	4	10	17	8	10,404	3,036	3,408	3,960

* As per Factory Inspector's Returns.

WORSLEY, PENDLETON, &c.

A great variety of yarns and goods are manufactured in this district, both in spinning and in weaving.

RETURN showing the State of Employment of the Operatives in COTTON MILLS in WORSLEY, PENDLETON, CRUMPSALL, BLACKLEY, HEATON NORRIS, REDDITCH, BARTON, PRESTWICH, LEVENSHULME, WILMSLOW, BRADFORD, OPENSHAW, GORTON, NEWTON, and FAILSWORTH, in each Month from January to December 1863, as per Report of Mr. Superintendent Chadwick.

1863.	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
January	58	13	11	16	18	12,482	2,531	3,072	6,879
February	58	11	12	18	17	12,504	2,467	3,363	6,674
March	58	12	13	18	15	12,520	2,752	3,224	6,544
April	60	15	13	15	17	12,757	3,167	3,712	6,578
May	60	16	17	14	13	12,861	4,079	2,612	6,170
June	61	16	20	13	12	12,813	4,234	2,676	5,903
July	61	16	20	14	11	12,788	4,314	2,768	5,706
August	61	14	20	14	13	12,851	4,730	2,461	5,661
September	61	17	21	11	12	12,831	5,698	1,897	5,235
October	62	17	21	13	11	12,888	5,698	2,073	5,117
November	62	17	22	12	11	12,956	5,596	2,365	4,995
December	58	12	17	9	20	12,482	3,083	2,867	6,532

The variation of the time of working can be traced through these several returns, the more prominent facts being the following:—

At Accrington, the mills were well occupied in the latter part of the year, very few hands being unemployed.

At Bacup, employment improved up to August.

At Blackburn, there has been a considerable improvement in the factories working full time, though a check commenced in November.

At Bury the state of things was better up to October, when the time worked began to diminish.

At Glossop, no mills are on full time.

At Haslingden trade has been brisk.

At Heywood and at Oldham, the time improved up to October, since which time it has decreased.

At Over Darwen, the mills were well employed, and but few persons were receiving relief. There has been a want of some classes of hands in this neighbourhood.

At Preston, work is better than in January 1863, but there still a large number of persons in the receipt of relief.

It will also be remarked that the places in which trade has been most brisk, are those places in which a middling class of cotton was generally used, with which it was usual to mix waste, and in which waste is used now to a greater extent than formerly.

I now propose to trace the time of working at the twenty places named, for the months of January, March, June, September and December last.

JANUARY 1863.

	State of Factories.					State of Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time. With all Hands.	Full time. With part of Hands.	Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
Accrington	37	5	16	10	6	6,065	3,747	1,403	915
Ashton	36	5	3	8	20	10,856	1,263	3,111	6,482
Bacup	56	2	4	12	38	6,156	660	1,592	3,904
Blackburn	82	17	30	8	27	24,480	10,434	2,512	11,534
Bury Division	41	9	5	13	14	7,324	1,582	2,568	3,174
Dukinfield	20	5	1	8	6	4,580	1,061	1,573	1,946
Glossop	12	2	—	3	7	6,142	118	112	5,912
Haslingden	47	5	12	17	13	4,538	1,778	1,444	1,316
Heywood	58	10	18	23	7	7,457	2,015	1,838	3,604
Manchester	85	20	17	24	24	24,365	8,016	5,586	10,763
Mossley	21	—	—	—	—	5,060	1,028	1,923	2,109
Mottram, &c.	34	12	4	11	7	8,586	1,216	2,517	4,853
Oldham	112	23	16	46	27	18,998	5,270	9,085	4,643
Over Darwen	42	8	12	15	7	8,078	4,354	2,030	1,694
Preston	83	15	4	29	35	25,734	3,429	9,803	12,502
Rochdale	42	11	6	6	19	6,931	911	1,255	4,765
Rochdale Neighbd.	50	3	6	12	29	6,210	1,636	1,159	3,415
Salford	35	14	—	14	7	8,492	2,581	3,664	2,247
Staleybridge	39	8	6	14	11	10,524	2,267	3,086	5,171
Worsley	58	13	11	16	18	12,482	2,531	3,072	6,879
	990	187	171	289	322	213,038	55,897	59,353	97,828

March 1863.

	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
Accrington	37	7	18	7	5	6,065	3,481	1,820	764
Ashton	36	5	4	8	19	10,856	1,738	2,773	6,345
Bacup	56	2	3	7	44	6,156	295	821	5,040
Blackburn	82	17	29	7	29	24,480	9,797	2,927	11,766
Bury District	41	14	3	11	13	7,324	1,945	2,337	3,042
Dukinfield	20	5	3	6	6	4,580	1,140	1,466	1,974
Glossop	12	1	2	2	7	6,142	131	41	5,970
Haslingden	47	7	16	15	9	4,538	1,907	1,444	1,187
Heywood	58	7	19	24	8	7,457	1,818	2,219	3,425
Manchester	85	19	18	21	27	24,365	7,587	5,519	11,259
Mossley	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	415	2,567	2,078
Mottram, &c.	34	12	5	9	8	8,586	1,081	1,596	5,909
Oldham	112	22	25	36	29	18,998	4,564	6,085	8,349
Over Darwen	42	10	14	12	6	8,078	5,906	713	1,457
Preston	83	12	10	22	39	25,734	4,271	6,548	14,915
Rochdale	42	12	7	4	19	6,931	1,405	1,245	4,281
Rochdale Neighbd.	50	4	10	6	30	6,210	1,806	527	3,877
Salford	35	12	12	17	6	8,492	2,183	3,594	2,715
Staleybridge	39	5	11	12	11	10,524	1,455	3,041	6,028
Worsley, &c.	58	12	13	18	15	12,520	2,752	3,224	6,544
Total	969	185	210	244	230	213,096	55,672	50,507	106,917

June 1863.

	State of Factories.					State of the Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time.		Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
		With all Hands.	With part of Hands.						
Accrington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton	37	6	7	5	19	10,856	1,886	2,372	6,598
Bacup	56	6	24	10	26	6,156	1,993	1,061	3,102
Blackburn	82	24	27	4	27	24,480	14,634	1,541	8,275
Bury District	41	13	4	11	13	7,324	1,835	2,602	2,887
Dukinfield	20	3	5	5	7	4,580	1,161	803	2,616
Glossop	12	1	1	3	7	6,142	131	38	5,973
Haslingden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heywood	60	14	28	13	5	7,457	3,976	582	2,899
Manchester	85	29	22	13	21	24,365	10,546	3,808	10,011
Mossley	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	846	2,208	2,006
Mottram, &c.	34	15	5	7	7	8,586	1,373	2,182	5,031
Oldham	112	36	39	22	15	18,998	11,743	4,720	2,535
Over Darwen	44	16	18	6	4	8,078	6,729	354	995
Preston	83	12	22	22	27	25,734	9,271	4,204	12,259
Rochdale	42	11	6	7	18	6,931	2,171	1,118	3,642
Rochdale Neighbd.	50	8	11	4	27	6,210	1,739	423	4,048
Salford	35	17	17	10	8	8,492	3,126	2,721	2,645
Staleybridge	39	6	10	17	6	10,524	2,848	2,533	5,143
Worsley, &c.	61	16	20	13	12	12,813	4,234	2,676	5,903
Total	883	233	239	172	239	202,786	80,272	85,946	86,568

September 1863.

	State of Factories.					State of Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time. With all Hands.	Full time. With part of Hands.	Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
Accrington									
Ashton	37	8	9	4	16	10,856	2,648	2,370	5,838
Bacup									
Blackburn	82	33	18	6	25	24,480	14,138	1,365	8,977
Bury District	41	19	7	8	7	7,324	3,080	1,754	2,490
Dukinfield	20	7	3	2	8	4,580	1,457	600	2,523
Glossop	12	2	6	2	2	6,142	459	42	5,641
Haslingden									
Heywood	60	12	31	13	4	7,457	4,061	944	2,452
Manchester	85	28	29	12	16	24,365	12,351	2,441	9,573
Mossley	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	1,817	1,089	2,154
Mottram, &c.	34	16	4	7	7	8,586	2,356	1,306	4,924
Oldham	118	31	41	25	21	19,779	11,179	2,857	5,743
Over Darwen	44	25	13	4	2	8,078	7,429	319	330
Preston	83	18	16	25	24	25,734	10,128	4,814	10,792
Rochdale	42	10	6	6	20	6,931	1,586	1,289	4,056
Rochdale Neighbd.	No Return for this month.								
Salford	35	19	—	9	7	8,492	3,386	2,558	2,548
Staleybridge	39	6	11	14	8	10,524	2,506	3,567	4,451
Worsley, &c.	61	17	21	11	12	12,831	5,698	1,897	5,236
	793	251	215	148	179	191,219	84,279	29,212	77,728

December 1863.

	State of Factories.					State of Operatives.			
	Total number of Mills.	Full time. With all Hands.	Full time. With part of Hands.	Number on short time.	Number stopped.	Total number of Hands usually employed.	Number working full time.	Number working short time.	Number not employed in the Mills.
Accrington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashton	37	6	6	8	17	10,856	2,128	2,772	5,956
Bacup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackburn	82	29	18	6	29	24,480	13,428	816	10,236
Bury	41	9	5	11	16	7,324	1,387	2,477	3,460
Dukinfield	20	5	4	3	8	4,580	1,127	524	2,929
Glossop	12	—	5	3	4	6,142	595	105	5,442
Haslingden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heywood	60	6	34	13	7	7,457	2,078	1,756	3,623
Manchester	86	18	36	15	17	24,365	10,488	2,945	10,932
Mossley	—	—	—	—	—	5,060	1,385	1,751	1,924
Mottram, &c.	34	11	3	15	5	8,586	1,126	2,549	4,911
Oldham	118	22	39	43	14	19,779	7,404	6,577	5,798
Over Darwen	44	29	11	2	2	8,078	7,629	119	330
Preston	83	20	11	31	21	25,734	8,289	7,067	10,378
Rochdale	42	7	7	10	18	6,931	581	1,706	4,644
Rochdale Neighbd.	50	5	8	10	27	6,210	1,078	1,369	3,765
Salford	35	14	—	13	8	8,492	4,433	1,756	2,303
Staleybridge	39	4	10	17	8	10,524	3,036	3,408	4,080
Worsley, &c.	58	12	17	9	20	12,482	3,083	2,867	6,532
	841	197	214	209	221	197,080	69,275	40,562	87,243

The following calculations will show more exactly the variation in each of the months quoted:

Centesimal proportion of Factories :—

	Jan.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
Working full time with all hands - -	20	20	27	31	25
Working full time with part of hands -	17	21	27	27	24
Working short time -	29	25	19	18	25
Not working - -	34	34	27	23	26
Centesima' proportion of hands : —					
Working full time -	26	26	40	44	35
Working short time -	27	24	18	17	22
Not working in the mills - -	47	50	42	39	43

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of factories working full time with all and part of hands, had increased 59 per cent. between January and September, and the number of hands fully employed, were 68 per cent. more in the latter than in the former month; and that in September very nearly one half of the cotton operatives were upon full time.

Wages.

Very careful calculations appear to have been made of the probable loss of wages of the operatives during the crisis, at page 14 of Mr. Maclure's excellent statistical returns, to which I have already referred. These returns are prepared by the several local committees, and exhibit the estimate of the loss sustained by those entirely out of work, and by those employed upon short time; the basis of this estimate being the ordinary rate of wages in the jurisdiction of each local committee. It has been generally estimated that the average wages of persons employed in cotton factories, that is, taking into consideration every kind of factory and class of material used in the trade, was 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, but I find that the calculations in Mr. Maclure's returns give a general average of nearly 11*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, although the details at pp. 4 and 5 of the same return, of the estimated loss of wages in the district of each local committee, are very various. The calculations in Mr. Maclure's returns are not confined to *cotton* mills, but include the wages at printworks, bleachworks, and other trades in which the wages are on the average higher than in factories. Taking, however, the prevailing rates in the different unions in Lancashire, the variations will be found to be less. The following is a statement showing the amount of wages per head per week in 19 of the unions comprised in Mr. Maclure's returns which are

in my district, and calculated upon the estimate of loss of wages in that return.

Ashton-under-Lyne	13*s.*	per head per week.
Barton-upon-Irwell	6*s.*	,,
Blackburn	17*s.*	,,
Bury	10*s.*	,,
Chorley	10*s.*	,,
Chorlton	10*s.*	,,
Clytheroe*		
Fylds (the)*		
Garstang	10*s.*	,,
Glossop	10*s.*	,,
Haslingden	9*s.*	,,
Lancaster	7*s.*	,,
Manchester	9*s.*	,,
Oldham	10*s.*	,,
Preston	13*s.*	,,
Prestwich	13*s.*	,,
Rochdale	10*s.*	,,
Salford	17*s.*	,,
Todmorden	9*s.*	,,

The total number of persons reported in Mr. Maclure's tables for the last week of the month of December last (p. 14) to have been entirely out of work was 149,038 persons; and the estimated loss of wages by them, and of those who were working short time, was 122,428*l.*, thus giving an estimated loss at the rate of 6,366,316*l.* per annum. Enormous, however, as this loss is, it is no exaggeration, for it does not show the loss sustained by those of the operatives who are in full work, nor all the loss sustained by those who are upon short time.

It must be borne in mind that the above calculations are based upon "the rate of wages," the only basis upon which so general an estimate could be founded.

A standard rate of wages for spinning and weaving has been agreed upon in most districts between the masters and the operatives. The various rates for spinning the different counts or numbers of yarn are fixed, in due proportion to the different kinds of yarn to be spun; the finer the yarn, or, as it is designated, the higher the number of the count is, so much more twist is required, and consequently so much more time is consumed in the spinning. A similar scale is fixed for weaving and other processes, regard being had to the length and breadth of the cloth to be woven, its lightness or heaviness, &c.; and thus a variation in the rate of wages is a very

* There is clearly an error in the Returns (p. 14.) with reference to these two places.

simple matter, when agreed upon, for it consists only of so much per cent. above or below the standard rate.

Where the number of operatives has been ascertained in any locality, with the proportion of those entirely out of work, and of those working only 2, 3, 4, or 5 days per week, an estimate of the loss of the wages is a calculation readily made, but it is by no means easy to estimate the loss *in the actual receipts* of the operatives. The sums actually received in a cotton factory by each of those who work by weight or piece (a large proportion of the whole) vary considerably, because the sum earned depends upon the capacity of each individual operative, and upon the nature of the material operated upon. Each operative receives, at the standard rate of wages, as modified by agreement, the value of the work performed by him, being more or less according to the circumstances above mentioned; and although it is quite clear that no general estimate of the loss sustained on account of the badness of the material could have been made by the Manchester Committee, it is nevertheless the cause of a very important diminution of earnings, and ought to be duly considered when speaking of the number of operatives upon full work, or removed from the relief lists on the ground of having obtained employment.

In my Report for the half year ended the 30th of April last I stated that, from accounts which I had received, the diminution of earnings of those employed upon Surat cotton would average between 20 and 30 per cent. below what they would have earned upon American cotton; but I have since that date pursued the enquiry further, and I propose to give some statements, which have been made to me upon unquestionable authority, showing the actual difference in wages earned upon different classes of cotton.

The position of the operatives in regard to the amount of their earnings is very much better now than it was this time last year. Machinery has improved, the material is better understood, and the operatives are able better to overcome the difficulties they had to contend with at first. I remember being in a sewing school at Preston last spring, when two young women, who had been sent to work at a weaving shed the day before, upon the representation of the manufacturer that they could earn 4*s.* per week, returned to the school to be re-admitted, complaining that they could not have earned 1*s.* per week. I have been informed of "self-acting minders," as they are technically called, men who manage a pair of self-acting mules, earning at the end of a fortnight's full work 8*s.* 11*d.*, and that from this sum was deducted the rent of the house, the manufacturer, however, returning half the rent as a gift. The minders took away the sum of 6*s.* 11*d.* In many places the self-acting minders ranged from 5*s.* to 9*s.* per

week, and the weavers from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per week during the latter part of 1862.

I shall be able to show that at the present time a much more healthy state of things exists, although there is still a great decrease in the earnings in most districts. This loss of earnings is patent to those who are conversant with their localities. It has been mentioned to me in various ways. It has been said to me that some would be "clemmed" if they did not have something better to work upon, as they could not earn even as much bread as they could eat; and again, "what they complain of is the hard work and small wages "which they obtain in working the Surat in comparison with "the American cotton." A schoolmaster, knowing well the operative classes, writes to me, "There seems to be an impres- "sion that the districts have tided over the worst part of the "distress, though the wages at present received by those "in work is only equal to what those receive who are work- "ing at the expense of the Relief Committee, and in many "cases I knew it to be much less."

Schoolmasters generally account for the diminution in the number of their scholars in 1863, from the Relief Committee having ceased to pay the school fees of any children whose parents obtained employment, even though the parents be unable to pay them; for instance, a schoolmaster at Oldham writes—

"Although the mills are now generally working, yet the income of the parents is such that it will scarcely provide the necessaries of life, and many children who would otherwise be at school, are kept at home from the inability of their parents to pay for them."

Another at Rochdale says—

"It is a fact that the employed are in many respects worse off than the unemployed, and it is an impossibility for them out of the pittance they now get, to pay the small amount which is required for schooling."

There are several causes which have tended to the reduction of earnings, besides the shorter staple of the Surat cotton and its dirty condition; for instance, it is now the practice to mix "waste" largely with Surat, which consequently increases the difficulties of the spinner or minder. The threads, from their shortness of fibre, are more liable to break in the drawing out of the mule and in the twisting of the yarn, and the mule cannot be kept so continuously in motion. In some cases the spinners are required to spin weft on twist mules, which is said to make a difference of 2*s.* 6*d.* per week to the spinner. Then, from the great attention required in watching the threads in weaving, many weavers can only mind one loom, and very few can mind more than two looms. And again, I am informed that the earnings of the weavers are

much reduced from the employment of substitutes for flour as sizing for warps. This sizing, which gives weight to the yarn, renders it hard and brittle. Each thread of the warp in the loom passes through a part of the loom called "a heald," which consists of strong threads to keep the warp in its proper place, and the hard state of the warp causes the threads of the heald to break frequently; and it is said to take a weaver five minutes to tie up the threads every time they break; and a weaver has to piece these ends at least ten times as often as formerly, thus reducing the productive powers of the loom in the working hours; and time so lost cannot under any circumstances be recovered.

Another difficulty the weavers have sometimes to contend with is, that they are expected to produce well finished cloth from inferior materials, and are subject to fine for the flaws in their work, which they require all their attention and skill to prevent in the course of the weaving.

When an advance was made in the rate of wages a few years since, it was generally understood that the advance was due to the good times, and there was a kind of understanding that if the prosperity of those days did not continue the advance would be subject to revision. In many instances this understanding has been acted upon; and there has been a direct reduction of 5, 7½, and 10 per cent. upon the wages of the operatives; but where this reduction has not been made, those operatives who are on weekly wages earn now the same as they did before the crisis. At some mills an allowance has been made for the difficulties of the spinners by paying a part of their loss; in other places by calculating their wages as if they were spinning higher counts of yarn; but in the majority of cases the operative has to make the best of his material, and to earn the best wages he can at the ordinary rates, for the manufacturer is not often in a position, with reference to the present condition of trade, to make an advance to his hands.

The results of these causes I now propose to lay before you, by giving the actual earnings of operatives in December 1863, compared with their actual earnings in 1860 and 1861, collected chiefly by Mr. Oram; and from the careful manner in which they have been prepared, and from other communications which I have received, I think they may be fully relied upon. The earnings, of course, are for full time (60 hours per week) for both years.

In a district in which the finest yarn is spun, it appears that the spinners suffer an indirect reduction of 15 per cent. in consequence of the change from South Sea Island to Egyptian cotton. The card room hands have harder work, but their earnings are not reduced.

In an extensive district, in many parts of which waste is largely used as a mixture with Surat, I have received the

following several statements of the wages in 1863, as compared with 1860:—

"The spinners have had a reduction of 5 per cent., and have lost from 20 to 30 per cent. in addition, through working Surat and waste."

"The weavers are reduced from 4 looms to 2 looms. In 1860 they averaged 5*s.* 7*d.* per loom, in 1863, only 3*s.* 4*d.*"

In another district, I understand that—

"The spinners have had a direct reduction of 5 per cent., and an indirect, through inferior material, of from 15 to 20. The fines, which formerly varied from 3*d.* to 6*d.* on American, now run up to from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* Both the weavers and cardroom hands have had a reduction of 5 per cent. The weavers on 4 looms have sustained a loss equal to 6*s.* per week."

"The weavers and helpers were reduced 5 per cent. in 1861. Some firms have brought out new sorts of cloth, and paid below the usual rate, but the majority have maintained the usual prices."

"In 1860 the average was 5*s.* 7*d.* per loom, in 1861 5*s.* 3*d.* and in 1863 3*s.* 7*d.*"

The following very full particulars have been given to me by Mr. Oram of a district now using Egyptian cotton mixed with Surat. In this district prior to the crisis very little yarn was spun above 40s, but now several of the factory occupiers spin 46s to 50s, and even as high as 60s; whilst the average in 1860 was 34s weft, and 28s twist.

"The strippers, grinders, and men in the scutching room formerly averaged 15*s.*, and some of the manufacturers have made no reduction, whilst others have reduced 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and 2*s.*, bringing the average down to 13*s.* 6*d.*

"The rovers, slubbers, drawers, &c. are generally paid by the hank, and earned in 1860 from 12*s.* to 15*s.* per week; some earn the same now, whilst others lose from 10 to 15 per cent. through inferior cotton and the reduction of speed. Some firms are paying weekly wages to these hands at the rate of 11*s.* or 12*s.* per week.

"The wages for throstle spinners in 1860 was 13*s.* 6*d.* per week for an adult or four-side spinner, and younger hands on two or three sides received in proportion. One side has been taken away in many mills and extra hands employed, the hands receiving the same rate of wages as in 1860, according to the number of sides, but they have as much work to do on three sides with bad cotton as they had with four formerly.

"The throstle doffers have been reduced, the wages in 1860 being from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*; some have reduced them 1*s.*, others 1*s.* 6*d.* per week; and the throstle jobbers have been reduced about the same.

"The average of the mule spinners, which was in 1860 18*s.* to 25*s.*, now averages from 10*s.* to 18*s.* per week, caused, in addition to inferior cotton, by the reduction of the speed of the mule to put an extra amount of twist in the yarn, which in ordinary times would be paid for according to list.

"The piecers in this district are generally paid by the 100lbs., the same as the minders, and have suffered in the same proportion.

"The creelers, having standing wages, have generally been reduced from 9*s.* to 8*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 7*s.* per week.

"In 1860 the weavers received from 14*s.* to 17*s.* per week, on three looms, averaging 5*s* per loom, whilst at the present time they average under 3*s.* 4*d.* per loom.

"Some of the manufacturers are paying 8*d.*, 9*d.*, and 10*d.* for pieces for which they formerly paid 1*s.*"

The next statement has been compiled by Mr. Oram from two separate communications of the earnings of operatives of various mills in the same locality, and it shows in a striking manner how the operatives, even when upon full time, must suffer:

		1860.	1863.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Mill A.	Self-acting minders	28 0	19 0
B.	Self-acting minders	20 0	14 0
	Weavers	11 6	6 0
C.	Hand mules	31 0	25 0
D.	2-loom weavers	11 6	7 3
	3-loom weavers	17 9	10 0
E.	2-loom weavers	11 6	10 6
	3-loom weavers	17 3	15 0
F.	2-loom weavers	11 3	7 1½
G.	2-loom weavers	12 0	8 3
H.	2-loom weavers	11 6	7 6
I.	Self-acting minders	reduction of 17 per cent.	
K.	Self-acting minders	30 0	26 0
L.	Self-acting minders	20 0	16 0
M.	Weavers	3 looms 14 0	2 looms 4 days 4 6 and gift of 2 6
N.	Self-acting minders	24 0	19 0
	Hand-mule spinners	25 0	22 0
O.	Self-acting minders	22 0	16 0
P.	Self-acting minders	20 0	15 6
Q.	Self-acting minders	Equal to 1860, with the exception of 10 per cent reduction.	
R.	Self-acting minders	28 0	27 0
S.	Self-acting minders	19 0	12 0
	Weavers	12 0	9 0
T.	Self-acting minders	23 0	17 6
U.	Self-acting minders	Equal to 1860, with exception of 10 per cent.	
V.	Self-acting minders	22 0	11 0
W.	Self-acting minders	21 0	15 6
X.	Self-acting minders	24 0	15 6
Y.	Self-acting minders	25 0	15 0

As to another district Mr. Oram reports to me:—

"In this district the card-room hands and weavers have sustained a direct reduction of 10 per cent. Some of the spinners have only obtained 4*s.* for 60 hours, and an overlooker of power looms received only a few days since 7*s.* 6*d.* for 120 hours, being poundage on what the weavers received. At another mill they earn one week within about 15 per cent. of what they did from American, and another they do not get as much by 60 or 70 per cent.

"The following is at a new mill which has not been working more than five years.

"Self-acting minders.

1860, for 60 hours.				1863, for 56 hours.			
£2	0	6		£1	5	6	
0	15	3	Piecers.	0	14	9	Piecers.
1	5	3		0	10	9	

"Very few of the card-room hands are affected by the Surat cotton, as they receive day pay. The jackframe tenters lose about 15 per cent.; and in those mills where only Surat is used, without waste, the loss to the weavers is 20 per cent."

I have received the following statement of the wages earned in 1861 and in 1863, in a very important district, in which American cotton used chiefly to be manufactured, and in which they now substitute Egyptian mixed with Surat.

	1861.		1863.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Rovers* - - - -	11	6	8	0
Drawers* - - - -	9	6	6	0
Winders - - - -	10	6	7	0
Warpers - - - -	13	6	10	6
Self-acting minders - -	19	6	14	0
Piecers* - - - -	13	0	7	6
Creelers* - - - -	6	0	5	0
Two-loom weavers - -	10	0	6	6
Three-loom weavers - -	13	6	9	6
In another mill the earnings were for				
Self-acting minders - -	25	11	18	0

The following returns are from five different mills, kindly drawn up by the manufacturers, which are the more valuable because the precise quality of cotton used, and the counts spun, is stated in each case.

* These operatives receive daily pay.

Mill 1.

	1861. American cotton.			1863. Surat cotton.		
Piece Work.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mule spinners per week -	1	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Two loom weavers „ -	0	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Three loom weavers will earn one half more.						
Warpers - - -	1	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Winders - -	0	11	3	0	9	$9\frac{1}{2}$

Day wages are the same in 1863 as in 1861, varying from 1*l.* 10*s.* for overlookers and other hands, from 12*s.* to 9*s.* for doffers per week. The counts spun in 1861 were weft 28 s, warp 20 s, and in 1863, weft 29 s, warp 21 s.

The Surat cotton has been spun finer than the American, customers wanting their cloth (calico) to have the same "picks" in one fourth of an inch, and to weigh lighter, so that the retailers would be better able to meet the prices at so much per yard.

Mill 2.

	1861. American cotton.			1863. Surat cotton.		
Piece Work.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Self-acting minders per week -	1	2	0	0	17	8
Two loom weavers „ -	0	11	8	0	8	9
Three loom weavers „ -	0	17	6	0	12	9
Warpers - „ -	1	7	0	1	4	0
Winders - „ -	0	11	0	0	10	0

Day Wages.

1861, per week, from 12*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* 1863, per week from 12*s.* to 8*s.* It is stated that the reduction in day wages is less than is general in the district, and that very few are paid by day at this factory. At another mill, belonging to the same firm, the reduction is ten per cent. on all women and children, bnt no reduction in the wages of male adults.

The counts they spin are 20 s and 30 s.

Mill 3.

1861. American cotton.—1863. American, Surat, Egyptian, and Smyrna.

Piece Work.	1861. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.
Self acting minders - per week	1 3 0	1 0 0
Two loom weavers ; - „	0 11 0	0 9 0
Three loom weavers - „	0 16 0	0 13 0
Four loom weavers - - „	1 0 6	0 17 6
Warpers - - - „	1 10 0	1 7 0
Day Work.		
Drawers - - - - „	0 10 6	0 9 6
Throstle piecers - - „	0 10 6	0 9 6
Doffers - - - „	0 9 0	0 8 0

Average counts spun. 1861, 19s warp, 24s weft.
„ „ 1863, 18s „ 24s „

Mill 4.

	1861. American cotton.	1863. Surat.
Piece Work.		
Self acting minders per week -	1 2 0	0 17 0
Two loom weavers - -	0 10 0	0 8 0
Three loom weavers - -	0 15 0	0 12 0
Warpers - - -	0 12 0	0 9 0
Day Wages.		
Minders per week - -	0 10 0	0 10 0

The rate of day wages is not altered, and is 7*s*. 6*d*. per week.

Counts Spun.

From 36 s to 40 s weft. From 20 s to 40 s weft.
„ 32 s warps. 22 s, 28 s, 32 s, warps.

Mill 5.

Piece Work.

1860. American cotton.—1861. American and East Indian. 1863. East India and China.

	1860. £ s. d.	1861. £ s. d.	1863. £ s. d.
Self acting minders, per wk.	1 15 3	1 10 8	1 8 8
Two loom weavers „	0 10 8	0 9 5	0 9 6
Three loom weavers „	0 16 0	0 14 $1\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 1
Warpers - - „	1 8 2	1 5 3	1 3 7
Winders - „	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 10 8

All kinds of day work are at the same rates for the three dates given, and the difference in their earnings, will be exactly in the ratio of the time worked.

The winders are paid according to the number of throstle spindles they wind for, which will account for their receiving at the same rate, at the periods given.

Counts Spun.

20 s weft and 25 s warp, at all the periods.

Mill 6.

Cotton used.

1861. American and American cotton waste. | 1863. Egyptian and Surat.

		1861.			1863.		
Piece Work.		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Self-acting minders -	per week	1	9	0	1	5	0
Card room hands (females)	„	0	11	0	0	9	0
Reelers - -	„	0	11	0	0	9	0
Day Work.							
Card room hands (male) -	„	0	10	0	0	10	0
Tenters (female) - -	„	0	4	6	0	4	6

The rate of both piece and day-work is the same, at both periods. The day wages continue the same, and the difference of the earnings of piece-workers is accounted for by the machinery or rather some part of it, being speeded slower, to enable it to work the Surat and Egyptian cotton.

The numbers spun are from 40 s to 70 s.

Mill 7.

1861. American. Cotton used. 1863. Surat.

		1861.			1863.		
Piece Work.		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Self-acting minders -	per week	1	8	0	1	0	0
Day Work.							
Jobbers in card room (male)	„	0	15	6	0	13	6
Tenters of frames (female)	„	0	12	0	0	10	0

They spin $\frac{1}{6}$th part less from the same machinery of Surat than they did of American cotton. Of American cotton, the self-acting minder was paid at the rate of 1*s.* 4$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per 1,000 hanks, and of Surat 1*s.* 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per 1,000 hanks, leaving him the above sums per week, after paying his piecers.

Counts spun, 40 s weft, 32 s warp.

I add another statement from another district in which Surat cotton is used as a substitute for American; it is not the return of the wages earned at one mill, but an estimate of the average of the district:—

	Previous to Blockade.		Since Blockade.		
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	
Cotton mixers and blowing room hands, men and women	11	0	10	6	per week.
Overlookers of ditto	16	0	15	0	,,
Overlookers of carders	25	0	25	0	,,
Carding-engine feeders	13	6	13	0	,,
Drawing room frame tenters (women)	11	6	10	6	,,
Roving frame tenters (women)	11	6	11	0	,,
Throstle spinners (women and girls)	10	0	7	0	,,
Throstle jobbers	11	6	11	3	,,
Throstle doffers	7	0	7	0	,,
Bobbin winders (women)*	12	6	11	0	,,
Cop winders (girls and women)*	8	9	7	0	,,
Overlookers of self-acting mules (men)	31	0	31	0	,,
Self-acting minders (spinners)*	20	0	16	6	,,
Creelers	7	6	7	6	,,
Piecers (men and boys)	13	0	13	0	,,
Overlookers of weavers*	28	3	21	6	,,
Four loom weavers*	15	5	11	10	,,
Helpers or tenters (girls and boys)	5	3	4	3	,,
Two loom weavers*	10	4	7	11	,,
Warpers (women)*	14	0	9	0	,,
Winders (women and girls)*	12	0	8	0	,,

* These hands are paid by the day or week, the others by piece-work.

Although I have given the actual earnings of the operatives in several mills, it does not follow that they earn the same amount week by week. The operatives are subject to great fluctuation, from the constant experimentalizing of the manufacturers upon different kinds and proportions of cotton and waste in the same mill, the "mixings" as it is called, being frequently changed; and the earnings of the operatives rise and fall with the quality of the cotton mixings; sometimes

they have been within 15 per cent. of former earnings, and then in a week or two, they have fallen from 50 to 60 per cent.

Having thus shown the amount of wages that can be earned by operatives when working full time, I now add some tables of the actual earnings of several families working in their mills for the weekly time specified. They will bear out the statements which have been made to me of the lamentable insufficiency of earnings at the present time.

No. of Family.	Age.	Calling.	Earnings.	
			s. *d.*	
W. D. - -	52	Weaver -	3 4	Working 4 days per week.
Wife - -	49			
Six in family	21	Weaver -	3 4	,,
	14	,, -	3 4	,,
	8			
	6			
B. T., a widow -	60	Weaver -	3 8½	Working 3½ days per week.
Five in family	32			
	25	Weaver -	3 8	,,
	18	,, -	3 9	,,
	16			
J. H. - -	26	Weaver -	6 3	Working 3½ days per week.
Wife - -	25			
Four in family -	4			
	2			
E. C. - -	35	Weaver -	4 6	Working 4 days per week.
Wife - -	34			
Six in family	12			
	10			
	4			
	3			
J. K. - -	49			
Wife - -	47			
Ten in family	25	Weaver -	4 6	Working 4 days per week.
	23	,, -	4 6	
	18	,, -	4 6	,,
	14	,, -	3 0	,,
	11			
	8			
	7			
	5			
E. W. - -	24	Minder.		
Wife - -	25	Reeler - -	3 10	Working 6 days.
A. W. -	35	Twister in -	6 0	Working 4½ days per week.
Nine in family	34			
	15	Weaver -	4 6	,,
	13	,, -	3 6	,,
	10			
	8			
	6			
	4			
	2			

No. of Family.	Age.	Calling.	Earnings.	
			s. *d.*	
B. W.	40	Minder.		
Wife	38			
Six in family	18	Weaver	3 9	Working 4½ days.
	16	„	3 6	
	14			
	8			
N. H.	28	Weaver	5 1	Working 5 days.
Four in family	27			
	3			
	1½			
S. D.	38	Minder	6 6	Working 3 days.
Nine in family	36			
	10			
	8			
	6			
	4			
	2			
	1			
	1			
N. W.	35	Weaver	11 6	Working 6 days.
Seven in family	35			
	8			
	6			
	5			
	3			
	1			
M. M.	37	Slubber	7 10	Working 4 days.
Six in family	9			
	8			
	6			
	2			
	6 mos.			
J. H.	28	Weaver	5 7	Working 5 days.
Four in family	6			
	3			
	2			
F. S.	37	Weaver	5 0	Working 3 days.
Seven in family	36			
	11			
	7			
	5			
	3			
	1			
J. F.	45	Twister.		
Seven in family	42			
	23	Creeler	4 9½	Working 3 days.
	16	Creeler		
	11			
	9			
	5			

The above returns are deserving of consideration, for they show that work would become a misfortune in many a family, as it not merely reduces the income, but brings it so low as to be utterly insufficient to provide more than a small portion of their absolute wants, were it not that supplemental relief is granted to operatives when the wages of the family do not reach the sum that would be given to them as relief, if they were all unemployed.

The earnings of the operatives are still dependent for their value upon the price of the main articles of food, and also upon the nature of the food required. It is admitted that factory labour requires a more generous diet than employments of simple drudgery, either in the open air or under cover in a moderate temperature; consequently the comparatively high wages of the cotton operative are consumed in food, which is necessary to supply the great waste of the system which he has to sustain; and it is manifestly unjust to compare the present condition of a cotton operative, now earning from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per week for himself and his family, with the agricultural labourer in the South. The cotton operative, when unemployed, has lived and maintained himself in a fair state of health upon a very restricted diet; and this is accounted for by most medical men from the change in the habits of the operatives, in their being now so much in the open air; but the moderate price of food during the crisis, has, doubtless, had much influence upon the health of the operatives, from their having been able to procure so much more food for the same money than they would have done in 1861. I find, from inquiries made as to the contract price of provisions in the principal towns, that there has been a marked decrease in the price of flour and bread; for instance, the contract prices at the Blackburn Workhouse were as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Bread - - per score	2 $9\frac{1}{4}$	2 $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 $0\frac{1}{4}$
Flour - - per sack	40 0	36 $6\frac{3}{4}$	28 $4\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal - - per load	33 6	30 $3\frac{3}{4}$	29 9
Beef - - per lb.	0 $4\frac{3}{4}$	0 $4\frac{5}{8}$	0 $4\frac{3}{4}$
Butter - - „	0 $11\frac{5}{8}$	0 $11\frac{1}{4}$	0 10
Sugar - - „	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{2}$	0 $4\frac{1}{16}$
Tea - „	3 1	2 $11\frac{5}{8}$	2 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Rice - - per cwt.	15 $8\frac{1}{4}$	16 3	15 9

The contract prices at the Oldham Union had nearly the same range:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Bread, per cwt.	14*s.* to 14*s.* 10*d.*	13*s.* to 15*s.* 2*d.*	10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 9*d.*
Flour, per load	36*s.* to 43*s.*	35*s.* to 40*s.*	29*s.* to 34*s.*
Oatmeal, per load	34*s.* to 36*s.*	30*s.* to 34*s.*	29*s.* to 32*s.*
Beef (fine), per lb.	7*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*
Beef (coarse) „	5*d.* to 5½*d.*	5*d.*	5*d.* to 5½*d.*

In the Rochdale Union the prices were:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Meat, beef and mutton, per lb.	6¾*d.*	6½*d.*	7*d.*
„ „ coarse „	4¾*d.*	5*d.*	5*d.*
Oatmeal, per load, 240 lbs. -	1*l.* 14*s.*	1*l.* 12*s.*	1*l.* 6*s.*
Flour, per sack, 280 lbs. -	2*l.* 9*s.*	2*l.* 0*s.*	1*l.* 12*s.*

In the Haslingden Union the prices were:

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Meat, Haslingden workhouse	5*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*
„ New Church „	4½*d.*	4*d.*	5½*d.*
Oatmeal, per load, 240 lbs. -	1*l.* 12*s.*	1*l.* 11*s.*	1*l.* 11*s.*
Flour „ „ -	1*l.* 14*s.*	1*l.* 16*s.*	1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
Bread, per score, 20 lbs. -	3*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.* 10*d.*	2*s.* 1*d.*

The contract prices in the Ashton Union were as follows:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Bread, per 4 lbs. - -	7*d.*	6*d.*	5*d.*
Flour, per 280 lbs. -	50*s.*	48*s.* 6*d.*	38*s.* 6*d.*
Oatmeal, per 240 lbs. -	35*s.*	38*s.* 6*d.*	30*s.*
Beef, per lb. - - -	5½*d.*	5½*d.*	4¾*d.*

N.B.—The bread consumed is baked in each workhouse.

At Middleton near Manchester, the contract price of meat, meal, and flour in December 1861, 1862, and 1863, was as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Meat per lb., fine -	7*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*
,, coarse -	5*d.*	5*d.*	5½*d.*
Meal per load, 240 lbs. -	1*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*	1*l.* 12*s.*	1*l.* 6*s.*
Flour ,, ,, -	2*l.* 2*s.*	1*l.* 15*s.*	1*l.* 9*s.*

The greatly diminished price of bread and flour during the past year must have been of inestimable benefit to the operatives; and in order to show more fully how they are affected by prices, I have obtained some statements, from reliable sources, of the retail prices from shops frequented by operatives in the following towns.

In Blackburn I am informed that the retail prices ranged in the three past years as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour, per 20 lbs. weight -	3*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.* 7*d.*	2*s.* 2*d.*
Oatmeal, per 20 lbs. weight	2*s.* 10*d.*	2*s.* 7*d.*	2*s.* 2*d.*
Bacon, per lb. - -	8*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*
Beef, per lb. - -	7*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*
New Butter, per lb. - -	1*s.* 3½*d.*	1*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 3*d.*

The following were the retail prices at Dukinfield:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour, per doz.	1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*	1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.*
Meal, per 10 lbs.	1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*
Beef and mutton, per lb.	6*d.* to 8½*d.*	7*d.* to 8*d.*	6*d.* to 8½*d.*
Potatoes - -	1*s.* 8*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*	8*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*

At Oldham and Staleybridge the retail prices averaged:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Flour, per 280 lbs.	40*s.*	36*s.* 6*d.*	33*s.*
,, per doz. -	1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.*	1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs.	1*s.* 5*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 4*d.*
Bread, per 4 lbs.	7½*d.*	7*d.*	5*d.*

The retail prices at Rochdale and Haslingden were as follows:

At Rochdale:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Bread, per loaf, 4 lbs.	7*d.*	6*d.*	6*d.* to 6½*d.*
Meat, beef and mutton, per lb.	5½*d.* to 6*d.*	6*d.*	1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.*
Oatmeal, per peck, 12 lbs.	2*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 7*d.*	3*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*
Flour, per score, 20 lbs	4*s.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 10*d.*	5*d.*

At Haslingden:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Meat, beef, and mutton, per lb. -	6*d.*	5½*d.*	5½*d.*
Meal, per score, 20 lbs. - - -	2*s.* 11*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.*	2*s.* 8*d.*
Flour „ „ - -	3*s.* 10*d.*	2*s.* 11*d.*	2*s.* 9*d.*
Bread, per 4 lbs. - - -	8*d.*	7*d.*	7*d.*

Retail prices in Middleton, near Manchester, of meat, &c such as the operative class purchase; meal, flour, and bread at the same periods:—

——	1861.	1862.	1863.
Meat, per lb. - -	*2*d.*	*2*d.*	*1¾*d.*
Meal „ 20 lbs. - -	3*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.* 11*d.*
Flour „ 20 lbs. -	3*s.* 4*d.*	3*s.* 4*d.*	2*s.* 11*d.*
Bread, per 4 lb. loaf -	7*d.*	7*d.*	6*d.*

A gentleman well acquainted with the subject points out that there is a wide range in the retail price of flour in the different cotton districts. He says—

"The working classes in Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, Mossley, and the neighbourhood are remarkable for their repugnance to flour of a low or inferior quality, the greater part of the consumption being not merely fine, but *very fine*, familiarly known by the name of *fine biscuit flour*, and nearly all the cottages are provided with ovens, so that most of the families bake their own bread."

* The price of meat seems very low, but I have been assured it is correct.

Another instance has been given to me of a statement having been made as to the dearness of living at Ashton as compared with Burnley; but upon enquiry of one of the principal corn factors who supplied that district with flour, he stated, that the quality of flour purchased by the bakers of Burnley, would not sell in the Ashton district, being of so much lower a quality than is consumed there.

This peculiarity or fastidiousness is not confined to their food; they have in some places tastes in dress which are strongly marked. In the neighbourhood of Blackburn, for instance, it is the custom of the operatives to use for their under clothing the cloth calico unbleached, or, as it is termed, in "the grey;" and when in the time of the greatest distress under garments were given out by the relief committee from the left-off clothes sent to them for the operatives, much dissatisfaction was expressed at the white, soft, and luxurious garments distributed, and they eagerly sought the brownish grey articles made up in the sewing schools. The men were puzzled at the night shirts given out, they never having been accustomed to make any difference between day and night in their under clothing until changed for cleanliness.

Next to the cost of living, the cost of house rent must be considered as forming a not unimportant item of expenditure in the domestic economy of the operative. Rents vary much in different districts. In the towns in which the cotton trade has been long established, as Manchester, Preston, and others, many of the operatives live in lodgings, but in the towns of more recent growth, as Blackburn for instance, a much larger proportion of the operatives live in houses, frequently the property of the manufacturer in whose mill they are employed, and the rent paid is no inconsiderable item of the operatives' domestic expenses. It is doubtful whether those who were recipients of relief at the rate of 2*s.* per head could pay their usual rent. If they do pay at all, the sum paid is generally upon a reduced rental; and I believe that the aggregate arrears of rent in the cotton districts would represent a very large sum, which it would be hopeless to expect to recover, although I have reason for knowing that the rent is frequently deducted from the wages of operatives, even when working short time, by the manufacturers whose cottages they may be occupying. Nevertheless the value of this class of property has diminished, and houses may be obtained at a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent. upon the rent of the houses in ordinary times; for instance, a cottage which would have cost 3*s.* 6*d.* per week can now be had for 2*s.* 4*d.* per week, and sometimes even for less.

Health.

One cheering fact made a great impression at the commencement of the cotton famine, when so much was appre-

hended from the effects of the cold weather, and of deprivation during the winter months, which dissipated a great deal of alarm; I allude to the diminished mortality of infants. As time wore on, the evidence of the sound regulations under which relief was administered, both by the Boards of Guardians and by the Relief Committees, was shown in the continued healthy condition of the Cotton Districts. Fevers and epidemics have been rare. The reduction in food and clothing, to which so many thousands have been forced to submit, have not been so great as to induce, as was at one time much feared, low fever and other cognate ailments.

I have obtained, for a few of the towns previously referred to, a statement of the births, deaths, and marriages, in order to compare the general state of health for the three last years:—

Births.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Ashton-under-Lyne -	5,097	5,074	4,702
Preston - -	—	3,522	3,388
Oldham - -	4,376	4,490	4,075
Blackburn - -	2,773	2,750	2,558
Over Darwen -	955	990	883
Haslingden - -	2,625	2,651	2,597
Marriages.			
Ashton-under-Lyne -	1,195	902	1,054
Oldham - -	886	718	782
Blackburn - -	322	243	308
Over Darwen -	104	91	93
Haslingden - -	749	567	608
Rochdale - -	818	679	568*
Deaths.			
Ashton-under-Lyne -	3,559	3,528	3,270
Preston - -	—	2,413	2,144
Oldham - -	2,926	3,028	3,242
Blackburn - -	1,775	1,815	1,440
Over Darwen -	560	590	448
Haslingden - -	1,606	1,514	1,474
Rochdale - -	2,184	2,013	1,571*

We see from these figures that the births are rather less in 1863 than in 1861 and 1862. The marriages have been slightly affected, but the number of deaths was less in every town, showing a marked improvement in the general health of the operatives.

I have made very extensive enquiries of gentlemen well qualified from their position and connexion with mills and mill hands—the certifying surgeons under the Factory Acts—many of whom are also Poor Law medical officers, for their

* For three quarters only, the last quarters not having been received.

opinion as to the state of the operatives during the past year; and their evidence is so valuable, and the subject is one of so much importance and interest, that I venture to quote at some length from their Reports.

Mr. Howitt, of Preston, says—

"The physical appearance of the cotton operatives is unquestionably improved. This I attribute to the shorter hours of labour so far as respects the women and children, and as to the men, out-door labour on public works."†

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Staleybridge, reports that—

"The health of the operatives is *very good* as compared with former times. Three years since I had more than two to one of the operative class as patients than I now have, and this is fully confirmed by the experience of several Poor Law medical officers with whom I have conversed, and who individually say that they have no particular sickness, only the usual routine of autumnal diseases, and a few cases requiring extra food as Poor Law patients.

"I may observe that this diminution in the number of cases of sickness is due, first, as I have been frequently reminded, to the determination of the more provident to incur no further pecuniary liabilities than they are compelled in the way of medicine, &c.

"The second are those who in good times swelled the list of invalids by their riotous living from the pay-day to the Monday morning, and who are now prevented, first, by the diminution in the amount of their earnings, and, in the second place, to the vigilance of the Relief Committee in looking after the individuals, who would otherwise spend wastefully the relief given to them.

One of the reasons assigned by Mr. Sutcliffe for the diminished amount of sickness, viz., that those of the operatives who were accustomed to spend a large part of their earnings in "riotous living" are unable to continue their unfortunate habits, has been frequently mentioned to me as having had considerable influence in keeping down the amount of sickness. Mr. Brown, of Preston, writes to me also:—

"Those of the mill hands who in prosperity extensively patronize the public houses and dancing and singing saloons have a cleaner and altogether better appearance. The discipline of the sewing schools, and the encouragement there given towards the cultivation of neatness and order, having evidently had a good effect upon them."

Dr. Stewart, of Bacup, states as follows—

"I have no doubt whatever that the operatives have suffered less from sickness, and their health has been much better, for the last 18 months than in any former years when in full employ. In fact, we have had very few bowel complaints since the depression began, which I attribute to forced abstemious manner of living and out-of-door exercise."

† It will probably be remembered that the cotton operatives were employed upon the "Moor" at Preston at a very early period of the cotton famine.

Mr. Coventry, of Rochdale, says—

"I consider the health of the operatives to have been during the past year very good, as compared with former periods. In fact, I never remember during the last 18 years to have seen the operatives looking so healthy and free from fevers that might be attributed to want of sufficient nourishment."

Mr. Ogden, also of Rochdale, writes to the same effect:—

"Before the commencement and during the period of the cotton famine, the health of the cotton operatives has not at any time reached so high a standard as at this moment."

Mr. Halkyard, of Oldham, is of opinion that—

"There has not been any increase in the amount of sickness amongst the population of this district employed in the cotton mills during the present (1863) as compared with former years; but, on the contrary, we have had fewer cases of illness, and also been free from fever of a serious character, or any fatal epidemic, except scarlet fever."

Mr. Skaife, of Blackburn, in his report upon that town and its immediate neighbourhood, says—

"The amount of disease has been much less than usual at this season of the year. Any increase at the present time is or can be readily traced to the terrific weather we have lately suffered from and continue to endure. For weeks and months the rain has poured down incessantly, bringing in its train the usual effects of wet—continued fevers, attacks of bronchitis, acute rheumatism, quinsey, and ulcerated sore throats."

Mr. Pilkington, of Enfield, reports for Enfield and Great Harwood that—

"The cotton operatives of this district have never enjoyed better health than during the past year."

Such is the evidence I received from various parts of my district as to the general bodily health of the operatives; and it is most satisfactory, far more so than could have been expected; but although the opinions of all the certifying surgeons with whom I have been in communication upon this subject agree in the main with the opinions I have quoted, some of them have observed differences in their districts, which are deserving of attention.

Several gentlemen expressed an opinion that they had remarked an alteration in the appearance of the operatives, an appearance of diminished stamina. I anticipated a more extended evidence of this. I have occasionally remarked the less buoyant air and manner of the operatives. I have been frequently told that a difference would show itself; it is, however, surprising, but at the same time most gratifying, that so little evidence should exist of any deterioration in the physical condition of the cotton hands through a period of deprivation of nearly three years. I quote, however, from *all* the reports I have received, expressly referring to this diminished vigour.

Mr. Taylor, of Rawtenstall, who speaks favourably of the general condition of his district, qualifies his observations by saying—

"I have, however, had many operatives as patients who were physically unable to bear up under the greater exertion required in the working Surat cotton, but in all these cases I have found the parties to be of feeble physical developement, or members of a family whose aggregate earnings under short time was not sufficient to procure them the proper quantity and quality of food necessary for their labour."

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Staleybridge, from whose Report I have already quoted, states that—

"Accidents attended with loss of soft parts, such as the fleshy parts of the finger ends, &c., heal much more tardily than formerly."

"In consequence of the diminished supply of nutritious food, and extra amount of labour which Surat cotton entails, the operatives are generally *thinner*."

Mr. Wraith, of Over Darwen, near Blackburn, states—

"From the experience I have had, I am convinced the people are not in the same robust health as is common to them in ordinary times."

And Mr. Bean, of Mossley, near Manchester, expresses the result of his experience, as follows—

"I am decidedly of opinion that the long-continued low dietary is gradually undermining the constitutional vigour of great numbers. This I infer partly from their appearance, but I find it chiefly manifest itself not so much in increasing sickness as in retarding recovery."

This latter evidence refers to the general effect of the distress upon the frame of the operatives, in fact, of the diminished quantity of the nutriment to which they had been so long accustomed; but I have received statements that the working of Surat cotton was in some instances injurious to the health of the operatives. Mr. Leach, the certifying surgeon of Heywood, first called my attention in a positive manner to the subject; and he described to me in what manner he had observed the operatives in his district to have suffered from affections of the air passages, and in some cases of the skin, which he attributed to the dust and fly let loose from the Surat cotton in the course of its manufacture. Mr. Leach made his experience public in the Lancet, from which I annex his summing up of his facts:—

"I have now passed through the general affections of operatives engaged in the various processes necessary to produce the cotton thread from Surat cotton, and shown, as I trust, plainly that these affections arise in a great measure from the circumstance that Surat cotton has a much shorter fibre than any other kind of cotton; that its manufacture involves, on an average, twenty-

five per cent. of loss to the spinners; that the teeth of the machines through which it has to be passed are of necessity set closer for the better working of it; and that the health of the operatives employed suffers much more, from its short fibres irritating the epithelial mucous surfaces of the air-passages during inspiration, whether nasal or vocal; and that the only remedy is more effectual ventilation in the mixing, scutching, carding, and drawing rooms. Beyond these rooms I have not observed a greater amount of suffering than from working any other class of cotton. Lastly, whatever principle of ventilation be adopted, the lightness and shortness of the fibre of Surat cotton are so remarkable that a much greater loss than twenty-five per cent. would be observable if increased ventilation be much applied; but this loss would be amply compensated for by a better quality of cotton thread, bearing an increased marketable value. Many wealthy manufacturers, compelled to use Surat cotton since the cotton famine, have applied increased ventilation to free the mixing and scutching rooms from the additional dust attending its use, and have at considerable expense brought into use powerful fans, more elevated rooms, and other appliances; and in every instance the factory operatives enjoy comparative impunity from what remains of the floating dust. The use of better gins would free the raw cotton of Surat from much of its present dirt; and our East Indian authorities possess the power of enforcing them, which would enhance the value of the cotton, and confer an inestimable boon on the Lancashire hive of wealth and industry."

This opinion, founded upon Mr. Leach's personal observation, appeared to me deserving of further enquiry, and I have endeavoured to obtain from various parts of my district reliable information upon the point. In some places no difference had been observed, in others very perceptible effects had been traced to the "Surat cotton." From Mr. Wraith, certifying surgeon of Darwen near Blackburn, I learn that:—

"The people who are employed in making up Surat cotton complain very much. They inform me, on opening the bales of cotton there is an intolerable smell, which causes sickness. The fibre being so short, a great amount of size, both animal and vegetable, is used before the cotton is spun into weft. The cotton is also very dirty and dusty; but this is remedied in a great measure by the fan, which is (in most of the mills) connected with the blowing machine. The weft is very soft, and breaks frequently, and is also filled with "chips" (pieces of leaves, &c.) This account of the cotton has been given to me by patients suffering from various ailments. Bronchitis is more prevalent, owing to the dust. Inflammatory sore throat is common, from the same cause. Sickness and dyspepsia are produced by the frequent breaking of the weft, when the weaver sucks the weft through the eye of the shuttle."

Mr. Brown, of Preston, residing in a town in which very little Surat cotton is used, has not had as extended expe-

rience as Mr. Wraith, of Darwen; but perhaps the contrast between those mills in which Surat is worked up and those in which American and Egyptian, &c. is used enables him to make a fair comparison. He says:—

"Surat cotton is used at very few mills in my district, but at these I hear great complaints about it. In the mixing, scribbling, and carding rooms the dust and dirt which are disengaged irritate the air passages, and give rise to cough and difficulty of breathing. A disease of the skin, no doubt from the irritation of the dirt contained in the Surat cotton, also prevails."

Mr. Coventry, Rochdale, had observed an increase of sickness, for which he thus accounts:—

"At some weaving sheds where warps of Surat cotton are used, more of the hands are off work than usual for a day or two, but that is attributed not so much to the cotton as to some material put into the size."

Mr. Sutcliffe of Stalybridge, from whose Report I have already quoted, refers to an instance which had just come under his observation:

"Three or four cases of fever were from the one mill, although the patients were not living in the same locality, and they alleged, as a cause of their sickness, something which had come in the cotton; and at the same time, and out of the same mill, a very considerable number of the hands were prostrated in a similar way."

I have also received statements that the weavers attribute increased sickness to the size which is used in dressing the warps of Surat cotton, and which is not made of the same material as formerly, viz., flour. This substitute for flour is said, however, to have the very important advantage of increasing greatly the weight of the cloth manufactured, making 15lbs. of the raw material to weigh 20lbs. when woven into cloth.

But all these ailments arising from or connected with the working of Surat cotton are happily not to be regarded as necessary consequences or irremediable. The use of Surat cotton as a general staple to supply the place of American is almost in a state of experiment. The peculiarities of the material have to be well studied; and the best means of working it, from the first process of "opening" the raw cotton to the throwing of the last weft of the cloth, are still matters of experiment and uncertainty.

Taking the first process of opening or cleaning the cotton, it was found to be indispensable that the Surat cotton should undergo a process more searching than that to which American is subjected; and various methods have been tried to produce the Surat cotton clean and free from dirt, ready for the card room; but I hear, from persons equally competent to judge, the most opposite opinions, for instance, as to the relative advantage of "steaming" the cotton and of

cleaning it dry. Some manufacturers steam their cotton, and consider the process advantageous and economical; others reject the new process upon the very opposite arguments. But, by whatever means Surat cotton is now being opened and cleaned, contrivances have been or are being adapted in all the best establishments for freeing the air from the dust and fly which are disengaged from the Surat cotton. Although there may be an objection even to increased ventilation, as mentioned by Mr. Leach, p. 61; yet so great progress is being made, that in some mills, through improved machinery and arrangements, the cleaning of cotton of all sorts, but chiefly of Surat, causes less dust and fly in the blowing and carding rooms at the present time than before the alteration in machinery was effected.

Schools.

Upon the whole the accounts I have received from schools in various parts of my district, have been very satisfactory. I have obtained specific information from 50 of the largest schools in my district, each attended upon the average by 300 children, and both as far as regards the number in attendance, and the financial condition of the schools the general results are greatly in advance of what could have been expected. The number of children actually attending these schools—*not* the number upon the books, was in—

1861.	1862.	1863.
16,692	18,028	16,859

The reduction in 1863 has been caused chiefly by the withdrawal of the relief by payment of school fees for the children of parents who obtained employment. This, however correct in principle, has had the effect of throwing upon the streets many children whose parents have been really unable to pay the school fee, small as it is, and it is really a subject of so much importance, that it is to be hoped the Manchester Committee will re-consider their decision, and not allow the children to be thrown about as they will be, upon idleness and the bad habits engendered by want of occupation and proper control. The funds of some of the schools have suffered considerably, and the income of other schools have, on the contrary, benefited from the children for whom relief is given, being compelled to attend school, but I think the absolute loss of income to each of the 50 schools, caused by the distress, would not exceed on the average 15*l.* in the year. Where the income of the schoolmasters depended upon the children's pence, the pressure has undoubtedly been felt by a most discerning body of men who have throughout the whole of the crisis worked energetically and under very trying circumstances, and yet I

find that they received into, and continued in their schools many children who were unable to pay their school fees, and in some instances provided books, &c., so that the children should not suffer from their inability to purchase them, and I have not heard of a single instance of a school having been closed, or of a schoolmaster having thrown up his office from the pressure of the Cotton crisis. There was a predominant feeling that the children should be kept in school if possible, and all heartily joined in working to this end.

The master of the High Crompton National Schools wrote to me,

"I taught 75 children free for five months."

The master of the British School at Rochdale, says,—

"I have for the last 10 weeks educated and found books for from 60 to 70 boys free, as I would not incur the responsibility of turning the children into the streets."

The master of the British School at Heywood, near Manchester, relates as follows the course he hit to keep his scholars together during the distress:—

"About this time I wrote to the owners of those factories, the short-timers of which had attended my school, proffering to teach all boys and girls under 15, who had been employed therein, gratis. By this means the attendance was considerably increased; and subsequently the educational aid rendered by the Relief Committee raised the numbers still higher. In August of this year (1863) the Relief Committee made new and stringent regulations with respect to the educational grant: the effect of which was to deprive about 70 of my pupils of further participation in its benefits. Moreover rather than let these children run idly about the streets, I permitted them to attend school gratis. They are now doing so."

The master of the Middleton National School, in describing the ordeal through which his school has passed, says:—

"Except an amount of 14*s.*, we have received no assistance from any Poor Law Guardians or Relief Committees, neither have we been assisted from any private sources, except that our rector with his accustomed and well known generosity paid for many of the children, both of church people and dissenters. Premising that my own salary depends upon the fees of the scholars, I feel great satisfaction in being able to say that no poor children have ever been, or ever will be turned away from these doors on account of inability to raise the school wage."

In the Hurst British School near Ashton-under-Lyne, the relative proportion of those paying their own school fees, and of those who are admitted through the liberality of Mr. John Whittaker of Hurst, without payment, was as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
No. paying their own fees	350	89	145
No. attending without payment	14	317	280

Mr. Atkins of Lees Mill, the manager of the Lees British School, one of the best schools in the manufacturing districts, says, with reference to this subject:—

"We should have had a large decrease had I not given orders to the teachers at the commencement of the distress, to allow all children to attend free, whose parents were thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the mills."

In some of the schools it is reported that the irregularity of attendance is very great. This is attributed in most instances to the uncertainty of work, the parents being employed for a week or two, when the children are taken from school, the Relief Committee not paying the school fee under these circumstances, and then upon the parents being off work, the children return to school, or to the anxiety of parents to procure work of any kind for their children. But in by far the greater number of schools, the masters are satisfied with the attendance of the children, which they say is as good, if not better, than in ordinary times, and the general progress of the children is in general well spoken of.

The Rev. C. Robinson, Incumbent of Holy Trinity Blackburn states that his "schools in every respect were never in better condition, and the progress of the children has been really wonderful." From the school of Messrs. Sparrow and Crankshaw of Blackburn, I am informed that there are:—

"Boys who have not worked for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, who have never missed a single attendance, except through sickness or working at home for their parents."

The master of the British School, Staleybridge, says:—

"I have found the children attend very regularly: the school has not fluctuated so much by far as it did in the good times of 1859 and 1860. There is considerable anxiety that the children should get on. Unfortunately the parents are unable to purchase books and slates; this retards progress in the children."

The master of the British School at Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne, referring to the half-timers, says:—

"You will be interested to know that the children who were half-timers in the factories, are now generally attending the whole day as ordinary scholars."

The Incumbent of St. John's Dukinfield, expresses the following strong opinion of the uninterrupted work carried on by such schools:—

"The attendance of the children has been regular and satisfactory. I am fully persuaded that never at any time have the scholars been under more wholesome teaching and discipline."

The master of the Sparrow Hill Schools at Rochdale, speaks well of the feeling of parents in his neighbourhood, that their children should attend school; he says:—

"Parents are, I think, anxious that their children should attend school. Many, when they have thought that they should not receive education tickets, owing to the district visitor being

late, have brought the money themselves, although they could ill afford it, rather than let their children remain at home."

The following extract from a letter from the master of the British School at Staleybridge is further illustrative of the desire which I have shown to exist, to keep the children at school, and to promote their advancement by every possible means:

"At the commencement of short time, and when the mills only ran three or four days a week, there was generally a stoppage of work on a Thursday evening. I insisted, as far as I could, upon the whole day's attendance of all factory scholars that were stopped on a Friday or a Thursday. In this effort I was greatly assisted by the mill-owners and managers; the result was, school was more numerously attended than on any other day in the week: again, in cases where children were stopped work for a week or two, I allowed them to come free. This was esteemed by the majority, a few however of the parents were indifferent whether their children attended or not."

In many of these schools, half-time children formed the majority of the scholars. In each of them a large number of half-timers attended before the Cotton famine, and it has been seen from the extracts from the latters of managers and masters that there has been no falling off in good will and energy in the cause of education: it is also clear that the results would satisfy any reasonable expectation; and it shows how half-time attendance at school may be made to bear fruit. I will quote one more extract from a letter written to me by Mr. Atkins (to whose communication I have already referred) the manager of the British School at Lees; and in making this reference, I feel it a duty to express the strongest opinion of the admirable system of this school, and of the intelligence of the teachers, who exercised the classes when I have been at the Lees school. Mr. Atkins says:—

"Mr. Northrop, who was master at your late visit, has been appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools under Dr. Morrell. Mr. Josephus Shaw, formerly a half-timer in the school, afterwards one of our pupil teachers, has been appointed on my recommendation to the head-mastership, and he is doing remarkably well. You will be much gratified to learn that the youth Samuel Jenkinson, who taught the first class on the day you were present, matriculated at the last examination held at Owen's College, Manchester. He completed his five years apprenticeship this week. Previous to becoming a pupil teacher, he was one of our half-timers."

I must here bear my own testimony to the greatly improved school attendance of short-timers. I have noticed this year by year, and I am satisfied that it is due in a great measure to the effect of the educational provisions of the Factory Acts in past years. A great number of parents owe all they have

learnt to the half-time system; they appreciate this, and wish their children to be gainers as they have been.

It appears from Mr. Maclure's returns that the Relief Committees had under their superintendence in the last week of December about 3,000 men attending adult schools, 7,000 females attending sewing classes, and 18,000 children attending day schools; in all about 28,000. In January 1863 the numbers were about 80,000, so that there has been a reduction of 52,000 in the twelve months.

In the course of last year I visited many of the adult schools, sewing schools, and industrial schools, in Manchester, Preston, Blackburn, Ashton-under-Lyne, Staleybridge, Oldham, and Glasgow, and I am convinced that they have been of the utmost benefit to the operatives. In many of the sewing schools I was told that one-third of the females knew nothing of sewing upon their first attending the classes; that when they first took a needle in their hand, they pushed it through their work by pressing it upon the table; and that many had no idea of mending or patching their clothes. I saw a mother, for instance, who until she attended a sewing class, had never used a needle, making a frock for her sixth child; and I have seen even and regular work done by girls after three months training, and they have been taught not only to sew, but even to make clothes; when it is remembered how many hundreds of women and girls have been taught to sew well, it is a matter of the greatest gratification that so many will possess for the future in their homes a greater power of increasing their domestic comforts, and of economizing their household expenses.

At the male adult schools I have occasionally thought there was an appearance of weariness; but this is not surprising; the employment of females in sewing and knitting was a proper and congenial occupation for them, and though the attendance at classes might have been somewhat irksome, yet upon the whole they were all doing something which had a practical result; in some schools they made shirts for the militia, in some they made all kinds of clothing for distribution by the Relief Committee, and in others for sale; but in the male adult schools it was not possible to set the men to work upon an occupation which would be equally congenial to them; wherever it was possible the men were taught trades as shoemaking and mending, carpentering, matmaking &c., but the number was comparatively small, and the great bulk of the operatives attended school merely as a condition of relief. The life of a labourer is monotonous. He rises at a given hour, goes to work, to the same work every day, does today as he did yesterday, but that which makes his life a cheerful one, is that he receives the value of his labour. In these schools it was impossible not to feel that the time spent there was, com-

pared with their former labour, unproductive; and I was therefore the more impressed with the attention of the men in these classes, and the anxiety of so many to improve themselves, especially in arithmetic. It sometimes caused a shade of melancholy to see an old gray haired man leaning over his desk and poring through a sum in reduction or practice, but even this was relieved by being told by a frank spoken spinner in his own hearty manner while shewing the sketches of geography and what he was reading, "they "could not give us work, and so God put it into their hearts to "give us the next best to it." These men cannot return to their families and homes without feeling that instruction is one means of adding to happiness, and to the purpose of life. They frequently expressed their conviction that they had lost much from not having had more instruction in their younger days, and their desire for their children to attend school and to improve them has certainly been shown favourably. The opinions of Mr. Brown of Preston upon the effect of the sewing schools as quoted at p. 59, and of the master of the Sparrow Hill school, Rochdale, which I have quoted at p. 66, upon the anxiety of parents that their children should be at school, are very interesting.

Some time must elapse before a permanent alteration can show itself; but as yet there is every reason for feeling profound satisfaction. The conduct of the operatives has been almost blameless, and their readiness to accept and make the best of out-door labour, to which I shall presently allude, give the earnest of a most satisfactory future.

Public Works Act and Employment of Operatives.

It was perhaps impossible at the outset of the distress to find employment for any number of the operatives. Many attempts were made, with more or less success, to establish industrial schools, in which matmaking, shoemaking, carpentering, &c. were carried on. The number of those for whom such employment could be found was very small, but a larger number of men were employed in some towns upon outdoor work,—in excavation and levelling. The principle upon which industrial employments were organized varied considerably in different towns, but in those places even in which the outdoor work was not absolutely a labour test the manner in which labour was remunerated by its being paid for either at the exact rate of relief, or closely approximating the rate, it became in fact a labour test. It could hardly have been otherwise, for the relief committees were the almoners of the public benefactions, and were bound so to distribute relief as to alleviate distress, and to restrict their action to that object. If the relief committees, therefore, had undertaken any work except as the means of relieving

distress, they would have exceeded their functions and frustrated the intentions of the subscribers to the several funds. The Public Works Act of the last Session was intended to remedy this inconvenience, and to enable the operative to earn his day's wages as an independent labourer. The purpose of this Act was threefold:

Firstly, to enable local authorities to borrow money of the Exchequer Loan Commissioners:

Secondly, to facilitate the improvement of the towns of the cotton districts:

Thirdly, to provide work and remunerative wages to the unemployed operatives.

The two first objects could be easily traced out. The condition of so many of the manufacturing towns leaves room for most extensive improvements. Streets and rows upon rows of houses have been erected, with imperfect or no sewerage, the roads being marked out, but neither paved nor made. The rapid development of the cotton manufacture in many districts rendered the erection of dwellings for the operatives imperative. The mills could not be worked without hands; hands could not be obtained unless there were houses on the spot for them. Thus houses were run up and occupied; and then, the immediate want being supplied, the completion of the roads, although a part of the duty of the owner of the property, remained in abeyance. In many instances these houses are the property of operatives of the better class, with whom this kind of house property is a favourite investment. From this cause alone there might have been ample labour found for the operatives. It was thought, however, at first by many that any rough employment in the open air, such as road-making, hewing stone, &c., would seriously impair the aptitude of the cotton operative for his proper occupation; and this thought was probably the offspring of the strong hope that the war would not have lasted longer than a year; but the necessity for his being actively employed has caused this objection to fade away, and the desire of all is now directed to the finding employment for as many as possible at fair and remunerative wages. The Public Works Act, under this feeling, has been adopted in fifty-eight districts, and the sum of 883,700*l.* has been authorized by the Poor Law Board to be borrowed for various public local purposes. I am enabled, through the courtesy of the President of the Poor Law Board, to annex a statement of the various towns in my district for which loans have been sanctioned, and the purposes to which it is intended to apply the loans.

This statement alone will show of what great value the Public Works Act will be in enabling these towns to undertake improvements which it would have been almost impossible to complete without some great and stirring motive. The

interests of the owners of the land, of the builders of house property, of rate payers, &c., are so various, and the increase of the towns so outran the possibility of completing sewage, drainage, &c., simultaneously with the cottages which were frequently wanted immediately, that it required some pressure of no ordinary kind to force so many conflicting interests and opinions to agree upon incurring pecuniary burdens of so great magnitude.

A STATEMENT of the PLACES, in the district of Mr. Redgrave, from which Applications have been made to the Poor Law Board for Loans under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, showing the Amount applied for, the Amount granted, and the purposes for which the Loan is required in each case.

Names of Places applying for Loans.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Purposes to which Loans are to be applied.	Observations.
	£	£		
Accrington District:	8,000	refused	To provide a burial ground and build chapels thereon.	Refused because the local board was not constituted burial board under the Local Government Act.
Do. -	3,000	3,000	The construction of main and other sewers.	
Do. -	30,000	24,200	To pave channel, level and alter certain streets and construct additional sewers.	The estimates amounted to 24,200*l.* only.
Do.	15,000	11,900	To provide a market place and construct a market house and other conveniences for the purpose of holding markets.	The limit of the borrowing power was 11,900*l.* only.
Ashton-under-Lyne: Borough -	76,000	6,343	The construction of sewers and the paving and flagging of streets.	Although the application was nominally for 76,000*l.* plans and estimates for 6,343*l.* only were furnished, and consequently the present loan was limited to that amount. It is understood that application for the balance will be made hereafter.
Ashton-under-Lyne Union: Tintwistle Township.	400	400	To construct new reservoir for water supply and to enlarge existing reservoir and lay down pipes.	
Blackburn: Borough -	78,300	78,300	To sewer and drain certain parts of the borough; to flag and pave certain streets and highways; to pitch the bed of so much of the river as lies within the borough; to improve bridges.	

Names of Places applying for Loans.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Purposes to which Loans are to be applied.	Observations.
	£	£		
Blackburn: Borough -	66,744	65,825	To sewer, pave, and flag certain streets; to establish public baths; and to level, drain, and plant public walks or pleasure grounds.	
Bury District -	55,000	33,259	The paving, sewering, and improving certain streets.	Plans for 33,259*l.* only have yet been furnished.
Chorley District (Lancashire.)	21,250	14,250	The paving and flagging of streets and making and improving roads.	7,000*l.* for the purchase of market rights posponed for further information.
Chorley Union: Adlington District.	1,900	1,900	To level and improve certain highways, public roads and footpaths in Adlington Township.	
Brindle Parish.	1,200	1,200	To level and improve certain highways.	
Cuerdon Township.	750	750	Works of drainage and private improvement of certain lands belonging to Robert Townley Parker, Esq. and at his expense.	
Charnock Richard Township.	1,200	1,200	To widen and improve a certain highway called Dob Row.	
Wheelton Township.	700	700	To level and improve certain highways, public roads and footpaths.	
Chorlton Union: Didsbury Township.	7,500	7,500	The making of certain main sewers.	
Gorton District.	25,000	—	To sewer, pave, and complete certain streets.	Under consideration.
Droylsden District.	2,800	2,800	To make sewers and provide gas pillars, lamp-irons and other plant.	
Dukinfield District.	2,000	2,000	To sewer, level, pave, flag, and channel a certain street called Park Road.	
Do. - -	9,000	9,000	To sewer, level, pave, flag, and channel portions of certain streets.	
Glossop Union -	3,500	3,500	To execute certain works of drainage in and of private improvement of certain lands belonging to Lord Edward Howard and at his expense.	

Names of Places applying for Loans.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Purposes to which Loans are to be applied.	Observations.
	£	£		
Glossop Union -	6,600	—	For improving certain highways or public roads and footpaths; also works of drainage and private improvement on the estate of Lord Edw. Howard.	Under consideration.
Great Harwood District.	9,000	8,000	The paving, sewering, and improving the streets of the town of Great Harwood.	The application was in excess of the rateable value.
Hurst District -	1,000	1,000	To pave, flag, sewer, and complete certain streets; and to provide lamps and other requisites for lighting the district.	
Lancaster: Borough -	7,000	7,000	The construction and extension of works for water supply.	
Skerton Township.	600	600	To lay down pipes for water supply.	
Manchester: City of -	130,000	130,000	To construct a reservoir, and to extend and improve the supply of water.	
Do. - -	25,000	25,000	To provide and lay out a cemetery, and erect chapels.	
Cheetham -	20,000	18,260	To sewer, pave, and improve certain streets.	Estimates 18,260*l.* only.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock.	15,000	13,000	Ditto - - -	2,500*l.* refused for enlarging Town Hall, and 500*l.* added for increase in estimates.
Ardwick -	30,000	30,000	Ditto.	
Middleton and Tonge District.	7,000	6,000	The paving, sewering, and improving certain streets.	The estimates, including 90*l.* for extras, amount to 6,000*l.* only.
Oldham Borough	18,000	18,000	To acquire and lay out certain lands to be used as places of public recreation.	
Do. - -	7,000	5,700	To lay out certain land to be used as a place of public recreation.	Plans for buildings in park, estimated at 1,300*l.*, returned for revision.
Oswaldtwistle District.	23,000	22,738	The construction of waterworks and sewers, and the paving and improving of roads and streets.	
Over Darwen District.	2,000	2,000	To construct a main sewer.	

Names of Places applying for Loans.	Amount applied for.	Amount sanctioned.	Purposes to which Loans are to be applied.	Observations.
	£	£		
Over Darwen District.	31,000 1,000	32,000	To construct sewers, &c., and to pave and improve certain streets.	
Poulton, Bare, and Tonisholme District.	4,500	4,500	The construction of works for water supply.	
Preston Borough	28,500	28,500	To block, pave, and flag streets; to form and complete certain roads and streets; to make footpaths on the river side, and to lay out and improve public parks.	
Do. - -	19,739	19,739	To sewer, level, pave, and channel private streets in the borough.	
Rochdale Borough	5,000	5,000	To widen, level, divert, and improve certain streets and roads.	
Rochdale Union: Spotland Township.	1,000	1,000	The improving and levelling of the highway in the hamlet of Catley Lane Head.	
Salford Borough	81,000	40,000 12,600	The sewering, flagging, and paving certain streets in the Salford and Broughton districts of the borough; constructing a canal basin, building walls, and executing other works at the Manure depôt in Oswald Lane, Salford; the laying out land purchased for extending the Salford cattle market, and constructing cattle stalls and sheep pens, and other works.	The plans of the works to be undertaken in the district of Pendleton, the estimated cost of which is 25,000*l.*, have not yet been furnished.
Stalybridge Borough.	3,000	2,954	The construction, alteration, enlargement, and repair of certain sewers, &c.	

So much interest is attached to the working of the Public Works Act, and to the out-door employment of the cotton operatives in whatever manner they may be occupied, that I have made inquiries in most of the towns in which the Act has been adopted, and I now submit the result of these inquiries.

Accrington.

It appears from the reports made to me that the number of men now employed on the works is 86, of whom 24 are skilled workmen, 40 are ordinary out-door labourers, and 22 are factory operatives.

The average earnings of the ordinary out-door labourer are 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, of the factory operative 2*s.*

Previous to the passing of the Public Works Act the factory operatives were employed at out-door labour, and were in many cases paid by the piece. In many cases 3*s.* per day was earned, and the average amounted to 2*s.* 4*d.*

Ashton-under-Lyne.

Mr. Oram, the sub-inspector of the district, reports to me as follows, as to the out-door employment of operatives in Ashton:—

"One way of giving employment to a very large number of men out of employ has not been adopted by the corporation, viz., the formation of a public park, for the maintenance of which, when formed, a legacy was left by the late Samuel Oldham, Esq., of Oak View, Audenshaw. He bequeathed, amongst other things, 7,000*l.*, the income arising from which is to be applied for the benefit of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, the Stockport Infirmary, and the Oldham Dispensary, until lands in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne shall, either from funds raised by public subscription or from any other funds other than those bequeathed, be purchased and laid out as a public park or place for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants of the town of Ashton-under-Lyne and the neighbourhood, and be vested in trustees for the above purpose, and immediately after the complete establishment and laying out of such park the income of such bequest to be devoted to the benefit of the said park and in keeping up the same."

Attempts were made to obtain land for the purposes of a park, and for employing the cotton operatives, but the negotiations between the Relief Committee and the Lord of the Manor failed. Mr. Oram then continues:—

"With respect to the works included in the grant the authorities commenced as soon as possible entering into contracts and expending a considerable amount before the first grant was received from the Treasury, and the works are now in active operation.

"On the 4th December 100 skilled and 91 unskilled labourers were employed in sewering, paving, and flagging; the unskilled operatives being paid $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $5d.$ per cubic yard, their earnings for the week on which I took the account being as under:—

"2	at	3*s.* 0*d.*	per day.
19	„	2*s.* 8*d.*	„
6	„	2*s.* 6*d.*	„
8	„	2*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}d.$	„
10	„	2*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	„
4	„	2*s.* 0*d.*	„
7	„	1*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$	„
15	„	1*s.* 9*d.*	„
10	„	1*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}d.$	„
10	„	1*s.* 2*d.*	„
91			

"The number of days employed of course varies according to the weather and other circumstances.

"In addition to the improved sewerage, the adoption of the Eureka system will be a great sanitary improvement to the town, and will tend to prevent a state of things referred to by Mr. Rawlinson, and which Lord Derby thought so important, that he considered it desirable that Mr. Rawlinson should repeat them at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, in order that they might go forth as extensively as possible, not only to the public at large, but also to the manufacturers and to the manufacturing districts, and those who had authority in them." Mr. Rawlinson remarked—"That in anticipation of any outbreak of disease it was just as well to take into consideration the removal of nuisances before such outbreak took place. He only spoke from his own knowledge when he said, that, connected with the cottages of the working classes of Lancashire, nuisances were allowed to remain until fermentation took place, and if any epidemic broke out it would be very dangerous to meddle with them at such a time."

The plan adopted by the Corporation is described by Mr. Harrop in his pamphlet "Eureka," from which the following account is taken. The cess-pits and ash-pits will be filled up, and beneath the seat of the closets, instead of a cesspool or a drain conducting to a cesspool as under the old system, there is a moveable box for the reception of the deposits, which is constructed to receive a closely fitted lid. A deodorizing powder is sprinkled on the box before it is put into its place, and the deodorization goes on while the box is being filled. When a box becomes full, the slide lid is inserted, and the box is removed and placed in the cart, and a clean box is introduced in its stead, the whole being the work of a minute. Boxes for the reception of the ashes are provided in like manner. The deodorizing powder is composed of the cheapest materials, and each time that a clean box is introduced the powder need not cost more than a halfpenny.

"Under the engagement entered into by the Corporation with the Patent Eureka Company, the former agrees to pay 1*s.* 6*d.* per house per annum for ten years on condition that the Company remove the nightsoil and ashes from the borough. The Corporation to make all needful alterations, and the Company to find all needful plant and deodorent, and to enter into a bond for the due execution of the work. The Eureka Company agree to allow the Corporation the sum of 30*l.* per annum from the foregoing sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* per house for local advantages and for permission to take away the contents of mill cesspools without the furnace ashes. The benefit of this arrangement to the operatives will be at once evident to those who have experienced the disagreeable effluvia in the mills arising from the neglect of proper ventilation.

"The Guardians, considering it desirable to provide other employment than that of picking oakum for a portion of the able-bodied applicants for relief, arranged that as many as possible should be employed in the respective districts where such applicants resided in repairing footpaths and roads (excepting turnpikes), whether tenure lengths, or otherwise, and in opening drains to carry off the surface water of the same; the labour so employed being superintended by the guardian or committee resident in the district where such work is undertaken; the men to be employed five hours as an equivalent for each shilling given in relief."

"A number of the able-bodied men are employed and are to be employed in repairing roads and draining moss land on the Earl of Stamford's property, by the Board of Guardians, on terms agreed upon between the Guardians and Lord Stamford."

Bacup.

The Local Government Act has just been adopted in Bacup as a preparatory step to the adoption of the Public Works Act, and the application for a loan.

Blackburn.

Mr. Henderson the sub-inspector of this district, and chairman of the Labour Committee, has been good enough to give me the following information respecting Blackburn.

"Previous to the passing of the Public Works Act, the Board of Guardians, and the Relief Committee came to an understanding that works of public utility should be undertaken, and the unemployed operatives set to work for the relief granted to them. The result was that some months before the Act became law, many new streets had been excavated, formed, and paved, and since the passing of the Act, the number of operatives placed on these works, has been gradually increasing. It is not contemplated that any of the men thus employed, should long continue to be paid by the Relief Committee, and as the season advances, arrangements are being made to have them transferred to the corporation, and paid regular wages.

"The following return exhibits the present position of the employment under the Public Works Act in Blackburn.

Nature of Works.	Total number employed.		Number employed on piece work.	Number employed.		Total amount of Wages paid.	By whom paid.	Number of Operatives earning per week		
	Skilled.	Unskilled.		As regular labourers.	On short time for relief.			4*s.* and under 12*s.*	12*s.* and under 15*s.*	15*s.* and under 25*s.*
						£ *s.* *d.*				
Sewerage works	92	60	- -	152	- -	138 16 9	Corporation -	- -	48	12
Excavating, forming, and paving of streets and highways.	79	64	16	143	- -	110 2 4	Do. - -	- -	31	13
Sewerage and excavating for paving	50	10	60	60	- -	39 0 0	Contractors of Works.	—	—	—
Sewerage works	- -	276	- -	- -	276	185 12 0	Relief Committee	- -	240	36
Excavating streets, preparing stones, &c.	- -	54	- -	- -	54	32 8 0	Do, - -	- -	54	—
Getting and breaking stones	- -	39	- -	- -	39	21 8 0	Do. - -	20	19	—
Improvements on public park	6	149	- -	- -	149	62 8 9	Do. - -	124	25	—
	227	652	76	355	518	589 15 1		144	417	61

Number of persons earning regular wages - -	355
Number of dependents of do. - -	1,420
Number of persons employed for relief only - -	518
Number of dependents on do. - -	1,672
	3,965

"The most vigorous activity in adopting the Public Works Act in Blackburn has, however, failed in providing a sufficiency of work for the able-bodied operatives out of work, and who have a claim upon the Board of Guardians or the Relief Committee. These men are provided with work by a Labour Committee, composed of Guardians and members of the Relief Committee, who undertake contracts for private parties. The number of persons so employed exceeds 350."

Bury and Elton.

Operatives have been employed by the Relief Committee in planting potatoes, and at a later period of the year in digging them up, but none were employed in out-door labour in December except by the Guardians, who employed 215 able-bodied men in stone-breaking. No public works had been commenced, although a loan was contemplated by the Improvement Commissioners for a cemetery, public slaughter-houses, sewering, and paving, and a public park.

Dukinfield.

I beg to quote from Mr. Oram's Report upon this part of his district.

"A portion of the works, viz., the main sewer in King Street, has been carried out by contract, on the condition that the contractor should only employ those who were either on the books of the Relief Committee or the Guardians. During the week ending 5th December, I found 48 men engaged on this part of the works, being 21 cotton operatives, 24 labourers, recipients of relief, and 3 skilled workmen; the cotton operatives receiving 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, the labourers 2*s.* 8*d.*, and the skilled workmen (bricklayers) 6*s.* per day.

"The contractor informs me that whilst the cotton operatives are not fit for the underground work, they work well at surface work, and he is satisfied with their ability and conduct. He states that they have averaged 4 days work per week from the commencement.

"The remainder of the works at present commenced, viz. the main sewer in Tame Valley, are being carried out by the surveyor to the Board of Health, who has employed only recipients of relief, with the exception of two bricklayers and one paviour. The sewer runs from 8 to 14 feet deep. Forty operatives were employed on the 15th August, and were paid 8*d.* per cubic yard, earning 2*s.* 2*d.* per day. Owing to the weather and want of material, they were only able to work two days, and for about four weeks after they only averaged three days from the same cause.

"On the 26th September, 44 cotton operatives (and two bricklayers) were employed, divided into excavating and filling up gangs, the former receiving 7*d.* per cubic yard, and the

latter 5*d.* At filling up they made 2*s.* 4½*d.*, and at excavating 2*s.* 4*d.*, and averaged four days per week.

"On the 17th October, 40 cotton operatives (and two bricklayers) were employed, the excavating gang being paid 6*d.* per cubic yard, and averaging 2*s.* 8½*d.* per day, the filling-up gang receiving 5*d.* per cubic yard, and averaging 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, and averaging four days per week.

"On the 31st October, 36 cotton operatives (and two bricklayers) were employed, the excavators receiving 6*d.* per cubic yard, and averaging 2*s.* 11*d.* per day, the filling-up gang 5*d.* per cubic yard, and averaging 2*s.* 6*d.* per day, working five days per week.

"On the 21st November, 40 cotton operatives (and two bricklayers) were employed, the excavators receiving 6*d.* per cubic yard, and averaged 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, the fillers-up 3*d.* per cubic yard, and averaged 2*s.* 4*d.* per day, working six days of 10 hours.

"Any occasional job requiring to be paid for as day work is at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

"A return is forwarded to the Relief Committee weekly; and as they select the men to be employed, and choose those with large families, if less has been earned than the family would have received from the Committee they make up the difference.

"I would draw especial attention to the private works being executed by the Lord of the Manor through his agent, William Bass, Esq., who is employing, under the superintendence of the Local Surveyor, 42 cotton operatives and colliers out of employ, who were in receipt of relief, in removing an old coal-pit heap, filling up an old shaft, and making new streets. The men receive 5*d.* per cubic yard for making the streets, and average 3*s.* 2*d.* per day, and for filling up the shaft 2*d.* per cubic yard, and average 2*s.* 8*d.* per day of nine hours. They have the additional privilege of taking any coal they may find home to their families, and have averaged five days work per week.

"The Surveyor speaks in the highest terms of both the ability and conduct of the operatives at this work and the sewer, and remarks that although they feel it at first, after a few days they can stand it well.

"The adult schools were closed in the middle of the year, and the men employed on out-door labour in making new streets for the Lord of the Manor, who paid the Committee 2*d.* per cubic yard; 506 were so employed, but on the 19th September the Relief Committee were reluctantly compelled to discontinue the relief, in consequence, I am informed, of the diminished grant from the Central Relief Committee.

Glossop.

Lord Edward Howard, who owns large property in Glossop, has taken a very active personal interest in the welfare of the operatives in the district, and has dealt liberally by bestowing both time and wealth for their benefit.

The works that have been commenced are entirely on Lord Edward Howard's property, and manual labour is paid for,

at ordinary wages, for many of the unemployed cotton operatives.

Mr. Oram, in whose district Glossop is, thus reports upon the operation of the Public Works Act there:—

"The following plan is adopted for the employment of recipients of relief. The relieving officer selects a certain number of suitable persons from his books, and the list is submitted to the Board of Guardians, and orders made accordingly.

"Relief is then given for one week, and the name struck out of the Guardians' books, and transferred to public works. A public works ticket is given, and on applying to the superintendent the man obtains tools and sets to work, and if he loses or breaks his tools he must provide himself with new ones.

"In the selection, as a general rule, they arrange for men with large families to cut drains in enclosed lands, at the rate of $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rood for a 4-foot drain; single men to fill up the drains at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per rood; and men with small families delving moorland at $1s.$ $1d.$ per rood.

"A few tile layers are employed at $2s.$ $6d.$ per day, and boys as tile carriers at $5s.$ per week, or $10d.$ per day; the tile carriers being selected from the workers who have large families.

"The moorland is staked out in pieces of two roods, and generally two men work together.

"In draining there are generally three men in a gang, but no man is compelled to gang himself with another, it being left to their own arrangement.

"At the Reservoir the men receive $3d.$ per cubic yard for removing earth.

"I was favoured with the following information by Mr. W. S. Bowden, clerk to the Public Works Committee:

"On the week ending 20th November, there were 216 men employed on the public works, of which number 160 were cotton operatives. The total amount paid as wages (inclusive of wages of superintendents, tile layers, &c.) was $120l.$ $1s.$ $6d.$

"The total number of persons dependent upon the 216 thus employed was 450, making a total of 666 persons, who would probably have otherwise been receiving parochial relief.

"In the hamlet of Charlesworth 78 men were engaged in draining, 47 of whom were cotton operatives; 1,051 rods had been completed, for which $50l.$ $2s.$ had been paid. The average earnings per day (of 9 hours) of the factory operatives was $2s.$ $5d.$, and of the out-door labourers $2s.$ $8d$; the highest amount earned during the week by the former being $1l.$ $3s.$ $11\frac{1}{4}d.$, and the latter the same amount, viz. $1l.$ $3s.$ $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ The earnings of 14 of the men were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
2 skilled labourers	1	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$	each.
1 factory operative	1	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$	
2 factory operatives	1	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	each.
3 factory operatives	1	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	each.
2 labourers	0	19	$11\frac{1}{2}$	each.
1 factory operative	0	19	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
3 factory operatives	0	18	$2\frac{1}{2}$	each.

"Thirty-five of the men were engaged in filling up, to whom 8*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* had been paid; the average earnings per day being 1*s.* 3*d.*

"There were 43 men on the works at Mossy Lea, 40 of whom were cotton operatives; 2 were employed in walling, 3 in road making, and 38 in delving.

"The total amount paid was 19*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*, viz., walling 1*l.* 4*s.*, road-making 1*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and 16*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.* for the 292½ roods which had been dug during the week. The average earnings per day (9 hours) of those engaged in walling was 2*s.*, road-making 2*s.* 6*d.*, and delving 2*s.* 2*d.*

"Eleven men were employed at the Swineshaw reservoir, of whom four were factory operatives. The amount paid in wages during the week was 5*l.* 6*s.* 9½*d.*; the average earnings per day (9 hours) being 2*s.* 5*d.*

"Twenty-three men were employed at the Picknase reservoir, of whom 20 were factory operatives; the amount paid as wages being 16*l.* 1*s.*, and the average earnings per day 2*s.* 6*d.*

"The following is a summary of labour, &c. for the week:—

Description of work.	Total number of men employed.		Number employed at piece or measured work.	Number employed.		Total amount of wages paid.	Number of men and their earnings per week.						
	Skilled.	Factory operatives.		As regular day labourers.	As short time for relief.		Under 5*s.*	5*s.* and under 7*s.* 6*d.*	7*s.* 6*d.* and under 10*s.*	10*s.* and under 12*s.* 6*d.*	12*s.* 6*d.* and under 15*s.*	15*s.* and under 17*s.* 6*d.*	17*s.* 6*d.* and under 20*s.*	20*s.* and upwards.
						£ *s.* *d.*								
Draining - -	32	51	81	2	—	52 14 7⅓	8	2	28	3	13	5	13	11
Filling up drains -	5	30	35	—	—	8 4 3⅓	17	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
Delving - - -	1	37	38	—	—	16 4 5⅓	7	6	11	8	5	1	—	—
Road making - -	1	13	—	12	2	9 14 10	—	—	2	2	—	10	—	—
Walling - - -	2	—	2	—	—	1 4 0	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Removing earth and making puddle gutters, &c. at Reservoir	10	24	33	1	—	21 7 9½	—	4	4	4	3	16	2	1
Superintendents, tile layers, &c. - -	5	5	—	10	—	7 15 10½	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	1
	56	160	189	25	2	117 5 10½	32	25	50	20	21	39	16	13

"In a subsequent Report the Clerk to the Public Works states that on the 24th December the average earnings per day of the factory operatives in draining was only 1*s.* 9½*d.*, and the out-door labourers 2*s.* 3*d.*, which is accounted for by the high and stony nature of the ground at Blackshaw, where they were then working, most of the men not earning half as much as they did in Gamesley, but it is hoped that as they leave the high ground it will be found free from stones and better cutting.

"In addition to public works, 254 men were employed by the Guardians in obtaining stone from a quarry and levelling earth, for which they receive at the rate of 3*d.* per hour, working a sufficient number of hours to make up the amount of relief given."

Haslingden.

In Mr. Rawlinson's Report to Mr. Villiers, dated 12 June last, he thus forcibly points out the necessity of immediate improvement in the town of Haslingden:—

"There is no Local Act in force, nor any form of local governing body other than the parish authorities. The population of the township of Haslingden is about 10,000, and the rateable value upwards of 20,000*l.*

"The population of the town proper is upwards of 5,000. There are some main drains, but no system of main sewers. House drains are an exception, not the rule; and from the defective forms and constructions of the main drains, where used for draining water closets they become nuisances. Many of the streets are unformed and unpaved. Cesspits are crowded behind cottages, and as a consequence fever and other diseases of a similar character prevail. There is to be a supply of water from a company. In site, in subsoil, and in the purity of the surrounding atmosphere, Haslingden possesses advantages which with proper sanitary arrangements would secure to the inhabitants a higher state of health than is now found to prevail. Haslingden is a type of many other places to be found in the county palatine of Lancaster. Things remain as they are because there is a vague dread of some central power, and an undefined idea tha sanitary works are necessarily attended with great and unproductive cost."

An effort was made after Mr. Rawlinson's visit, to secure the adoption of the Local Government Act, but it did not succeed, and I am informed that there is no prospect of the Public Works Act being made available in the Haslingden district at present for the employment of the operatives.

The cotton operatives are employed at out-door labour by the Board of Guardians as a test in this district.

Heywood.

Nothing has been done in the town of Heywood towards adopting the Public Works Act, but in one of the townships Heap) the Local Government Act has been adopted. The unemployed operatives have been set to labour on private contracts to a limited extent by the Relief Committee.

Manchester.

This was another town for which I requested Mr. Oram to procure me information respecting the Public Works Act. He reports,—

"Public works have been commenced in Manchester, the operatives being employed in 'stripping and excavating,' to obtain clay for puddling, in the fields adjoining the piece of

ground on the Prestwich Hills, where a new reservoir is to be formed. The work has been let to a contractor, and the Waterworks Committee connected with the Corporation forwarded the following resolution to the Board of Guardians :

" ' That a general description of the works which it is proposed ' at once to execute in connection with the intended reservoir at ' Prestwich be transmitted by the town clerk to the Board of ' Guardians for the township of Manchester, and that they be in- ' formed that this Committee, being desirous, so far as may be ' practicable, to offer to them the opportunity of finding occupa- ' tion for unemployed able-bodied men, is prepared to agree with ' the Guardians for the execution of such work at prices to be ' arranged between this Committee and the Guardians.'

" It does not appear whether the Corporation wished the works to be partially undertaken by labour for relief, as is the case with the Pendleton sewer in the Salford Union, or whether they intended in the agreement proposed to fix a scale of remuneration for the able-bodied men on the books of the Guardians ; but the Guardians considering it desirable that all the men should be employed as independent labourers, passed a resolution that ' the ' payment by Boards of Guardians of wages in return for labour ' to poor persons chargeable or seeking to become chargeable ' upon the rates, or the holding themselves responsible for the ' providing of such labour for wages—thus impairing the self- ' reliance of the poor—is opposed to the whole spirit and intent ' of the Poor Law, and is inexpedient both upon social and ' economical grounds.'

" The Guardians send as many men as are applied for to work as ordinary labourers under the contractor ; and on visiting the works on the 6th of January 82 men were employed, 14 of whom were skilled labourers and acted as instructors of the 68 unskilled ; 52 were sent by the Manchester Guardians, and the remainder had been recipients of relief in other townships in the union. The men selected by the Guardians in the first place are all mill hands, as they consider that this was the intention of the legislature. For the first week the men selected have relief given them, the three succeeding weeks half relief, and are then struck off the books. Arrangements have been made with the Relief Committee to supply them with suitable clothing.

" The men receive for stripping the ground $\frac{3}{4}d.$, $1d.$, and $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per yard, and $4d.$ per cubic yard for excavating.

" On the week previous to my visit the average earnings per day of each gang was as follows :—

1.	- -	Broken up.
2.	- -	$11\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day.
3.	- -	$1s.$ $6d.$,,
4.	- -	$1s.$ $4d.$,,
5.	- -	$2s.$ $10d.$,,
6.	- -	$1s.$ $2d.$,,
7.	-	$1s.$,,

" Each day averaging about seven hours.

"No. 5. was a picked gang and found so efficient, that four men were removed as independent workmen to the contractor's works at Clayton at 17*s.* per week.

"There was a misunderstanding at first on the question of wages, but the men are working willingly and diligently, and will probably earn more after a little experience.

"I have selected a few cases showing the ordinary occupation and weekly earnings of the men employed at the public works.

"A.B., a self-acting minder, has a wife and two children. Obtained 4*s.* 9*d.* for five days, and the following week obtained work at his usual occupation.

"C.D., a self-acting minder, has a wife and four children, one of whom earns 3*s.* 6*d.* per week.

1st week obtained 3*s.* 3*d.* for $3\frac{1}{2}$ days.
2d „ „ 4*s.* 7*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.
3d „ „ 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for 2 days.

"E.F., a self-acting minder, has a wife and three children.

1st week obtained 3*s.* 9*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.
2d „ „ 5*s.* 8*d.* for 5 days.
3d „ „ 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{4}$*d.* for 2 days.

"G.H., a twister, wife and one child.

1st week obtained 4*s.* 9*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.
2d „ „ 4*s.* 6*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.

"I.J., a grinder, wife but no family.

1st week obtained 5*s.* 5*d.* for $4\frac{3}{4}$ days.
2d „ „ 6*s.* 6*d.* for 5 days.
3d „ „ 3*s.* 0*d.* for 2 days.
4th „ „ 11*s.* 4*d.* for 4 days.

"This was one of No. 5 gang, who has been removed to the contractor's work at Clayton.

"K.L. (blowing room hand), wife and two children.

1st week obtained 5*s.* 5*d.* for $4\frac{3}{4}$ days.
2d „ „ 6*s.* 6*d.* for 5 days.
3d „ „ 4*s.* 0*d.* for 3 days.
4th „ „ 11*s.* 4*d.* for 4 days.

"The same remark may be made as in the case of I.J.

"M.N. (overlooker of power looms), wife and two children.

1st week 4*s.* 9*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.
2d „ 5*s.* 4*d.* for 5 days.
3d „ 2*s.* 8*d.* for $2\frac{1}{2}$ days.

"O.P. (minder), wife and four children.

1st week 4*s.* 0*d.* for $4\frac{3}{4}$ days.
2d „ 3*s.* 4*d.* for 3 days.
3d „ 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for 2 days.

"Q.R. (minder), one child who earns 1*s.* 9*d.*

1st week 4*s.* 0*d.* for $4\frac{3}{4}$ days.
2d „ 3*s.* 2*d.* for 4 days.
3d „ 1*s.* 4*d.* for 1 day.

"S.T. (weaver), wife and two children.

1st week 4*s.* 0*d.* for $4\frac{1}{2}$ days.
2d „ 6*s.* $5\frac{1}{2}$*d.* for 5 days.
3d „ 2*s.* 7*d.* for 2 days.

"The men are working steadily, and in succeeding weeks (weather permitting) there is every probability of an improvement in the amount earned; and as everything is now in working order, there appears no obstacle, except the weather, to their making the full week. The works are about 3 miles from Manchester in a very exposed position, and there is no hut to shelter the men at meal times, who are consequently compelled to resort to a beer house in the neighbourhood; but I am informed that a place of shelter will be erected very shortly."

Oldham.

This town being in the district of Mr. Oram, he has informed me that,—

"During the past six months, a large number of able-bodied men have been employed by the Relief Committee in drainage works at the cemetery, and in the removal of mounds of earth for the formation of new streets, a certain sum being paid to the Committee for the work performed. The men received 3*d.* per hour for such time as would make up the amount of relief granted. 319 men were so employed by the Committee in August, and by the last returns 130 are employed at present in the removal of the mounds above referred to.

"The public works have been commenced, 25,000*l.* having been granted for a public park, and 75,000*l.* are intended to be applied for, for 'sewering, paving, flagging, and channeling of private streets.'

"The land for the park is situated in Sheepwashes Valley, and consists of 58 acres, exclusive of 10 acres reserved by the Council for future disposal, the whole having been purchased at a cost, including compensation and other expenses, of 17,000*l.*, leaving 8,000*l.* for the works to be executed on it.

"About 50 men are now employed in the park; the whole of whom are unskilled operatives; they work in gangs of 8 or 10 men in a gang, those on piece work receiving 1*d.* per square yard for stripping the land, those on day work being paid after the rate of 3½*d.* per hour. The men working on piece work have earned, on an average, since they commenced, 15*s.* 6*d.* per week per man. The men are working very willingly, and I am informed by Mr. Lynam, the borough surveyor, who has favoured me with the above particulars, have given every satisfaction. The works of sewering, paving, &c. of private streets will be commenced on the 11th January, when a further number of men will be employed.*

Over Darwen.

In the last week of December 1863 there were 30 men employed upon sewerage, drainage, and paving works, 20 of

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* Several operatives have been set to work since the date of this report of of Mr. Oram's.

whom had been factory operatives. 10 of these men are employed on piece work, earning on an average 1*s.* per day. The others are paid wages ranging from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* per day. The number of persons dependent upon the 20 factory operatives is 42.

Preston.

The following is an extract from Mr. Oram's Report upon Preston:—

"1,039 men are employed at the cattle market, and works at Spa Brow by the Board of Guardians in levelling and filling up certain ground for building purposes, and in the formation of a new cattle market; the Corporation paying the Guardians 8*d.* and 9*d.* per cubic yard for the works at Spa Brow, and 6*d.* per cubic yard for the cattle market.

"The men all work by the day, and not by the piece, and are tasked to wheel 140 filled barrows on a run of 30 yards as a day's work; the single men receiving 1*s.* per day, and are allowed to work 2½ days per week. The married men work in the same way as the single, and are allowed an additional number of days work according to their families, as for instance:—

	s.	*d.*	
Man and his wife	1	0	per day, for four days.
Do. with four children	9	0	weekly, work five days.
Do. with five children	10	6	weekly, work five days.
Do. with six children	12	0	weekly, work five days.

"None are employed more than five days by the guardians, but the allowance to married men with families, who are cotton operatives, is supplemented in many cases by the Relief Committee, who require them to work on one day on Ribbleton Moor, in levelling, delving, and preparing the land for building purposes, for which they receive 3*d.* per hour, the Relief Committee having entered into a contract with the Ribbleton Freehold Land Society to do certain works for 1,250*l.* paid by them, the Committee finding all needful tools.

"724 men were employed on the Moor by the Relief Committee on the last week in December, two thirds at least of whom, I was informed, were Guardians' cases, and consequently are included in the following return of men employed under that board:—

December Quarter, 1863.

	Cattle Market.	Spa Brow.	Marsh, &c.	Stone-yard.	Ribble.	Walton-le-Dale.
6th week	714	341	88	42	20	68
7th week	701	344	76	40	16	70
8th week	683	330	110	40	—	70
9th week	685	307	118	47	—	66
10th week	683	322	110	49	—	73
11th week	688	344	110	55	—	70

"Only 56 men are employed at ordinary wages, of whom 40 are cotton operatives. They are under the Board of Health,

and earned from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* per day, according to the value of the work done."

Rochdale.

No public works have been commenced, but the able-bodied men were employed by the Board of Guardians as under, for relief:—

185 on the Bury Road improvement.
24 digging foundation for Marland new workhouse.
174 in wool picking.

383

Some of the able-bodied men were employed during the year by the Relief Committee in out-door labour, but it has been discontinued.

Salford.

Mr. Oram has given me the following details, respecting this borough.

"No public works have been as yet commenced in Salford, with the exception of what has been undertaken by the Board of Guardians, but they have employed all the able-bodied men on their books in out-door labour, sewering, stone-breaking, and road repairing, whilst the temporarily disabled and the elderly attend an adult class established by the Board.

"Some have been employed by the Guardians in levelling land for a manure depot, riddling gravel, and dressing old bricks, receiving ordinary relief from the parish, and working four days per week; but this was discontinued at the time of my visit, when the able-bodied men were employed as follows:—

"120 in making the Pendleton main sewer for the Corporation, the Guardians providing both men and tools. In addition to the labourers provided by the Guardians, eight skilled labourers were employed.

"The men from the Board of Guardians are divided into relays; the first coming at 7 in the morning, and working until 12; the second commencing at 1 o'clock, and working until 4; the men who work in the morning of one day being employed on the afternoon of the next, and all cease work on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

"20 men were employed in repairing the Eccles new road, the hours being from 8 till 12, and ½ past 1 to 4 o'clock; but they commence at one o'clock on Mondays, which gives them an opportunity of seeking work in the morning; and they cease work on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

"36 men were employed in a stone yard and gravel pit, the hours being similar to those engaged in repairing the roads.

"All have to work the hours mentioned, during the whole week, for the relief given by the Guardians.

"None are employed in out-door labour by the Relief Committee, but as they supplement the relief given by the Guardians, many on their books are employed on the works above-mentioned."

Staleybridge.

As in most of the towns in the cotton districts, the mass of the able-bodied men are employed on labour for relief. 325 are working for the Relief Committee in removing a sandhill and filling up an old stone quarry, for which the Lord of the Manor (— Astley, Esq.) pays the Committee 2*d.* per cubic yard. They are divided into three sets, each working 12 hours per week, at 3*d.* per hour, thereby earning the same wages as they formerly received at the adult school.

The number of men employed under the Public Works Act in making drains, sewers, &c. was on the 8th December as follows:—43 cotton operatives and 6 labourers were employed on piece-work, in "excavating trenches for sewers," at 5*d.* per cubic yard for getting out, and 4*d.* per cubic yard for filling in; 9 cotton operatives were employed on day work at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day; 15 labourers at 2*s.* 8*d.* per day; and 6 skilled workmen. It is estimated that the unskilled labour will be 33¾ per cent.

The following is an account of the rate per day of the different gangs during the week preceding the 8th December.

			s.	*d.*	
1. Skilled (day work)	-	6 men at	2	8	per day.
2. Cotton operatives	-	6 „	2	4½	„
3. Mixed -	-	6 „	2	8	„
4. Cotton operatives	-	6 „	2	2	„
5. Cotton operatives	-	5 „	2	1½	„
6. Cotton operatives	-	5 „	2	3	„
7. Cotton operatives	-	4 „	2	6	day work.
8. Skilled -	-	6 „	2	8	„

The remainder employed in carting, assisting bricklayers, &c.

Oswaldtwistle, Great Harwood, and Clayton-le-Moors.

In Oswaldtwistle and Great Harwood the Local Government Act has been adopted, and loans under the provisions of the Public Works Act have been applied for and sanctioned by the Poor Law Board. The chief expenditure in both places will be incurred for sewerage.

At neither place have the works been actually commenced.

At Clayton-le-Moors (which includes Enfield and Oakenshaw) the adoption of the Local Government Act is about to be completed, with the view of taking advantage of the Public Works Act.

Rawtenstall.

At Rawtenstall the Local Government Act is about to be adopted.

As a resumé of the preceding account of the operatives in the different towns, I append, in a tabular form, statements of the number of persons employed in them under the Public Works Act about the end of December or beginning of January. This statement differs somewhat from a Return recently made by Mr. Maclure for the Manchester committee. Acording to his Return, there were 48 factory operatives said to be employed under the Public Works Act at Bambridge, who I have been informed are not employed upon public works, and 200 at Rochdale who are not, but probably will be, employed in road making in that town eventually, under the Public Works Act. The number of the skilled workmen is not stated in Mr. Maclure's Return; in my Return it is put at 432, about one-fourth of the whole number.

Name of Locality.	Description of Employment.	No. of Persons employed.			
		Factory Operatives.	Other Labourers.	Skilled Workmen.	Total.
Accrington	Sewers, drains, &c.	22	40	24	86
Ashton-under-Lyne	Sewering, paving, flagging	91	—	100	191
Blackburn	Sewers, drainage, &c.	652	—	227	879
Dukinfield, King Street	Sewers	21	24	3	48
,, Tame Valley	Sewers	40	—	2	42
Glossop	Reservoir, draining land, &c.	160	—	56	216
Manchester	Reservoir	68	—	14	82
Oldham	Laying out park	50	—	—	50
Over Darwen	Sewerage, draining, &c.	20	10	—	30
Preston	-	40	16	—	56
Staleybridge	Sewerage, drains, &c.	52	21	6	79
		1,416	111	432	1,759

So much preliminary inquiry has been necessary in some cases, that the Public Works Act is not in as extensive operation as might have been anticipated. In some towns, immediate effect was given to the spirit of the Act, by the employment of operatives upon works in anticipation of their being approved and loans granted for them as at Blackburn, Ashton, and other places; but the difficulty of setting operatives to work upon a new kind of labour, and so organizing a scheme that the work should be properly done, while the operatives should earn a fair day's wages for a day's work,

has been very considerable, considering that the public works which have been commenced, have not been undertaken by the local public bodies having control over the operatives in the receipt of relief. It is most satisfactory to find what a large proportion of factory operatives have been set to work, and, although the wages earned are, as I have shown, much below what is necessary for an operative's family, yet we may look to a rapid improvement in this respect as the spring advances, and the hands become more accustomed to the work.

The statements of the sums earned by the factory operatives employed upon public works have been given, in order to show that very great consideration should be given to the case of these operatives. The Manchester committee have made arrangements by which relief is given to operatives for the first six weeks of their being employed upon public works; but I trust that this rule may be further extended, should the operatives not be able to earn more per family than they would have received when receiving relief.

It will be seen by the statements from the several towns, that the operatives have given great satisfaction, both as to conduct, and readiness to undertake the new labour found for them. I cannot sum up this subject better than by quoting a letter from Mr. Henderson the chairman of the labour committee of Blackburn, giving his personal experience in that town. Nothing can be more cheering than his opinion of the out-door operatives under the Public Works Act, and as more has been done at Blackburn than in any other town under the provisions of the Act, his testimony is most valuable, as it proves the efficacy of the Act when carried out with energy and judgment:—

"Nothing in my experience, during the present period of suffering and distress, has struck me more forcibly or given me more satisfaction, than the cheerful alacrity with which the unemployed operatives of this district have accepted of the work offered to them through the adoption of the Public Works Act, by the Corporation of Blackburn. A greater contrast than that presented between the cotton spinner as a skilled workman in a factory, and as a labourer in a sewer 14 or 18 feet deep, can scarcely be conceived. Accustomed as he has been to a temperature all but tropical, to work at which agility and delicacy of manipulation availed him infinitely more than muscular strength and to double and sometimes treble the remuneration which it is possible for him now to obtain, his ready acceptance of the proffered employment involved an amount of self denial and consideration the exercise of which is most creditable. In Blackburn the men have been tested at almost every variety of out-door work; in excavating a stiff heavy clay soil to a considerable depth, in draining, in stone breaking, in road making, and in excavating for street sewers to a depth of 14, 16, and sometimes 20 feet.

In many cases while thus employed they are standing in mud and water to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, and in all they are exposed to a climate which, for chilly humidity is not surpassed I suppose, even if it is equalled, by that of any district in England. Yet, notwithstanding these disadvantages, I am free to say that although I have been in daily contact with the men and their superintendents, I have not heard a single complaint as to the nature of the work the men were set to execute, except in cases of sickness or bodily infirmity, and these even I am glad to say have been rare. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Lancashire operative, so far as my experience has enabled me to judge, it cannot be said of him with truth, that he is either afraid or ashamed to work. Dig he can, although to beg he is ashamed. Several months before the Public Works Act became Law, hundreds of the factory operatives of Blackburn had a favourable opportunity of becoming initiated in out-door work. Through the Labour Committee, which is composed of an equal number of the members of the Board of Guardians and of the Local Relief Committee, employment was found for them on private contracts. In the execution of these works, not unfrequently something required to be done which called for the exercise of more thought and reflection than was involved by the mere handling of a spade or mattock; and in such cases the facility with which the cotton operative applied the intelligence he possessed, to an occupation which was quite new to him, was very gratifying, and indicated not only that he accepted his new employment with cheerfulness, but that like a good workman he took an interest in the labour he had in hand however foreign it was to his previous habits and training. I may add that the opinions I have thus expressed respecting the conduct of the operatives at this time are shared in by every gentleman with whom I have talked on the matter, and whose position and professional experience have afforded opportunities of seeing the men at work, and of forming an opinion on the question."

Emigration of Operatives, and Migration to the Factory Districts.

It appears from the Returns of the Manchester Committee that there are 33,969 fewer persons of the operative class in the cotton districts than in 1862; and it is estimated that 18,244 of these have emigrated, and 15,725 have obtained some kind of employment or other within the cotton districts. It is supposed in the same Return that about 4,000 are employed in neighbouring districts.

There is no doubt that in some districts the emigration has been considerable; for instance, above 1,323 persons have emigrated from Heywood in the past year, and it is known in other places that large numbers have left their own neighbourhood for America and the colonies; but the number, taking even the excess of 1863 over 1862 from the port

of Liverpool, would not make any great difference in the amount of distress in the cotton districts. Emigration was mainly left to commend itself to the operatives. Some of the colonies had agents in various towns to afford information and assistance ; but in general the people who left were unconnected with any public or general movement in favour of emigration. It was proposed that a mutual association should be formed, to be called the "Cotton Districts Emigration Society" for promoting by means of district societies the emigration of the members; but it did not make much progress, having been superseded by local societies acting independently of each other.

There have been other influences at work to cause an emigration from the port of Liverpool in 1863 of above twice the number of the previous year.

The number of persons, according to the Returns furnished from Liverpool, who sailed from that port, either for foreign countries or for the colonies in the year 1862, was 64,314. In 1863 the number had increased to 137,982, an excess of 73,668.

The places for which the steerage passage emigrants sailed from Liverpool were as follows:—

	1862.	1863.
For the United States -	44,673	98,458
Canada, &c. - - -	6,217	2,477
Australian Colonies and New Zealand - - -	12,565	18,640
	63,455	119,575

When, however, the nationality of the emigrant is ascertained, a clue to the cause of this great increase will be apparent, and it will be seen how little the increase has to do with the cotton crisis.

The following is a Return of the countries to which the steerage passage emigrants belonged who sailed from Liverpool for the United States:—

	1862.	1863.
England - -	13,185	28,548
Scotland - -	830	3,176
Ireland - -	22,418	61,312
	36,433	93,036

Of those who sailed from Liverpool for Canada, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, the numbers were from:—

	1862.	1863.
England - -	6,763	9,525
Scotland -	1,561	1,895
Ireland - -	5,231	9,130
	13,555	20,550

The preponderance of Irish emigrants to the United States, and the increased proportion of them during the last year, coupled with the fact that the large proportion of them were young men, will show to what this great exodus has been due and how small comparatively has the emigration been from the cotton districts.

In order, however, to trace, if I could, any migration to Yorkshire, I requested the certifying surgeons to communicate to me any facts which may serve to show to what extent Lancashire hands have settled, either temporarily or permanently in Yorkshire.

From the information they supplied to me I do not think that there are now employed in factories in Yorkshire more than 1,000 of the cotton operatives who would represent between three and four thousand persons. During the earlier part of the crisis many persons passed through the different manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, especially in the woollen and worsted districts, where work has been particularly active, and in which labour has been scarce; but although many were taken on, they generally left in a week or two, and only a few obtained permanent work.

The nature of the work in the woollen districts is altogether different from the cotton manufacture; the habits of the people too are to some extent dissimilar, the economy of the mills is also unlike and the wages less than in the cotton districts. The hands were, therefore, unprepared for the work of a woollen mill, and having to begin as "learners" their wages would be very small at first, and this would be one cause of their not remaining in the woollen districts; some again left rather from feeling their inability to satisfy the full requirements of the manufacturer, than from their feeling of dissatisfaction at the nature of the work.

Mr. Whymper, sub-inspector for the Huddersfield district, writes to me as follows, upon the increase of hands in the neighbourhood of Saddleworth:—

"There has been an undoubted influx to the woollen districts of Saddleworth; evidence of it is to be seen on all sides, in renovated cottages, &c., but the extent is difficult to ascertain. It is estimated that not more than 30 per cent. of those who have come remain and are satisfied with the new employment."

It should, however, be observed that this flow of hands into Saddleworth is only a return of the exodus from this district to the cotton districts from 1849 to 1859.

Mr. C. A. Hemingway, certifying surgeon of Dewsbury, a very important woollen district, informs me that,—

"There have been about 1,000 operatives from the cotton districts applying for employment at mills; only a few of these have succeeded in obtaining work. At one mill 300, and at another 150 have applied for work; and although about 100 were employed at one time, that number is now less than half."

Mr. Allbutt, certifying surgeon of Batley, says upon this point:—

"Not understanding the woollen trade, they could not obtain employment, and returned home."

Mr. Morehouse, of Stoneybank, certifying surgeon in the centre of a woollen district, says,—

"In the early part of the cotton famine great numbers of distressed operatives found their way here. Very few, however, settled in the district."

The same want of adaptability was shown in their employment in flax factories. Mr. Price, certifying surgeon of Leeds, says:—

"About 20 people are and have been in employment, chiefly with Messrs. ———; in some instances hands have gone away dissatisfied with the work and wages."

The worsted trade would seem to offer to cotton operatives a better prospect than either the woollen or flax factories; but although many hundreds of hands were wanted in the worsted districts, only a few presented themselves, and the proportion who obtained continuous employment was very small.

Mr. Trimmer, the sub-inspector at Halifax, whom I requested to report to me as to the migration in his district, says:—

"In the valley from Luddenden to Wanistalls, which you know is so short a distance from Todmorden, the occupiers of worsted factories are in want of some description of hands."

Mr. Poppleton, the certifying surgeon of Bradford, reports as follows:—

"During the last two years employment could have been found at very high wages for 2,000 or 3,000 hands, but at no part of that period has the migration reached as many hundreds."

Mr. Bramley, the certifying surgeon of Halifax, writes to me:—

"A great number of adults, both male and female, have sought and obtained employment during the past year; in one firm as many as 100; but they principally live in lodgings, and will doubtless return to their homes as soon as they can get employ-

ment there. As far as I can gather from the employers, they do not settle well, or seem satisfied with the work."

Mr. Farrer, certifying surgeon of Brighouse, a district in which there are several cotton-spinning mills, as well as silk, worsted, and woollen mills, reports as follows:—

"A few months since, there were between 20 and 30 hands, chiefly from Mossley and Staleybridge, employed in one of the silk mills; however, from some cause or other, they were not satisfied, and returned to their own districts in Lancashire. We have had hands passing through the village on tramps set on in the mills, and after working a week or so have left. Hence there have been few hands come into this district from Lancashire."

The evidence which I have just quoted shows that the operatives have been disinclined to leave their neighbourhood during the crisis. I have been assured that operatives have accepted work with regret at a mill to which they were not accustomed, lest they should lose their chance of obtaining work at their old mill. The desire to remain at home was probably fostered indirectly by the masters; they feared to lose their best hands; a feeling which ought to surprise none, and is certainly very intelligible to those who are acquainted with the factory system; for not only does the manufacturer depend upon his machinery, but perhaps more upon the steadiness and ability of his hands; and looking forward to the recovery of the cotton trade from its present depression, he keeps within his reach the means whereby his mill can be worked in the most advantageous manner. Although it may be sometimes reported that hands are wanted in some districts, and are not to be had from the cotton districts, I believe it would be found upon inquiry that some good reason exists, not patent at the time, to render it difficult for the hands to accept the work offered.

The question of rent again has been in the way of a large migration of hands. The owners of much of the house property were unwilling to part with their tenants, because they expected to be reimbursed in part when the cotton trade revived; and the loss of the rent of the description of houses occupied by the operatives has been most severely felt. I have been informed that in one district, from which there has been a large exodus in comparison with the number of inhabitants, that there are now 1,000 cottages empty, representing a loss in rent to the owners of at least 6,000*l.* a year. Many manufacturers are owners of the houses in which operatives employed in their mills reside, and some unquestionably expect to obtain a portion of the back rent owing. Sometimes work has been offered to operatives on condition that they should occupy vacant houses belonging to the manufacturer; this might have been advantageous to him, in obtaining tenants for his vacant cottages, but not

so to operatives who would have to borrow money to remove and then to pay full rent, and to repay their loan out of wages, which as I have shown would probably be at a reduced rate.

But it must not be supposed that there has been any backwardness in the operatives in endeavouring to obtain work in the cotton mills in their own proper occupation. Occasionally statements appeared in the public papers, that in such a district there was a want of weavers, and in another district closely adjoining it, that there were hundreds of operatives idle. I enquired particularly as to the correctness of statements of this nature made some time since with respect to Blackburn. I was told that weavers were very scarce in the surrounding neighbourhoods, and that there were nevertheless a large number of cotton operatives receiving relief at that town. The result of my inquiry was, that at Blackburn every family in which there was an unemployed weaver, warper, or winder had been struck off the list, so that they should be forced to seek work where hands were required, and that great strictness was exercised in respect to the spinners and minders, &c. upon the relief lists. Mr. Oram has been good enough to give me the result of his own experience in tracing out a statement of this kind. He says:—

"In consequence of statements similar to those referred to, letters were sent by the Relief Committee in Ashton-under-Lyne, offering to make arrangements for sending a number of weavers, but in every case without the offer being accepted. I had a conversation with one or two influential gentlemen who were complaining of the operatives not working, and said there were looms standing at a particular mill. I immediately enquired the name of the mill, and whether the millowner had made his wants known, and was informed that he considered it *infra dig.* for the manager to be seeking hands. I replied that unless the operatives knew he was prepared to employ an additional number of hands of course they were not to blame, and that being the Sub-Inspector of the adjoining district, and knowing something about the operatives in Ashton-under-Lyne, if the millowner would communicate with me I would personally guarantee to find him as many hands as he required."

The Relief Committees acted with great strictness upon this point. If work was offered, the operatives to whom it was proposed were struck off the lists, and thus compelled to accept the offer. When they objected to accept work, I believe the cause has been that their earnings would have been merely nominal, and the work exceedingly severe, arising from the inferiority of the cotton used, from the desire to obtain work in mills in which the best kinds of cotton are manufactured, and that when they have had the prospect of work in other districts, they had no means of removing, and they were unable to satisfy any portion of the claim for rent.

I have heard the strongest expressions of anxiety for work, and have seen most convincing proofs of the eagerness of the operatives for work; and never was this feeling shown in a more remarkable manner than on the occasion of my visiting a sewing school held in two large rooms of the factory of Mr. O. Whittaker at Hurst, near Ashton-under-Lyne, one of the foremost of the manufacturers in making, at great sacrifices, the most excellent arrangements for his operatives during the stoppage of his mills. The females, all above 16, probably between 300 and 400, were of a superior class, very clean, neatly dressed, and healthy looking. The afternoon of my visit was on the day before the re-opening of the mill for work; and having been accustomed to the quiet and regularity of the sewing schools in general, the aspect of this happy assembly at Hurst was most striking;—the women and girls cheerful and smiling when spoken to, hilarious in their mirth, singing snatches of choruses;—unable to keep the measure of *one* song, all ready to sing, but, in the fullness of their happiness, giving expression to their feelings by random verses, and yet there was no uproar, no rude mirth, but what I felt to be the genuine effusions of happy and contented minds.

Supply of Cotton.

I now propose to refer very briefly to the quantity of cotton consumed in this country.

The following is a statement from the circular of Messrs. Neill and Co., of the import of raw cotton in the year 1863. with extracts for the years 1861 and 1862 from the circular of Messrs. Ellison and Haywood:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
America -	1,841,600	71,750	130,265
Brasil -	100,000	133,810	137,093
Egypt -	97,800	146,550	204,788
East India -	986,600	1,072,420	1,225,723
China -	—	—	164,934
Smyrna	—	—	40,109
Other Places -	9,700	20,470	27,256
	3,035,700	1,445,000	1,930,168
Of which it is estimated that there were consumed in the United Kingdom - -	2,363,600	1,185,500	1,377,600

According to the factory returns of 1861, there were 451,569 persons employed in the cotton mills in the United

Kingdom; if therefore the mills worked in 1862, for the same number of days as they did in 1861, there would have been employment only for 227,447 persons, and if the same work had continued in 1863, there would have been employment for 286,841 persons; but it is known that Surat cotton takes more working than American, and consequently a larger proportion of hands are employed upon the same quantity; it may be remembered for instance that few weavers are able to mind more than two looms upon Surat cotton, frequently only one, while upon American cotton, three looms were constantly under the care of one person. Messrs. Ellison and Heywood moreover estimate that the same number of hands would work up 11·3 per cent. less of Surat than of American cotton; and the number of operatives employed in 1863, will have been increased on this account.

In 1861 the average consumption per week, was 45,454 bales, in 1862 only 22,795, being about three days consumption per week, and in 1863 it had risen to 26,500 bales per week, being about three days and a half consumption. If the lowest of the estimates of the import of 1864 be realized, viz. that of Mr. Cheetham, who thinks the total will not exceed 2,445,000 bales, this quantity, after deducting 666,000 bales for export (the quantity exported last year), would give an average of 34,000 bales per week, or four and half days employment for the same number of mills as were in work in 1861.

The supply to be received during the course of the present year, has been keenly discussed, and estimated by those most competent to make calculations upon the subject. Mr. Ashworth and Mr. Cheetham published their opinions some time since, and other gentlemen have endeavoured to give some assurance for their expectations of the coming year. The following are several estimates as given in Messrs. Neill's circular of the 1st December last, to which I have added the estimate of Messrs. Ellison and Heywood, of the probable supply for 1864.

	Total Quantity imported in 1863.	Estimated import in 1864.				
		Messrs. Neill, Bros.	Mr. Ashworth.	Mr. Cheetham.	Mr. Whitworth.	Messrs. Ellison & Haywood.
America	130	140	140	100	150	130,000
India	1,225	1,650	1,520	1,590	1,650	1,750,000
Egypt	204	300	290	300	325	280,000
Turkey and Greece	40	140	350	150	220	140,000
Italy	4	15	14	25	50	25,000
Brazil	136	190		185	200	155,000
China	164	200	471	150	250	250,000
All other places	27	30		35	70	50,000
	1,930	2,665	2,785	2,445	2,915	2,780,000

The estimates are in thousands of bales, for convenience of arrangement.

The value of the cotton imported according to the accounts of Trade and Navigation and Messrs. Neill's circular, was in—

	£
1861	35,940,055
1862	23,597,844
1863	49,862,000

And the relative value of the cotton in three years, was as follows:—

	£
In 1861 the bale was worth about	10
1862 „ „	17
1863 „ „	25

It has been calculated that the cotton imported this year will cost the enormous sum of upwards of 80,000,000. Messrs. Neill in their circular give the calculation by which they have arrived at that result; their estimate is as follows:—

	bales.	lbs.		d.	£
India	1,650,000	of 360	at	21	51,975,000
Egypt	300,000	550		26	17,531,000
America	140,000	440		26	6,673,000
Turkey and Greece	140,000	300		23	4,025,000
Brazil	190,000	190		26	3,911 000
China	200,000	200		20	3,334,000
Italy, &c.	15,000	440		23	632,000
Other Sources	30,000	200		23	575,000
					£88,656,000

If this calculation should prove correct, the bale of cotton this year will cost 33*l*., at an average rate of nearly 2*s*. per lb.

A comparison of the prices of cotton and of yarns and cloth for the last few years will be found to possess some features of great interest, and especially of the relative variation in the price of the raw material and of the manufactured goods. The instructive and valuable reports of my late colleague, Mr. Horner, enable me to refer to the years 1848, 1850, and 1855, and to compare those years with the year 1863. In Mr. Horner's report for 1850, he gives the following return, showing the prices of cotton in 1848 and 1850:—

Description of Cotton.	Quality.	Year.	Price per lb.	Being an advance of
Bowed and Mobile	Ordinary	1848	3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*	Nearly 84 per cent.
„	„	1850	6¼*d.* to 6⅝*d.*	
„	Good	1848	4⅝*d.* to 5*d.*	Nearly 56 per cent.
„	„	1850	7⅛*d.*	
New Orleans	Ordinary	1848	3½*d.* to 3¾*d.*	About 82 per cent.
„	„	1850	6*d.* to 6¾*d.*	
„	Good	1848	5½*d.* to 5¾*d.*	About 38 per cent.
„	„	1850	7¾*d.*	

This return is followed by another showing the increase in the price of yarns and cloth,—

Description of the Article.	Quality.	Year.	Price per lb.	Being an advance of
No. 20, water twist	Common	1848	6½*d.*	About 30⅜ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	8*d.*	
,,	First	1848	7¼*d.*	About 34½ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	9¾*d.*	
No. 30, mule twist	Common	1848	6½*d.*	About 46 per cent.
,,	,,	1850	9½*d.*	
,,	First	1848	8*d.*	About 37½ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	11*d.*	
No. 40, mule twist	Common	1848	7¼*d.*	About 47½ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	10½*d.*	
,,	First	1848	8¾*d.*	About 37 per cent.
,,	,,	1850	12*d.*	
			Per piece.	
¾-72, reed printing cloth	29 yards	1848	4*s.* 9*d.*	About 26½ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	6*s.*	
¼-66, reed T cloth	24 yards	1848	6*s.* 6*d.*	About 7¾ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	7*s.*	
½-66, reed long cloth	36 yards	1848	8*s.*	About 9⅛ per cent.
,,	,,	1850	8*s.* 9*d.*	
¾-40, reed jaconits	20 yards	1848	3*s.* 8*d.*	About 25 per cent.
,,	,,	1850	4*s.* 7*d.*	

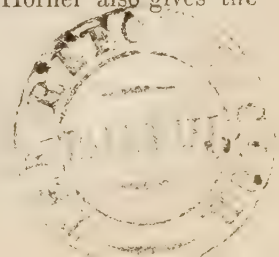
The above return shows how difficult it is for the manufacturer to raise his prices concurrently with a rise in the market of the raw material, and suggests the idea that manufacturers must be always advancing in improvements and economical working of their factories to enable them to meet these sudden changes in price.

Mr. Horner carries this comparison up to 1855, and I annex the variation between 1850 and that year, as given in Mr. Horner's report of the 31st October 1855.

1st May 1855.

Description of Cotton.	Quality.	Price per lb.	Being a reduction in price since 1850 of
Bowed and Mobile	Ordinary	4⅜*d.*	24 per cent.
,,	Fair	5⅞*d.*	21 ,,
New Orleans	Ordinary	4⅞*d.*	18 ,,
,,	Fair	6½*d.*	20 ,,

And in the last quoted report, Mr. Horner also gives the price of yarns and cloth as follows:—



1st May 1855.

Description of Article.	Quality.	Price per lb.	Being a reduction in price since 1850 of
No. 20s water twist - -	Common	7¾*d.*	About 3 per cent.
„ - -	Best -	8¾*d.*	„ 10 „
„ 30s mule twist - -	Common	7¾*d.*	„ 18 „
„ - - -	Best -	8¾*d.*	„ 20 „
„ 40s mule twist - -	Common	8¼*d.*	„ 16 „
„ - - -	Best -	9¼*d.*	„ 18 „
30 in. T cloths - - -	4 lbs. -	2*s.* 11½*d.*	
36 in. 60 reed cloths, 50 yards -	9 lbs.10 oz. to 9 lbs.12 oz.	9*s.* 2*d.*	
36 in. 72 reeds, 25 yards - -	5 lbs.12 oz. to 5 lbs.14 oz.	6*s.*	

I now propose to carry a similar calculation to the year 1863, but placing, for the sake of comparison, the price of Surat cotton, according to the averages given in the circulars of Messrs. Ellison and Haywood, which has now taken the place of the great bulk of the American formerly consumed, against the price of ordinary Orleans, also quoted:

Average price of Dhol fair cotton in 1863, 1*s.* 9¼*d.* per lb., being an advance upon the price of ordinary Orleans since 1855, of nearly 300 per cent.

Average price of No. 20s water twist in 1863, 2*s.* 0¾*d.*, being an advance upon the price of the best water-twist since 1855, of 64. per cent.

Average price of No. 30s mule twist in 1863, 2*s.* 1⅝*d.*, being an advance upon the price of the 38s mule twist since 1855, of 190 per cent.

Average price of No. 40s mule twist in 1863, 2*s.* 3⅞*d.*, being an advance upon the price of the best 48s mule twist, since 1855, of 180 per cent.

The two last returns show in as striking manner as the first return quoted from Mr. Horner's report, that the price of yarn follows at a considerable distance a rise in the price of cotton, and it must be evident to every observer, that the operations of manufacturers at the present time are of the most precarious nature. They who speculate upon the prolongation or the cessation of the American War run risks of very great magnitude, and it is not to be wondered at that so many large factories have not been worked for many months. Those manufacturers who have small factories have done more work *i.e.*, have run more time, in comparison than many of the large establishments; they can so readily set to work to complete an order, so little capital is required to purchase the cotton, that the risk they run in accepting an order at a certain price is not great, while the larger manufacturer runs a risk in accepting a large order, during the completion of which the price of cotton might vary to such an extent that the order would entail a serious

loss. Mr. Potter, M.P., put this case very forcibly in an address he delivered at Carlisle some time since, from which he has permitted me to make the following extract:

"Many of his neighbours had begun using Indian cotton, but he thought they would rather discontinue working, and he did not anticipate that many of the manufacturers would start with it because it was exceedingly costly and difficult to work, and very risky. He had applied to a spinner in his own neighbourhood, who employs 700 or 800 hands, and who had been working Indian cotton, having started some few months ago, for information as to what it would cost him to start his mill. His mill was one of the first class, with new machinery; yet it would take about 15,000*l.* to buy cotton and start his mill and run at the smallest possible cost; and if there was any close of the American war, and a check in the cotton market, he had no doubt that that 15,000*l.* would be reduced in value to 5,000 or 6,000*l.* He thought that with such a prospect of that kind before the manufacturers they should hardly be called upon to take a risk of that kind; he knew three or four mills in a certain district which were not working, and the amount it would take to put them into work would be 150,000*l.* The owners of those mills had been a good deal pressed and remarked upon, but they could hardly expect individuals to run the risk of losing 100,000*l.* in the course of a month."

The relative value of "Surat" cotton is still as much a disputed question as ever. Experience has undoubtedly proved to many manufacturers that good yarn and good cloth can be made from it; yet there are others, and they form the majority, who use it as a substitute only, and use it with repugnance, not on account of the price only, but because they cannot work it as satisfactorily as they can American cotton. There is first of all, as I have before explained at p 68. of this report, the "opening" of the cotton, to rid it of the dirt and sand with which it is so much impregnated, and then through every process there is some difficulty to be overcome, or some extra manipulation required, which causes the manufacture of Surat cotton to be constantly a source of anxiety to the manufacturers as it is to the hands; but where the question has been taken up with a determination to make the best of it, many of the difficulties have been not only overcome, but the manufacture made profitable as well to the masters as to the hands. There is a large factory in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, of which the firm was one of the first to recognize the necessity of accepting Surat cotton as the substitute for American, and from the attention paid to the peculiarities of the cotton and the care taken in adapting machinery to the "short-staple," the manufacture has been very successful, and in fact the mill has been with little exception working full time during the year 1863. The quality of cotton used

has been tolerably uniform, what might be called "middling Surat;" during the last few months of 1863, however, a proportion of Egyptian has been used. I annex, as an illustration of what improvement and adaptation of machinery may do, the following statement of the earnings of the operatives in this factory during the last week of December 1863, compared with their earnings in 1861 and 1862.

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Overlooker of carders	35	0	42	0	42	0
Carder	21	0	21	0	21	0
Grinder	17	6	16	0	16	0
Drawer	12	0	12	0	12	0
Slubber*	11	0	17	9	17	0
Rover*	10	10	13	10	15	6
Creeler	10	0	10	0	10	0
Self-acting minder (spinner)*	18	0	21	0	29	0
Piecer	12	0	12	0	12	0
Minder*	6	8	9	4	12	0
Warper*	10	6	12	2	14	6
Sizer*	18	11	31	5	35	0
Loomer*	7	6	13	5	35	0
Drawer*	8	4	18	0	16	3
Knitter*	9	3	14	4	13	3
Weaver* (2 looms)†	7	9	11	0	13	2
Tackler or overlooker*	20	3	31	7	35	0
Cloth looker	24	0	24	0	24	0

The operatives marked thus * are paid by the piece, the others are paid weekly wages.

† Many weavers have now three looms.

It is not at every mill, however that "Surat" has been so well managed. The above may be taken as the result of the most successful treatment of Indian cotton; but the following letter from a gentleman in the Rochdale district will serve to show that as far as the working of the cotton goes, it can be made a fair substitute for American:

"Up to 1861 our consumption ran extensively upon American cotton, but as this staple began to rise in value and gradually out of our reach, we were glad to find a substitute in the better classes of Indian cotton, which we used at first sparingly, and afterwards, as necessity compelled, in increasing proportions; very soon we found comparatively little trouble in its adoption, we gradually grew more hardened to its use, and in course of time we found ourselves in the position of having used all grades of

Indian cotton from Dhawar to the qualities of Scinde and Bengal. Our opinion at present is that if we could have a good supply of the better classes of Indian cotton we should not feel anxious about a return to America."

It should be remarked that the wages earned in this mill are about the average of others in which Surat is used. They are given at Mill 4, p 53., and although the Indian cotton may have been worked to profit by the manufacturer, it will be seen that the operatives are sufferers compared with 1861, and if the use of Surat be confirmed, the operatives will want to earn the wages of 1861, which would seriously affect the profits of the manufacturer, unless he obtain compensation either in the price of the raw cotton or of his products.

The scarcity of cotton naturally gave rise to an inquiry for a substitute, and led to many suggestions, few of which however have stood the test of experience. I have had samples of material shewn to me which outwardly had all the appearance of a fair substitute for cotton, and the price of which would have brought them into the market, but it has not been possible to work them into a satisfactory yarn or cloth. The use which is now made of these substitutes is to mix them with cotton; manufacturers turned their attention to waste flax as affording some hope of their being able to produce a useful material, and I have been informed that this fibre when bleached and "devilled," makes a very good material for mixing with cotton; it is used in some mills, and costs about 1*s.* per lb. after being bleached. I have seen various kinds of old material being broken up in mixture with cotton waste, as old silk dresses, old cotton gowns, and in fact any fabric which contains a woolly fibre likely to mix with cotton. But the material principally used to supply the place of the cotton is the "waste" from the various processes of the manufacture of cotton itself. From the first process of manufacture to the last there is a loss of cotton; the very short fibres thrown up in the process of "blowing or scutching," are generally carried off by means of iron pipes, and flow, with the light particles of dirt and dust which have accumulated with the raw cotton beyond the walls of the factory; the fibres which are thrown off in the process of carding are collected in the like manner and carried out of the factory, where they either lie in heaps or float down the streams. The next waste was collected from the cards of the carding engine; then the "laps" or loose tape-like ends from the throwing and drawing frames, and lastly the yarn itself from the spinning and doubling frames and the looms, these being the pieces which are lost in tying the ends of broken threads, &c. The first kind of waste, the droppings of the shortest fibres, which were formerly valueless, or rather which had to

be carted away or otherwise disposed of and were thus frequently a cause of expense, is now bought up at 8*d.* to 1*s.* per 20 lbs. weight, and the "fly," that is the fibres of cotton adhering to the carding engines and spinning mules, which formerly produced from a half-penny to a penny per lb., is now bought at prices varying according to the quality of from 4*d.* to 8*d.* The waste is again cleaned by the waste dealers, by its being passed through a machine called the "devil," and is an important article of consumption; supplying the place of many thousands of pounds of raw cotton. The cleaning being done by the aid of steam power, there has been a considerable addition in several parts of my district to the number of factories to be inspected, but in general young hands are not employed in them, the principal operatives being adult men. Large quantities of cotton waste from the spinning mules and looms are used by engineers and machine makers for cleaning machinery, and used to be sold at various rates according to quality, for instance, two kinds would sell for $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., while the best white ones would sell for 3*d.* per lb.; the ordinary price of the lower quality is now $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ and of the white $4\frac{3}{4}d.$, while the best of the whites will fetch from 10*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. But this material it too valuable to be sold for such a purpose now; when it is re-converted into cotton it is used by the manufacturer as cotton, and enables him by mixing it with raw cotton to reduce the price of the raw material. It is calculated that Surat cotton loses 25 per cent. of waste, *i.e.*, the 100lbs. weight of cotton, bought as cotton, produces only 75lbs. of a usable material, from the dirt, short fibre, and loss in the various processes of manufacture; but the price now given for waste, and its re-introduction in the factory in the shape of cotton waste, go some way to compensate for the difference in the loss by waste, between Surat cotton and American cotton, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The waste in working Surat cotton being 25 per cent., the cost of the cotton to the spinner is enhanced one fourth before he has manufactured it. The loss by waste used not to be of much moment when American cotton was 5*d.* or 6*d.* per lb., for it did not exceed $\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., but it is now of great importance when upon every lb. of cotton which costs 2*s.* there is a loss by waste equal to 6*d.*

When the waste was sold as waste and used by the purchaser, the Trade had no more benefit from it; now however, the waste is again worked up, and is the means of giving employment to many hands. I was recently shewn at a factory near Manchester towels or rubbers made for engineers about three quarters of a yard square, with very open meshes, but at a price, weight for weight, much less than they would have to pay for the waste cotton itself.

It was once the common practice to decry the preparation of waste and woollen rags for re-manufacture, but the prejudice has entirely subsided as regards the "shoddy" trade, which has become an important branch of the woollen trade of Yorkshire, and doubtless the "cotton waste" trade will be recognized in the same manner as supplying an admitted want. Thirty years since, woollen rags, *i.e.*, pieces of cloth, old clothes, &c. of nothing but wool, would average about 4*l.* 4*s.* per ton in price: within the last few years they have become worth 44*l.* per ton, and the demand for them has so increased that means have been found for utilizing the rags of fabrics of cotton and wool mixed by destroying the cotton and leaving the wool intact, and now thousands of operatives are engaged in the manufacture of shoddy, from which the consumer has greatly benefited in being able to purchase cloth of a fair and average quality at a very moderate price.

The same course will, if cotton maintain a high price during the next year or two, be followed in the cotton waste trade, and the manufacturers, operatives, and the public will equally enjoy the advantages of this new branch of industry.

New Mills and Supply of Hands.

In my last report I noticed the erection of new mills in some parts of my district, stating that in Oldham above 20 mills had been opened since 1860, containing 400,000 spindles, and that nine more were in course of erection, intended for upwards of 250,000 spindles, and that 13 were in the course of erection in the neighbourhood of Ashton-under-Lyne, intended to contain 330,000. Since the date of that report, four of the mills in the course of construction at Oldham have been opened, and two of those at Ashton-under-Lyne, but they are only partially at work.

In other districts I am informed that mills are in the course of erection, and it has been estimated that there will be altogether, ready to be worked when the cotton trade revives, upwards of 100 new mills. The opinion of the trade is. that they will be required, and will be worked. The following extract is taken from a letter written in April last by a manufacturer of great intelligence and sound views. He says:—

"I am a spinner in the very centre of the seat of the cotton manufacture, and consequently am better prepared to judge on this question than men who are not so situated; that from an elevated point of this town I can command a view of as many new mills as will require about 3,000 hands when the trade revives. These mills have not worked yet, and the hands have to be found. I know many towns are in a similar position, that as soon as the vibration of markets, incident to the settlement

of American difficulties are past, we shall have a demand for our products, which will set to work all the mills both old and new."

The writer thinks that the hands for the new mills "are yet to be found." He does not, however, indicate in what quarter they are to be sought. But hands will have to be sought for many of the old mills, for the present available cotton population will not be sufficient. Those who have emigrated to the United States and to the colonies are lost to the cotton market, and the population is at once reduced by that number. Of the number of cotton hands who have left their own districts, and of those who have found employment within our neighbourhood, many doubtless will return to their own occupation when the trade revives; but after having been accustomed to other work for three or four years they will probably have lost, for a time at least, some of their cunning, and there is reason to think that the number of hands suitable for cotton mills will be further diminished from the smaller number of children now employed in cotton mills, which will cause a scarcity hereafter, or even at the present time if trade were brisk, of trained hands for the cotton trade. There is one means of supplying to some extent the deficiency of labour, viz., by improvements in machinery. Improvements of this kind are always progressing, and considerable alterations are now being made in the economy of mills, to substitute machinery for labour, and I have noticed recently some remarkable instances of progress in this direction.

Having remarked when I was in the mill of messrs. Wm. Jones and sons, Store St., Manchester, that they had recently erected new carding engines, I requested them to favour me with a short statement of the advantages which they had experienced from their alterations, and they have kindly given me the following as the result of their improvements:—

"We formerly had 75 carding engines now we have 12 doing the same quantity of work, which is fully equal if not superior to what we made before; we are doing with fewer hands by 14 at a saving in wages of 10*l.* per week. Our estimated saving in waste is about 10 per cent. in the quantity of cotton consumed."

A very similar opinion was given to me by the Hanover Mill Co. at Manchester when I inspected their well managed establishment during the last autumn; they consider that a considerable saving has been effected both in waste and production through the superiority of the new carding engines, although the advantages are not so great in their mill as in mills where finer yarns are spun. In another fine spinning mill in Manchester I was informed that through increased speed and the adoption of some self-acting processes a reduction had been made in number of a fourth in

one department and of above half in another, and that the introduction of the combing machine in place of the second carding had considerably reduced the number of hands formerly employed in the carding room.

The reduction of hands against increased production is in fact constantly taking place; in woollen mills the reduction commenced some time since, and is continuing; a few days since the master of a school in the neighbourhood of Rochdale said to me that "the great falling off in the girls school is "not only caused by the distress, but by the changes of "machinery in the woollen mills, of which a reduction of 70 "short-timers had taken place."

The following is an account of the work now carried on by Messrs. Gilmour, cotton spinners, of Bradford Road, Manchester, since the changes they had made by replacing their old machinery by new and improved machinery, which Mr. Thomas Williams, the manager of the mill has kindly communicated. The cotton used in this mill is for 70 s to 80 s Egyptian and for 40 s to 54 s American.

"In our blowing room department we consider our expense with new machinery is fully one third less in wages and hands: in the card room, so far as the cards are concerned, we have made no alteration in machinery: in the jack frame and drawing frame room, about one-third less in expense, and likewise one-third less in hands; in the spinning room about one-third less in expenses. But this is not all; when our yarn goes to the manufacturers it is so much better by the application of our new machinery that they will produce a greater quantity of cloth and cheaper than from the yarn produced by old machinery."

The preceding are instances of the replacing of old machinery by new; but as I have mentioned how many new mills are being erected, I will show how new arrangements can be made conducive to economy of labour and of expense. Having received notice of the erection of a large spinning mill in Manchester, in which I was informed that great pains had been taken to erect a building not only most advantageous for spinning, but excellently arranged for ventilation and for the comfort of the hands employed in it, I requested to be furnished with a description of the building and its arrangements, as an illustration of what was done in a modern mill, and Mr. Coles was kind enough to procure for me the following account from Mr. Edward Williams, the occupier of the mill in question:—

"As regards the improvement made in machinery, I may say in the first place that a great advance has been made in the construction of mills adapted to receive improved machinery. I have erected such a mill, and it is the opinion of those competent to judge, that my mill is not surpassed for the means it affords for the economy of labour and the preservation of the health of those labouring within its walls. It is 45 yards by 43; its

elevation is 78 feet, comprising six stories, independent of a large store and packing room at the base, consisting of 860 square yards of flooring. There are two water-closets to each room, and the roof of the mill is drained down the closet pipes, thus keeping them constantly flushed when there is a fall of rain; and they are flushed weekly, independent of the rain water; and there is a communication between the cesspool and the chimney, so that foulness is prevented, there being also two ventilators to each closet, the women and men having their respective closets to go to. The mill is beautifully lighted, better lighted than the old mills are that are only 14 yards wide. I had also a shed built up to the bottom room, in fact, they are one; there are about 2,600 square yards in shed and room. In the shed I wind, warp, reel, gas, and prepare the yarn for the respective markets it is intended for; and in the bottom room I double all my yarn, and upon that single floor I shall put 29,000 doubling spindles. I effect a saving of labour in the room and shed of at least 10 per cent., not so much from any improvement in the principle of doubling yarn, but from a concentration of machinery under a single management; and I am enabled to drive the said number of spindles by one single shaft, a saving in shafting, compared with what other firms have to use to work the same number of spindles, of 60 per cent., in some cases 80 per cent. There is a large saving in oil, and shafting, and in grease, and less risk to both life and limb. The same economy in labour is effected in card room and spinning room; also a great saving in oil, shafting, &c., owing to superior mill arrangements.

"A great saving in labour has been effected also in carding room, by an improved carding engine, by the use of which one carding engine is now doing the work of 14 cards, and doing it better. This is a great revolution in preparing cotton. A great improvement has been made in the hand spinning mules; when they are under the control of the spinner they are semi-self-acting, thus requiring less manual labour to work them; and the improved method of preparing rovings for the mules will enable me to work my mules with a less number of persons; so that with superior mill arrangements and improved machinery, at the lowest estimate I have effected a saving in labour of 10 per cent., a great saving in power, coal, oil, tallow, shafting, and strapping, cheerful rooms for all the hands, with a good atmosphere to breathe in. The cotton I am using is Egyptian; my numbers will probably average 130 s for some time until Sea Island cotton can be had at a reasonable price, then 160 s might be my average."

Having shown what the earnings are of those who are working upon Surat cotton, it must be evident that they are submitted to as a necessity, and that when the tide turns and trade is active, the operatives will demand an increase, or, if better cotton comes in, they will refuse to work inferior cotton as they are doing now.

The "manufacturer" from whose letter I have already made an extract, thus describes the question of wages:—

"Most of the mills are now using lower classes of cotton than formerly for their work. The rates of wages are not quite up to the highest rates of the most prosperous years, but still are as high as were paid about four years ago, and the main loss to the hands is in the smallness of the quantity they can get through. Any one familiar with these districts, knows that as soon as there is a favourable turn in the trade, the workers will turn out against spinning Surat of ordinary quality into 40 s, they will not spin the low cotton so far by 10 hanks as they are doing now. Every master will have to improve his mixings, and so at the present rate of wages the workers will at once arrive at a fair average wage. There can be no doubt that this will be the course events will take; manufacturers know it, and are prepared to act accordingly."

But as I have said, it is almost assumed by the writer that the necessary number of hands will be forthcoming when wanted; should they not be found readily, both for the old mills and the new, at a moderate calculation 100,000 hands, there must be a demand for a rise in the rate of wages; and it is to be hoped, that the warm sympathy which has been so deeply felt by the whole country for the distressed districts, the mutual respect and good feeling which have existed between the employer and employed, during the last two unexampled years in the history of the cotton trade, and the experience which the operatives have had, that the interest of themselves and their masters are identical, will tend to divest the question of wages of all acrimony and angry feeling, so that it may be settled upon terms, which each party may consider as just and fair to the other, as to himself.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient humble servant,
ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.

To the Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., G.C.B.,
&c. &c &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Alexander Redgrave, Esq., during the Six Months ended the 30th October 1863.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1863.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Walker.*			
Oct. 20	Trades Lane Calendering Company, Dundee.	William Thoms and Alexander Wighton, Esqs.; Dundee.	1st. Employing a young person without registering his name.	3 3 0	5 5 0	These convictions were quashed upon appeal to the County Sessions; from this decision an appeal has been made to the Court of Session in Edinburgh, but the case has not yet been heard.
			2d. Employing the same young person without obtaining surgical certificate of his age.	2 0 0		
			3d. Employing fifteen young persons after 6 p.m.	15 0 0		
			4th. Employing the same young persons during the night.	30 0 0		
			Informations laid by Mr. Coles.			
May 8	Peter Jackson, Lees Street, Manchester.	C. J. S. Walker and John Morley, Esqs.; Police Court, Manchester.	Employing ten women and young persons after 2 o'clock of a Saturday.	10 0 0	5 5 0	Five per cent. deducted from the penalties for court dues.
Sept. 14	Fish and Green, Charles Street, Bury, Lancashire.	Wm. Openshaw, J. Hutchinson, and O. O. Walker, Esqs.; Court House, Bury.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0	0 11 0	
"	Jabez Morris, Overlooker and Parent, Bury.	" "	Neglecting to send his child to school, as required by the Factory Acts.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
Oct. 30	John Dickinson and Co., Elm Street, Manchester.	C. E. Ellison, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate; Police Court, Manchester.	Employing two young persons without having registered their names and the date of the first day of their employment.	- -	- -	Dismissed, subject to a case to be brought before the Court of Common Pleas.
"	" "	" "	For employing the same two young persons without surgical certificates.	- -	- -	

			Informations laid by Mr. Rickards.			
Aug. 4	Wm. Thompson, Rawdon.	F. Darwin and F. Wormald, Esqs.; Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two children without school certificate for previous week.	2 0 0	0 18 6	
,,	Simeon Lupton, Rawdon.	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his boy to school - -	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	David Hogg, Rawdon	,, ,,	Neglecting to send his boy to school - - -	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept. 10	Messrs. Kirkby, Smelthouse, near Pateley.	J. Yack and H. Hutchinson, Esqs.; Pateley Bridge.	Working nine females during the period allowed for dinner.	2 0 0	4 11 8	Seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 17	Wm. Russam, Leeds -	C. Chadwick and J. Ellershaw, Esqs.; Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing one child before noon and after one o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	0 6 6	
Oct. 26	Adam Wade, Morley -	T. H. Cook and J. Hague, Esqs.; Dewsbury.	Employing one young person without being registered.	- -	0 10 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John Benn, Morley -	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	- -	1 4 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Wm. Dixon and Sons, Morley.	,, ,,	Employing three children without school certificates for previous week.	3 0 0	1 12 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Whymper.			
June 8	Joseph Elsey, of Nottingham.	John Lawson Thackeray and Joseph Braithwaite, Esqs.	Employing a young person in lace factory after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing three young persons in lace factory after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons in lace factory after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday.	- -	0 11 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,, ,,			
	William Spencer, Sim's Factory, Nottingham.	,, ,,	Employing a child in lace factory after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing four children in lace factory after the hour of 2 p.m. on Saturday.			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,			
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	- -	0 15 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,			

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1863.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 18	Thomas Walker and Sons, Longwood.	John Lawson Thackeray, Joseph Braithwaite, and W. Mellor, Esqs.	Employing two children without schoolmaster's certificate.	3 0 0	1 2 0	
„	Fisher and Walker, Longwood.	„ „	Employing a young person without registering the name.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without having obtained surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without registering the name.	- -	0 6 0	
„	Barnicott and Kenyon, Sheply.	„ „	Employing ten females during meal time - -	10 0 0	2 15 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing thirty females during meal time - -	- -	6 15 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 15	D. Schofield, Hollings Mill.	John Lawson Thackeray, Joseph Braithwaite, and J. T. Armitage, Esqs.	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in execution of his duty.	3 0 0	0 6 0	
„	Chas. Hirst, Rashcliffe Mill.	„ „	Employing a young person without a surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without registering the name.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
„	Wilkinson and Calverley, Hollings Mill.	„ „	Employing a young person without a surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 18 6	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without registering the name.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a young person without a surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
„	Joseph Mellor and Sons, Thongs Bridge, Huddersfield.	Joshua Moorhouse and John Harpin, Esqs.	For employing a young person without entering his name on register.	2 0 0	0 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	For working a young person without obtaining medical certificate.	1 0 0	0 19 0	

"	James Holmes, Holmfirth.	"	"	For working a child without obtaining medical certificate.	1	0	0	0 19 6	
"	"	"	"	For working a child without first entering his name on register.	2	0	0	0 5 0	
				Informations laid by Mr. R. E. S. Oram.					
July 9	Halkyard and Scholes, Oldham.	J. Riley, Esq. (Mayor) and N. Worthington, Esq.		Employing two females after 6 o'clock in the evening.	1	0	0	0 16 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 8	James Hindle, Heald Knitter, Oldham.	J. Riley, Esq. (Mayor), E. A. Wright, and N. Worthington, Esqs.		Not keeping registers of young persons or children	2	0	0	1 6 6	Mr. Hindle considered that his works were not under the Act.
"	" "	"	"	Employing a child without school certificates - - - -				0 4 6	Withdrawn.
				Informations laid by Mr. J. Henderson.					
May 6	David Kcarton and Co., Speculation Mill, Livesey, Blackburn.	Joseph Harrison, Esq., and John Thwaites, Esq.; Petty Sessions, Blackburn.		Employing two children forenoon and afternoon of the same day.	1	0	0	1 0 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	"	"	Employing the same children without having obtained school certificates.	1	0	0	1 0 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	"	"	Employing four young persons and children without having their names registered.	2	0	0	1 16 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	"	"	Employing three children and young persons without having obtained surgical certificates.	2	0	0	1 5 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Thos. Hodgkinson, operative.	"	"	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	0	5	0	0 12 6	
May 21	Eccles Shorrock, Bros., Co., Bowling Green Mill, Over Darwen.	Richard Eccles, Esq., and the Rev. E. C. Montriou: Petty Sessions, Over Darwen.		Employing eight females before six of the clock in the morning.	8	0	0	4 13 0	
July 1	Ashton, Fairhurst, and Co., Bank Field Shed, Blackburn.	Thomas Lund, Esq., Christopher Parkinson, Esq.; Borough Court, Blackburn.		Employing two children forenoon and afternoon of same day.	1	0	0	0 16 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	"	"	Employing the same children without having obtained school certificates.	1	0	0	0 16 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	James Hesketh, labourer.		"	Neglecting to send his child to school - -	-	-	-	0 3 0	On account of the poverty of the defendant, case withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1863.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 3	Henry Ward, Swallow S. Mills, Blackburn.	Thomas Lund, Esq., Christopher Parkinson, Esq.; Borough Court, Blackburn.	Employing four females after six of the clock in the evening.	4 0 0	2 11 0	
Sept. 22	Elijah Knowles and Co., Saint Paul's Mills, Blackburn.	Christopher Parkinson, Esq., and James Johnstone, Esq.; Borough Court, Blackburn.	Employing twenty-eight females after six of the clock in the evening.	20 0 0	15 3 0	Eight cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Sept 28.	Joseph Harrison and Co., Highfield, Blackburn.	William Pilkington, Esq., and James Johnstone, Esq.; Borough Court, Blackburn.	Employing twenty-three females and young persons after six of the clock in the evening.	10 0 0	10 10 6	Thirteen cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Oct. 8	David Ainsworth, Radford Mill, Over Darwen.	Rev. Philip Graham and Richard Eccles, Esq.; Petty Sessions, Over Darwen.	Employing sixteen females and young persons during the time set apart for meals.	8 0 0	9 1 0	Eight cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Henry Duckworth, Grange Mill, Accrington.	James Worsley, Esq., and James Grimshaw, Esq.; Petty Sessions, Accrington.	Employing three young person without having their names registered.	2 0 0	1 16 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
	" "	" "	Employing four young persons without having obtained surgical certificates.	2 0 0	2 6 6	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	William Peel, overlooker, Accrington.	" "	Allowing his child to work forenoon and afternoon of same day.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
Oct. 31	John Warburton, jun., Charles Lane, Haslingden.	Rev. L. H Mordacque and George Edward Hardman, Esq.; Petty Sessions, Haslingden.	Employing thirteen females, young persons, and children after six of the clock in the evening.	10 0 0	9 11 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

Informations laid by Mr. Measor.

May 11	Briggs, Ambler, and Briggs, Holme Top Mill, Bradford.	Major Wood and William Peel Esqs.; Court House, Bradford.	Employing three young persons without having their names registered.	8 0 0	2 9 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	6 0 0	1 13 0		
"	William Busfield and Sons, Legrams Mill, Horton.	" "	Employing two young persons and one child without having their names registered.	6 0 0	2 2 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons and one child without surgical certificates.	6 0 0	2 2 0		
"	" "	" "	Not keeping a register of children - - -	2 0 0	0 14 0		
May 14	Henry Roberts and Son, Quarry Mills, Gomersal.	J. B. Greenwood and John Hague, Esqs.; Court House, Dewsbury.	Employing three young persons without registering their names after previous conviction.	10 0 0	2 8 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates after previous conviction.	5 0 0	0 17 0		
Sept. 14	Michael Horan, labourer.	William Walker and George Anderton, Esqs., and Major Wood; Court House, Bradford.	Altering the date of a baptismal certificate, for the purpose of procuring a false surgical certificate for his son, John Patrick Horan.	- -	0 17 0		Sentenced to imprisonment for two calendar months in the House of Correction.
Sept. 17	Henry Walker and Sons, Sands Mill, Mirfield.	John Hague and Charles Wheatley, Esqs.; Court House, Dewsbury.	Employing a child without having his name registered.	2 0 0	0 9 0		
"	"	" "	Employing the same without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	0 6 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same without a schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0	0 6 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same before noon and after one o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0	0 6 0		

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	12	2	3	3	1	2	16	7	23
Amputation of right hand or arm	4	1	5	2	–	–	9	3	12
Amputation of left hand or arm	6	–	2	1	1	–	9	1	10
Amputation of part of right hand	15	21	14	18	6	3	35	42	77
Amputation of part of left hand	15	6	12	19	5	5	32	30	62
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	17	6	13	13	1	1	31	20	51
Fracture of hand or foot	19	22	30	22	5	7	44	51	95
Injuries to head and face	20	14	9	13	4	–	33	27	60
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	163	149	154	194	52	23	369	366	735
Total	272	221	232	285	75	41	579	547	1126

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death	5	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	6
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	2	9	4	1	–	14	6	20
Fracture of hand or foot	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Injuries to head and face	3	1	7	1	–	3	10	5	15
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	21	10	6	5	2	1	29	16	45
Total	36	13	22	10	4	4	62	27	89

Report of Robert Baker Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the eight months ended the 31st of December 1863.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
Whitehall, 1st January 1864.

Sir,

I have the honour to present to you my usual Report on the state of my district.

I have, during the period which it embraces, personally visited factories, bleachworks (open air and otherwise), printing and dyeing works, and schools, in the counties of Lancaster, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, and in Ireland.

On the general observance of the law I have nothing particular to communicate to you. With a few exceptions, there appears to be a desire amongst the manufacturers to keep its provisions.

There have been about the usual number of prosecutions, many of them of a minor character; some for overworking, even in these bad times for the cotton districts. To one of these prosecutions I must advert more particularly, namely, to that of the Messieurs Taylor & Co. of Leicester, (who are extensive manufacturers of thread for sewing and other purposes,) for not placing themselves under the Factory Acts. Many years ago this firm was brought before the justices for this offence, but the case was dismissed as not being within the provisions of the Act of Parliament, from which decision there was at that time no appeal. They were again brought before the magistrates in the early part of the present year for not keeping a register of young persons; and I directed Mr. Sub-Inspector Haydon, in the event of the prosecution failing as on the last occasion, to ask for a case for the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, which he did; and after an argument by counsel on the 18th of November last, that court ordered the judgment and determination of the justices to be reversed, and the case to be remitted to them. This has been done. Messrs. Taylor & Co. having had a long exemption from the restrictions of the law, have, since this hearing, expressed their intention to conform to it in future.

I have also had to prosecute a schoolmaster for a false certificate of the attendance of certain short time children at school. The school was one within the factory, and the teacher was a young man who had some time ago suffered an accident within the factory. I found, however, that on one occasion, having been sent away on business, he had given the children credit for an attendance which they had never paid. He has been fined 5*l.* and costs for this offence, though he might have been imprisoned; and I have forbidden his teaching factory children any more.

There had been 401 accidents in my district up to the 31st of October, and an unusual number of them fatal. An analysis of these fatalities, however, does not show more than two of them to have been preventable by any means within my control; one, where a girl was killed by an upright shaft, in a mill which had not long passed into the occupation of its present proprietor, whose servant had removed the cover of the shaft for some repairs, and had neglected to replace it; the other, by an unfenced water wheel. In the former case, the occupier has been fined the maximum penalty of 20*l.*, with such an admonition from the bench as ought to deter other persons from a similar kind of neglect; in the latter, the occupier has been fined 5*l.* and costs. Of fifteen accidents, recently enquired into by Mr. Sub-Inspector Steen, four were traceable to the inefficient fencing of machinery, one to cleaning machinery whilst in motion, and the remaining twelve were attributable either to causes purely accidental, or to carelessness on the part of the workers; to nothing, in fact, which could apparently have been prevented by any precautionary measures; and this I should take to be the proportionate rate of the causes of accidents in factories generally.

I have to speak in the most favourable terms of the zeal and services of the gentlemen who compose the staff of my half of the Factory Department, and in the office. I thank you very much for the appointment of another Sub-Inspector for Ireland, an appointment which was essentially needed, for it was impossible for one Sub-Inspector over all Ireland, and he a gentleman not in very strong health, to discharge his duties effectually, whatever might have been his inclination.

But I have still more warmly to thank you for your kind consideration of our earnest request, for an increase in the salaries of the Sub-Inspectors. In this department of the Civil Service, for thirty years at the close of this year, during upwards of twenty-four of which I was a Sub-Inspector over one of the most important sub-divisions in the kingdom, if not the most important, I can well bear testimony to the necessity for this increase, not only as being due to the position of these gentlemen, and to the zealous performance of their duties, but to the fact of their salaries not having been previously on a scale of equality with other departments of the public service."

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The silk trade appears to be all over my district in a state of great depression. So far as I am able to speak of them the worsted and woollen trades are both in full activity, and prices are obtained for goods equivalent to the very high

price of the raw material. I have gone more into detail with respect to the cotton and flax trades, as they are now and are likely to be for some time the subjects of the deepest interest, because every fact with respect to them is of consequence, and, by whomsoever gathered, may possibly be made useful by some one to whom they have not been previously accessible, and may supply a link which was wanting in the chain of his own information.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The following table, which is a continuation of a similar one in my last report, is intended to shew the absolute employment of the cotton workers from June to November inclusive, week by week. It is based on the assumption, that what employment there was during these six months was thrown over all the spindles which existed in 1860; and it is tested by the consumption of cotton in lbs. weight, according to the weight of the bales consumed, and the countries from whence they were derived; in which respect only it differs from the previous table, which was based upon an average weight of the bales consumed.

(*For Table, see pages 4 and 5.*)

For example, the Home Consumption of American cotton in the week ending with the 5th of June was 1220 bales, and the average weight of American cotton being 448 lbs. to the bale, the gross quantity consumed in that week was 546,560 lbs.

Of Brazilian and other cottons, exclusive of American, Egyptian, West Indian and East Indian,

	2140	bales at	180	lbs. per bale	385,200 lbs.
West Indian	860	„	200	„	172,000 lbs.
Egyptian	2,660	„	450	„	1,197,000 lbs.
East Indian	15,060	„	380	„	5,722,800 lbs.
				Total per week	8,023,560 lbs.

And as in 1860 the consumption of cotton at the rate of 9½ oz. per spindle per week, and at an average weight of 410 lbs. per bale, was 21,032,467 lbs., in the same ratio the employment for these months, when thrown over all the spindles, amounts to the time which the table gives. Thus it appears that in no week since the 5th of June last was there more than two days seven hours and a few minutes employment for all the workers. This employment increased a little nearly every week, with a few exceptions and now and then a fluctuation, by a movement corresponding somewhat to the state of pauperism in the district, as exhibited by Mr. Farnall.

TABLE of the EXPORT, IMPORT, and HOME CONSUMPTION of Cotton for the week the weekly and average monthly Consumption in pounds weight, and the con

Week ending	American.			Average of the Month per Week.			Brazil.			Average of the Month per Week.		
	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.
1863.												
June 5 -	283	6790	1220				422	14396	2600			
„ 12 -	199	3183	1230				493	7808	2980			
„ 19 -	269	6440	1250				4392	3593	3020			
„ 26 -	315	1937	1260	241	5337	1240	2280	4196	3010	1897	7498	2902
July 3 -	845	2749	1310				1254	4463	3020			
„ 10 -	1034	507	1380				2729	3569	2990			
„ 17 -	341	616	1450				901	72	2870			
„ 24 -	957	1195	1520				1046	3880	2970			
„ 31 -	330	4083	1590	701	1950	1450	364	2055	3050	1256	2807	2980
Aug. 7 -	235	7483	1580				696	5907	3020			
„ 14 -	204	6930	1640				655	2101	3070			
„ 21 -	340	4303	1730				1053	6502	3100			
„ 28 -	1556	2505	1850	583	4244	1700	513	2491	3220	729	4250	3102
Sept. 4 -	1185	2272	1840				1229	1454	3240			
„ 11 -	717	3262	1960				2198	5126	3290			
„ 18 -	767	5352	2020				495	1003	3300			
„ 25 -	708	4948	2050	819	3958	1967	2390	916	3280	1578	2124	3277
Oct. 2 -	592	4333	2080				1070	1486	3260			
„ 9 -	181	3592	2100				2325	270	3270			
„ 16 -	339	7878	2180				1526	1967	3220			
„ 23 -	439	387	2260				4031	3315	3150			
„ 30 -	1676	1310	2290	645	3500	2182	1452	652	3110	2080	1538	3202
Nov. 6 -	1666	4588	2300				2070	2683	3060			
13 -	1186	6855	2300				305	3032	3020			
„ 20 -	394	4777	2290				761	5139	2970			
„ 27 -	389	1835	2340	908	4513	2307	1062	1180	2920	1049	3008	2992

eginning with the 5th June and ending with the 27th November 1863, shewing equent employment of all the people in days, hours, and minutes per week.

Egyptian.			Average of the Month per Week.			East Indian.			Average of the Month per Week.			Gross Quantity of lbs. per Week consumed.	Weekly Employment of Workpeople in Days, Hours, and Minutes.
Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.		
162	3245	2660				7905	56338	15060				8,023,560	2 1 48
1079	7379	2670				4965	23265	15030				9,219,040	2 5 12
754	4051	2720				11842	6727	15220				8,128,400	2 2 6
796	4849	2680	697	4881	2682	6065	21890	15150	7491	27055	15115	8,085,880	2 2 0
103	2302	2780				7337	12917	14850				8,041,280	2 1 54
407	3930	2800				7835	3819	15140				8,186,240	2 2 18
334	1225	2780				7081	2627	15000				8,133,600	2 2 12
319	1004	2870				6870	116	15140				8,277,460	2 2 30
192	1087	3000	271	1909	2846	4003	26400	15230	6631	9175	15072	8,415,920	2 3 0
806	1763	3000				3330	60108	15160				8,379,140	2 2 48
220	796	3100				5901	20632	15390				8,547,320	2 3 18
82	600	3250				2948	26350	15720				8,786,340	2 4 0
426	4250	3460	383	2143	3202	7125	19592	16220	4301	16670	15622	9,146,600	2 5 0
320	2043	3450				10776	24971	16130				8,750,020	2 3 54
112	1518	3640				10753	27817	16730				9,373,880	2 5 42
428	4470	3750				8730	6854	17010				9,668,660	2 6 30
882	2035	3780	433	2331	3652	7377	63301	17090	9409	19808	16740	9,722,400	2 6 42
179	1966	3750				6159	17668	17100				9,722,550	2 6 42
173	4746	3750				7695	20797	17090				9,729,300	2 6 42
473	2765	3850				6329	19313	17420				9,926,340	2 7 18
170	928	2430				11594	57048	13220				9,977,580	2 7 24
426	2212	3850	281	2523	3526	11919	18950	17380	8739	26755	16442	9,960,420	2 7 24
118	453	3820				11253	9095	17230				9,865,200	2 7 10
435	136	3840				8832	51976	15120				9,065,000	2 4 48
217	836	3760				5341	82289	16910				9,595,520	2 6 18
55	5394	3780	206	1764	3800	3857	37674	17100	7395	32758	16590	9,789,320	2 6 54

It is of course in consequence of the number of mills yet wholly standing, and of those which are partially so, that the complement of employment of the mills which are running full time is formed.

There still remains on the minds of some mill occupiers, the prejudice which they appear to have imbibed from the first, against the use of short-stapled cottons. They will not try them, nor believe in the success which has attended their use by others. They have a firm belief that somehow or other American cotton will yet come; that it will come suddenly, perhaps as soon as they have incurred the expense of the needful alterations to work other cottons, and that thus they will be saddled with expenses which they would far rather have avoided. They do not seem to have yet heard of the quantity of American cotton which has been burnt, or destroyed for want of packages in which to secure it; nor of how much is needed in the Southern States for clothes, bedding, ropes, sails, and for every other article into which it can be converted. They have never heard of the cotton mills which have been erected since the war began in South Carolina and Georgia; nor "that Augusta drills, Graniteville sheetings " and Atlanta shirtings are as well known by purchasers at " auction, and command as high a price as the productions of " Lowell or Manchester." Furthermore, "the thriving look " which other such towns as these have assumed since the " numerous mills now in full operation have been built, " has not been thought of; nor have the revenue duties " which will undoubtedly be placed upon the export of " raw cotton from the Southern states so soon as the war " shall cease"* been considered. Hence the continued inaction of these gentlemen. It is however, rather a happy circumstance than otherwise under the existing state of things, that so many of the cotton mills are only partially employed; and that this reluctance on the part of the mill occupiers to use short stapled cottons, continues; for it appears from this table, that of all kinds of cotton but American, the exports and home consumption since June last have exceeded the imports; and that with an exception or two, the stocks with which the year began, as Mr. Ashworth predicted, have been greatly reduced; so much so, that if all the spindles of 1860 were working full time and had to be supplied from the stocks now on hand, a very few weeks at the most would see them at a stand for want of material.

Mr. Ashworth has estimated that the supply of cotton for 1864 will be sufficient for 4½ days' employment per week, which has been rather doubted by Mr. Mason and Mr. Cheetham, and has been supposed to be underrated by Mr. Whitworth. I venture to think, with deference to such great authorities,

* "Two Months in the Confederate States, by an English Merchant."

that upon the number of spindles of 1860, and for fifty weeks' employment, the average of the estimates of these three gentlemen would give five days a week employment, if it were all to arrive, and probably furnish quite as much weight of cloth as the cotton of 1860. But it cannot have escaped observation that should the supply be deficient the prices both of raw material and goods will be most materially affected, and that there will of necessity be a great general disturbance of both the cotton and goods markets from time to time, and much speculation and a powerful competition between both manufacturers and merchants.

It is imagined, I am aware, that some of the cotton mills of 1860 will never start again; and that though many new mills have been erected, and several old mills have been extended, the gross total of spindles by the close of 1864 will not very greatly exceed those of 1860. But my experience does not warrant this belief; for in that part of my cotton district which is quite large enough to be taken as a sample of the whole, there have been the following changes within the last eleven months:—

	Number.	Spindles.	Looms.
Mills standing on 1st Jan. 1863	222	2,135,182	28,597
Mills reopened by the same firms up to the 1st Nov. 1863 -	65	589,932	13,788
Old mills opened by new tenants up to the 1st Nov. 1863 -	21	66,056	1,989
New mills opened in 1863 -	22	99,594	3,542
Extensions opened in 1863 -	20	135,950	1,310

So that it would appear no deterring influence is powerful enough to enable enterprise to withstand the chance of profit, whatever may be the risk of the undertaking; and that there are always others ready to fill the gaps which have been made by those who have either withdrawn from, or have fallen in the ranks. The ratio of the above renewed and extended employment tallies very nearly with the ratio of employment estimated for the whole kingdom in the foregoing table. I am of opinion, therefore, that if there is anything like a supply of cotton, not only will the manufacturers attempt to set all the old mills to work again, but the new ones also; and that therefore the spindles of 1860 must be taken as the basis of enquiry into the anticipated consumption of cotton in this country from the present time. Then, moreover, to the spindles of 1860 are also to be added the new spindles which have commenced to run since 1860, those which are ready to start, and those for which buildings are now in course of erection, and these I have endeavoured to estimate in the following manner. I have taken a portion of my own district, which in 1860 in the aggregate contained 8,000,000 spindles, and multiplied the increased number which I find there now

by four. It is true that to multiply 8,000,000 by four gives rather more than the gross number of spindles of 1860, but still this mode of calculation gives a fair criterion, because the districts from which I have taken my returns are not so large as those for which I have only been able to form an estimate; and the proportion of new spindles in these latter districts will be undoubtedly greater than in my own. Thus the total new cotton spindles in my own district, as they have been returned to me, amount to 1,349,174, which multiplied by four gives a gross aggregate in the kingdom, of 5,396,696, or an increase of 17 per cent. over the spindles of 1860; and the total spindles, say of January 1, 1865, on the same calculation of 9½ oz. of cotton per spindle, will require, instead of 1,051,623,380 lbs. for 1864, 1,238,387,274 lbs. or an increase over the cotton consumed in 1860 of 186,763,894 lbs., which if not supplied, in like ratio the hours of work per week will have to be reduced.

But this is not all. For in 1860 the total number of persons employed in the cotton factories of the United Kingdom was 451,569, of whom 39,788 were short-time children. Estimating all the persons employed as spinners only, then the spindles were at the average rate of 67 spindles per person. If therefore the new spindles amount to 5,396,696, by the same method of calculation the number of additional hands required to work them when all these spindles are in operation will be upwards of 80,500, or a little more than $\frac{1}{5}$th of all the hands employed in the cotton factories of the United Kingdom in 1860.

And we may, I feel assured, be quite certain that this estimate of new spindles is not exaggerated. It is more likely to be under the amount than over; and they form an element in the future supply of and demand for cotton, which is of great importance.

I have heard it said more than once within the last few months by mill occupiers, and nearly in similar words, "that "they are looking for an excessive demand for goods early, "for large profits, and for a trade which no one has ever "yet seen the like;" and the reason given for this belief, is on account of the exhaustion of stocks and the necessity for cloth; and if you set against this idea, the questions of the supply of labour and of wages, you are answered that such wages will be given, as "will draw hands from the woollen "and worsted districts." Where this supply of labour will be obtained, it is not for me to say, or even to conjecture; I am merely reporting to you facts to the best of my knowledge. But if the cotton manufacturers suppose that whenever cotton is cheap again, they shall be able to give such high wages that they will "draw" the hands from the woollen and worsted districts, in spite of all that can be done

to prevent them, I think they are mistaken. Where hands are to be obtained when they will be required, is a question fraught with serious consideration; for already they have been gathered from all quarters of the kingdom, until the most productive labour fields have shewn that they are well nigh exhausted. Of this also I think we may be certain, that if it has taken between two and three years to absorb the over-production of 1860 in the markets of the world, the condition of the cotton trade in 1866 and 1867 will be something wonderful, supposing sufficient cotton to have reached us before that time to have supplied all the spindles which will be then ready to be put in motion, and supposing hands to have been obtained to work them. But with respect to a more proximate period, it cannot be answered satisfactorily that within the period of the present famine the short-time children that were, have all become old enough for full-timers, and that they will compensate for the deficiency; for even if they could all be placed upon full time, they would all be required and more too, to fill the places of those who have been dispersed by emigration and other causes. But from 8 to 13, which are the years of the short-time age, are five years, whilst at the close of 1864 the famine will not have existed four years, and therefore at the utmost, four-fifths only of the short timers of 1860, can be fairly added to the ordinary workers; and this would give but little more than 30,000 persons to the full-time workers which remain. To me, it seems, as if the question of employment for the cotton operatives was fast resolving itself into another question of equally significant importance, and that is, a question of clothing and of paper: and that the rate of wages to be anticipated is one which demands more foresight than up to the present moment appears to have been bestowed upon it. With respect to the average rate of wages between employment in long stapled cottons, and where the short stapled cottons have been thoroughly mastered, there is a little, but not a very important difference. In some departments they are a little lower, but generally they are the same. This is, however, not the case where the difficulties of using short stapled cotton have yet to be overcome.

The following is a very interesting statement of the number of persons relieved by the Committee at Bolton, a district less affected by the famine than many others, owing to the employment of Egyptian cotton.

"TABLE shewing the numbers usually employed on full time, on short time, out of employment, entirely destitute, relieved by the Committee, and the loss of weekly wages, from July 1862 to October 1863.

	No. usually employed.	No. on Full Time.	No. on Short Time.	No. out of Employment.	Estimated No. entirely Destitute.	Estimated Loss of Wages.	No. of Persons Relieved.
July - -	23,697	15,732	4,301	3,664	6,786	3,488	—
August -	23,803	13,068	6,438	4,297	9,131	4,509	957
September -	23,667	14,016	5,073	4,578	9,728	4,268	2,561
October - -	23,704	10,112	7,854	5,738	12,193	5,799	6,736
November -	23,734	9,841	7,079	6,814	14,479	6,210	8,750
December -	23,514	12,796	4,043	6,675	14,184	5,217	10,690
January - -	23,565	13,277	3,883	6,405	13,610	5,008	9,473
February -	23,622	12,836	4,687	6,099	12,960	5,065	9,312
March - -	23,623	13,133	4,485	6,005	12,760	4,948	6,978
April - -	23,624	14,110	3,646	5,868	12,469	4,615	6,582
May - -	23,624	16,006	1,811	5,807	12,339	4,028	5,801
June - -	23,623	15,437	2,499	5,687	12,084	4,162	4,504
July - -	23,627	14,926	3,300	5,401	11,477	4,230	4,001
August - -	23,627	16,321	1,617	5,689	12,089	3,898	3,683
September -	23,624	16,783	1,542	5,299	11,260	3,642	3,288
October - -	23,626	14,224	4,226	5,176	10,999	4,373	2,870

"RELIEF IN FOOD.

"The estimated quantities of food distributed are as follows:—653,977 lbs. of bread, 1,155,750 lbs. of flour, 235,132 lbs. of meal, 3,282 lbs. of Indian meal, 122,585 lbs. of bacon, 9,419 lbs. of tea, 1,783,662 lbs. of potatoes, 70,905 quarts of soup, 12,600 lbs. of beef, 500 plum puddings. The amount distributed as relief in food from August 1862, to the 30th October 1863, was 16,953*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

"RELIEF IN CLOTHING.

"The Clothing Committee distributed from November 1862, to October 1863, the following articles to 3,411 families:—

168 men's and boys' coats and jackets.
347 waistcoats,
499 pairs of trousers,
1526 men's and boys' shirts,
865 flannel vests,
904 pairs of socks and stockings,
2847 pairs of clogs,
70 pairs of shoes,
2376 chemises.
2747 petticoats,
377 dresses,
233 shawls,
554 blankets,
541 sheets,
150 counterpanes,
194 bedticks,
158 working brats.

"The Committee also redeemed pledges to the amount of 43*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*"

Returns from the sewing schools, four in number, show the number of articles made in these schools, for distribution by the Clothing Committee, which was as follows:—

" 3013 chemises,	94 frocks,	7 bolsters,
2949 petticoats,	104 jackets,	6 pillow cases,
1698 shirts,	18 pairs men's drawers,	4 skips,
879 flannel waistcoats,	1 pair stays,	26 towels,
520 pairs of stockings,	200 bedticks,	4 table cloths,
36 night jackets,	6 bedquilts,	145 floor cloths.
187 pinafores,	5 crib, ditto,	9pairsofgarters
161 aprons,	7 sheets,	89 bags,
49 dresses,		

" The ladies who superintended the schools encouraged the girls to purchase necessary articles of wearing apparel made in the schools and often by themselves, and for that purpose received in pence, paid weekly, a sum amounting to 73*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The Committee cannot adequately express its deep sense of obligation to the ladies who, at so great a sacrifice of time and comfort, devoted themselves to the arduous duties connected with the successful working of these institutions. They feel persuaded, however, that the influence of their generous and disinterested labours will not be lost; but that, in addition to the girls having been taught the use of the needle, the lessons of cleanliness, order, and thrift which have been impressed upon their minds, will bear abundant fruit in the increased comfort of their homes and their own moral improvement for many years to come. The Committee trust that the ladies may long enjoy pleasurable recollections of these benevolent activities, and that their kindly interest in the distressed female operatives of the town, in this time of calamity, may secure, hereafter, an abundant recognition and recompense.

" Schools for Men and Boys.

For children under 12 years of age, whose parents were receiving relief, and who could not otherwise have been sent to school, the Committee arranged to pay the school pence. The highest number in attendance has been 1045, the lowest 590, the average being 774. The Committee have recently resolved that all children from 12 to 16 years of age shall, while they remain unemployed, attend some school, and have agreed to pay their school pence also. The total cost of the schools, including the payments for school pence, has amounted to 3060*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*"

I may add in conclusion to my remarks on the state of the cotton trade, that wherever I have seen the cotton workers, and even many of the cotton masters, there seems quite an alteration in their physical appearance, since the famine commenced. Notwithstanding the privations and anxieties which they have had to endure, both masters and workers look healthier and better, freer from anxiety and happier; evidencing beyond dispute the value of reasonable working hours, and a frequent change from the vitiated atmospheres of mills, to the out-door exercises and enjoyments of social life.

THE FLAX TRADE.

The flax trade generally, but especially in Ireland, is in a state of the greatest possible activity, not unattended with considerable anxiety as to its immediate future. In the absence of cotton, every exertion has been put forth in the sister country, not only to bring flax into cultivation, but to manipulate it on the most approved scientific principles, so as to develop its capabilities to the utmost. Unfortunately it has to pass through many hands, each having to contribute to this development, so that it can scarcely be expected successfully to compete with cotton in point of price. The landlord, the seed farmer, the flax farmer, the scutcher, and the manufacturer, have all to combine to render the properties of this extraordinary fibre as advantageous as they may be made, and each requires a profit upon the stage through which he carries it; so that when at last the product arrives at the hands of the consumer, its price has been so much enhanced, that its useful properties are not weighed as against cotton, of which, until lately, the purchaser might have had twice or thrice as much for the same money. The past twelve months have formed quite a suggestive epoch in Ireland as to the culture of flax. The acreage sown has increased by 64,022. No evidence of its value has been thought too insignificant to be promulgated far and wide in order to stimulate its growth. Information has been diffused everywhere from Cork to the Giant's Causeway not only to direct agricultural enterprise into its true and safe path, but to point out the difficulties which have hitherto beset it. And if, either from climatic causes or habitudes, all has not been accomplished in this respect, which could have been desired, it has not been for want of effort by the press, nor of the spread of information which any person had to communicate. The response has been,

not only the increase in the acreage sown, which has been shown by Mr. Donelly in his agricultural statistics, but the spread of useful knowledge for the future, which is the surest guarantee of success. It is to be regretted that we know so imperfectly the quantity of flax grown at home in consequence of the want of similar statistics to those which are conducted so successfully in Ireland. In England, I have endeavoured to obtain the quantity under crop this year, though possibly the return may be somewhat imperfect. The facts, however, have been carefully collected, and the result is, that in Somersetshire it is 500 acres; in Devonshire about 60 acres; in Wiltshire 400 acres; and elsewhere about 11,730 acres, making a total of 13,190 acres.

Added to this, there is a considerable quantity grown and dew retted, and afterwards sold in small parcels, of which I have heard in several of the western counties, but of the acreage of which I could procure no reliable information, and it is not, therefore, taken into the above account. On the whole, the total growth of England may reach, but cannot, I think, exceed 14,000 acres. We have thus a total flax culture available for our manufacturing purposes of 229,592 acres capable of producing on an average estimate nearly 70,000 tons of flax for home consumption.

In Dorsetshire it is stated to be "a very common crop, especially as prices are so high;" but in Somersetshire and elsewhere, "much of it gets into the hands of small owners, "who dew ripe it for the markets in their immediate neigh- "bourhood, and scutch it in the winter when other work is "scarce."

Of the produce and quality of English flax, I may as well take this opportunity of giving the information which has been afforded me. In some parts of England it is stated "that the seed will be beyond an average yield, but the "fibre will be deficient when compared with other years." The fact of the seed being over an average yield is of importance, because English seed grown from that which has been well selected in and imported from Riga is considered of great value for the Irish soils, and is very much enquired after.

The quality of the flax grown in Dorsetshire is said to be "of the very best, especially when grown from selected Riga "seed;" so good, indeed, has been the produce of this seed both in quality and quantity, says one writer, "that the "neighbouring farmers have been flocking to him to buy it

" for the next year's crop;" and he believes "that much " more will be grown next year than has ever been." I have the same account of the value of English seed from Riga sown, from a north of Ireland vendor of flax seed, who has from time to time carried over a considerable quantity of it to Ireland for sale with marked success; and he adds "that the demand for it is increasing." The yield per acre from similar seed sown in Dorsetshire is about 16 bushels and about 2 tons of straw, which straw will yield about 6 cwt. of scutched flax, which is more than an average.

"In former years the farmers of Dorsetshire used to grow " much more flax than they do now; but owing to the want " of Rettories, they fell into the hands of travelling jobbers, " who used to go round and draw and prepare the flax " crops, and so fleeced and worried the growers, that they " gradually abandoned its growth. Moreover in the county " of Dorset, as elsewhere, there are still leases which pro- " hibit its growth altogether, most materially to the detri- " ment of the trade." Perhaps now that there are one or two rettories sprung up in Dorsetshire, these old fashioned leases will be abandoned or corrected; and flax may be permitted to be grown, conditionally on its being only a seven or eight course crop, especially since it has been discovered and admitted, that, though there was some truth, there was a great deal of nonsense in the theory which existed some years ago of its extravagant exhaustion of the soil; and that there is a great deal of value in the fibre, in the oil cake used by the cattle on the farms, in the retting water, for grass land, for restoring the condition of the land again, and even in the shove. Of the value of flax growing, the correspondent whose words I have quoted above, writes also thus: "I have " paid a farmer 14*l.* an acre for flax, when for wheat he could " obtain only 11*l.*" I saw myself on a warehouse floor in Belfast in the month of October the produce of an Irish acre and a half of exceedingly fine flax which had been sent in by an experimental farmer from the county of Sligo, which is not generally a flax-growing county, to be valued at the spinner's valuation, and to be paid for at the rate which he could afford, who told me he was about to send a cheque for it for 50*l.* I quote also an extract from the *Nenagh Guardian* to the same effect: "A correspondent informs us that Mrs. Fleet- " wood of Behouse, near Cloughgordon, obtained this year " 30*l.* for two acres of flax which she disposed of in its raw " state to a gentleman who has set up a manufactory for the " preparation of flax;" and again, from the *Cork Constitution:* "As to the flax question, if your landed proprietors are not " roused by the immense produce and good prices we have " in the north this year, they do not deserve to have their " rents paid them.

"I gave out 12 barrels of seed at three guineas a barrel to "my tenants in Derrylitleagh, a townland I have near "Lough Neagh, the rental of which is about 375*l.* a year. "Well, the flax crop of these 12 barrels would have paid the "entire rent of the townland, without the aid of any other "crop, and this from 42 acres alone, as only a limited "number of tenants chose to sow it."

Moreover, the flax crop can only be looked upon as an intermediate crop, the seed being sown in April, and the ground being very soon set at liberty.

It is true, that with respect to the produce, there is sometimes a great difference. There is not only a great difference between that of different counties in England, but between that of England and Ireland; even in the contrast between two fields on the same farm it may vary very much. This year in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire the crop has been far superior to what it has been for many years, the flax plant preferring a genial summer to a cold and cheerless one.

In those counties where the climate is naturally cold, the report is, that the season has not been favourable to flax growing. The weather was too dry in the spring, when the seed was sown. Thus on the strong land the crops are very poor, and the whole product is stated to be below an average. The estimate is 20 stones of flax per acre and 12 bushels of seed, which is less by four bushels of seed but considerably more in straw product than in Dorsetshire, where two tons of straw per acre is considered a large crop.

In many parts of England in 1862 the crop was very good. It is equally good in 1863, and is, in fact, expected to yield more at the scutch mill. Thus the yield in Somerset has been about four per cent. better than the last few years. The average of the crops round Yeovil is from 13 to 16 bushels of seed, and from five to six cwt. of flax per acre, after scutching. "The produce of straw," says one writer, "depends on "the quality and cultivation of the land. In middling and "unclean soils, from eight to 10 bushels of seed, with about "a ton of straw, and from 20 to 25 dozen of flax. In clean "and properly cultivated land, from 10 to 14 bushels of seed, "occasionally 15 to 16 bushels, from 25 to 30 cwt. of straw, "and from 40 to 60 dozen of flax. Much, however, depends "upon what sort of spring we have. If a cold and dry time, "the yield will not be so good. Moreover, the yield of short "flax is not in proportion to long flax, as there are only two "ends or very little more to short flax. Furthermore, there "is not at present the pains taken with the soil for flax as "for other crops. Farmers generally or with few exceptions "think any ground will do for a flax crop; that they have "only to plough it and put in the seed, and as soon as it is "well in blossom to offer it for sale, harvest it as they can.

"Little attention has been hitherto paid to the proper "cultivation of flax in this country, neither is it grown in "any quantity, only in small patches, equal inattention "being paid to the quality of the seed so long as it can be "had cheap, and hence the unprofitable result. In some "cases we (i.e. the buyer) have had as much as three cwt. "of weeds in a ton of straw. The land in Somerset is well "adapted for flax, but it is not grown with any spirit." In Devonshire still less is grown, as the farmers are very much prohibited from growing it by the landlords.

This, Sir, I believe to be about the present history of the flax culture in England; and it is to be regretted that so many of the prejudices about it remain, especially at a time, when it might be, if it is not, of the deepest interest to one branch of our textile welfare. I have spoken about it more as if I were writing on agriculture than as an Inspector of Factories; but in the south and west of England, and in Ireland, I have so many flax manufacturers whom it may interest to know these particulars, that I have detailed them more than I should perhaps have otherwise done. With the future race of farmers and landlords it is to be hoped that all the old prejudices against growing this valuable fibre will be exploded by science, and that it will become a staple in this country as it is in the sister island. One thing it is satisfactory to observe, that in the present day, whatever there was of rivalry, in years past, between the manufacturing and agricultural interests, appears to be fast breaking up.

It used to be argued, that if the farmers were to change their course of cultivation, and supply the spinners with the 70,000 tons of flax which were then imported, its value would be materially diminished when the extra production came in contact with the foreign growth. That then there would be an end to the boasted profits of flax cultivation; and that such a probable diminution in price was the reason why the advocates for the growth of flax in this country were supported, not only with the opinions, but by the contributions of the flax spinners as a body, on the ground that the more flax was produced, the lower in price it would become, thus enabling the spinners of the country to compete with their continental neighbours.

And well it is for us that such sentiments are becoming obsolete, for if the cotton growers everywhere were to use the same argument, the cotton famine would remain to the end of time.

By the present movement in favour of flax growing I am quite sure that no harm is intended to the present flax cultivation. No doubt a very much larger growth might, before it has been met by a corresponding increase of machinery, tend

to reduce the price per ton; but the improved methods of culture, manipulation, and manufacture which are suggested by the trade, if pursued, would have exactly an equal tendency to reduce the cost of cultivation, and thereby to still keep the price remunerative to the grower. If the consequence of being dependent on one staple, and that a foreign one, for the labour of our industrial classes, be looked fairly in the face, no matter what may be the present prospect of its supply, our experience of the last two years will, I think, teach us that it would be better to place a little stronger reliance on a production of our own soil than we do, which can only be affected by the hand of Providence, and not by the hand of man.

We import about 78,191 tons of flax a year, according to the average of seven years ending 31st December 1862. Can there be any reason why we should not grow it for ourselves, and give the millions which we pay for it, to our own countrymen? In 1862 Messrs. Dewar, of Cheapside, estimated the average consumption of flax in the United Kingdom at 100,000 tons, stating also, that fully as much more was required. I have attempted to show that in this year the average of flax sown in the United Kingdom is equal to a production of 70,000 tons. But this is far from what we are capable of accomplishing. The census of 1861 gives the entire acreage of England and Wales as 37,324,883, which, divided amongst the farmers and graziers of England and Wales, gives to each farm an average size of 149 acres. Now if we add to this the acreage of Scotland and Ireland also, and divide the sum by the acres to a farm, we obtain the number of farms in the United Kingdom.

Supposing then that every farmer could be induced to grow five acres of flax for one year as an experiment, the produce, at a low average rate of 4 cwt. to the acre, would be equivalent to 511,850 tons. But supposing only half the land, or half the inclinations of the farmers would admit of this growth, we should still have a production of 255,925 tons, which would be more than twice as much as Mr. Dewar's estimate; and without interfering with the cotton trade at all, would give the odd day and a half's employment to the cotton districts which, according to Mr. Ashworth's calculations, will be wanting in 1865, and perhaps in 1866; and would distribute to the farmers themselves between two and three millions of hard cash which otherwise they would never touch. Moreover, of this we may be sure, that without this home growth should there ever be a time when we cannot obtain foreign flax, we shall then have a flax famine, as we have lately had a cotton famine; and whether there is ever such a time or not, the flax spinning spindles of the European continent have within these late years so largely increased, that much of the flax grown abroad will be wanted for home consumption; and though we

may possibly obtain some of it, the prices of it will be enhanced, and our own farmers had better therefore prepare to help us under the contingency.

I am indebted for the following extremely valuable information on this interesting subject to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Belfast, to whom it has long been a matter of consideration and inquiry.

"Estimated Quantity of Flax consumed annually in the United Kingdom.

"England and Wales, 344,308 spindles @ $1\frac{1}{10}$th tons per 1,000 spindles per week,=50 weeks @ $378\frac{1}{2}$ tons per week, 18,925 tons.

"Scotland, 279,385 spindles @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons, per 1,000 spindles per week,=50 weeks @ $977\frac{1}{2}$ tons per week, 48,875 tons.

"Ireland, 592,981 spindles @ $1\frac{1}{10}$th tons per 1,000 spindles per week,=50 weeks @ 652 tons per week, 32,600 tons.

"Total average consumption in the United Kingdom annually, 100,400 tons.

"Amount of flax imported into the United Kingdom:

In 1856	= 84,352	tons.
1857	= 93,312	„
1858	= 64,195	„
1859	= 71,601	„
1860	= 77,277	„
1861	= 66,684	„
1862	= 89,917	„

Total in 7 years - 547,338 „ average 78,191 tons per annum.

"Estimated Quantity of Flax grown in Ireland.

Grown in	Statute acres.		Tons.
1856 =	106,311 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	cwts. to the acre,	23,920
1857 =	97,721 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	„	21,987
1858 =	91,646 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	„	20,620
1859 =	136,282 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	„	30,663
1860 =	128,595 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$	„	28,935
1861 =	147,958 @ $4\frac{1}{4}$	„	31,440
1862 =	150,070 @ 4	„	30,014

Average tons per annum 26,797. Total in 7 years 187,587.

"The average imports and Irish crop for the seven years ending 31st December 1862 are therefore about 105,000 tons per annum. The difference between this quantity, and what I have estimated as the annual consumption, say 4 or 5,000 tons, is partly accounted for by exports to the continent of Europe, and to America.

"The Irish crop of 1863 has been far above an average, both in the number of acres sown and the amount of produce per acre. The number of acres sown were 214,092, and I estimate the average product per acre at six cwts. This would give 64,227 tons as our crops of this year, or 61·7 per cent. of the average

annual consumption. The estimate given above, is for the average consumption of the United Kingdom ; but this year the consumption will exceed the average, by not less than from 25 to 30 per cent. This increase has been caused, partly by an increased number of spindles being employed, but principally by the lowering of the average numbers of yarn spun. In Ireland, I am quite confident, the average weekly consumption will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per 1,000 spindles per week ; and in England, I believe the amount will be quite as much.

"This would give 70,800 tons, as the consumption of England and Ireland, instead of 51,525 tons, as estimated above. Supposing the consumption in Scotland to have increased in the same ratio, our total consumption cannnot at the present time, be less than at the rate of 140,000 tons per annum. Where is this flax to come from ? The import into the United Kingdom in 1862, amounted to 89,917 tons. I have no means of knowing the total imports for 1863 ; but into the six ports, namely, Dundee, Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Kirkaldy, and Hull, for the 11 months ending 30th November 1862, of tow and flax together they amounted to 69,164 tons ; while for the 11 months ending 30th November 1863, the imports of flax and tow were 52,797 tons, shewing a deficiency of 16,367 tons. If therefore our imports do not increase rapidly in the early part of next year, our stocks will become totally exhausted, and we shall have famine prices for flax as well as cotton.

"I have it on the best authority, that the machine makers of Belfast and Leeds have now orders on hand for 200,000 spindles of flax machinery, all for low numbers of yarn, which they are bound to finish by June next. If this additional machinery comes into operation it will require 15,000 to 20,000 tons of flax additional, to keep it employed. Our total consumption would then be nearly 170,000 tons per annum. I am told that the very same state of things exists on the continent of Europe, and that the French spinners are commencing to work night and day. The great problem, then, to be solved by all connected with the trade, is, how best to improve the production of flax, not only in the United Kingdom, but on the Continent as well. To keep pace with our consumption, we ought to have 4 or 500,000 acres grown in the British Isles in 1864. We cannot expect to have so large a produce per acre in Ireland next year, as we have had so much above an average this year ; and although we are almost certain to have a larger breadth of land sown, yet we shall be most fortunate if we have so much flax for the spinners.

"I have no doubt but that our price this year will average 70*l.* a ton at least. At this price our crop is worth four and a half millions sterling. This ought surely to be an inducement for other parts of the Empire to imitate Ulster and do likewise. It is a shame that the farmers of the poorest soil in the empire should do more good to our home trade than all their brethren: As for the exhaustion of the soil by it, all crops are exhausters of the soil, if grown for the purpose of producing and ripening seed, and so would flax be, if the production of seed was the

object in view. But it is absolutely necessary, if fine fibre is to be produced, that flax must be pulled before the seed is ripe, and agricultural chemists and farmers of practical experience will both concur in this, that flax grown for fine fibre does not exhaust the soil comparatively with the reputation which it has for doing so."

For a long while now, cotton goods have been a necessity to the people of this and other countries, and linen, a luxury. But it may be possible that the time has arrived, if the farmers of this kingdom would only respond to the efforts of the manufacturers, when linen may become again an article of general use; and without entering into an unfriendly rivalry with cotton, may at least hope to share with it in its useful and profitable results. Cheapness of production and warmth of material have been the great reasons why linen has been so long preferred to cotton. I doubt whether cotton is so healthy a wear as linen. But there is also a further reason, which is, that the shopkeepers have, for a long time, demanded and obtained a higher proportionate rate of profits on linen than on cotton goods; a rate so high, as to be quite deterrent to poorer purchasers. This is a practice, however, for which there lies a simple remedy, and which will certainly be applied if the practice continues.

There is, it appears to me, already a mean price between cotton and linen goods, which will hereafter be maintained, however cheap cotton may be. Above this mean, linen will not be able to compete with cotton, nor cotton with linen below it; whilst on either side of it each branch of trade will be able successfully to compete with the other, but need not interfere with each other. This mean will not, however, be found in any experience of the past, but in the progress of the future. It is not in the mere cheapness with which flax can be grown, for that would cease as soon as the price became unremunerative; but it is in the making available, for the purposes of manufacture, every fibre of that which is grown; and in wasting nothing of it which is intrinsically valuable. It is to the Irish linen trade that we are indebted for the introduction of this principle. It has printed and distributed several forms of instructions, both in pamphlets and in the most extensively circulated journals, as well as at public meetings, how best to cultivate flax in every stage of its growth, how best to economize time, labour, and power over it, what to crop with it and after it, and after how many years the course of cropping should come round again. The results likely to arise from these measures appear to me to be as follows:—

Firstly, a cleaner cultivation of the soil.
Secondly, a better selection of the seed.
Thirdly, a better arrangement of cropping.

Fourthly, a more careful manipulation and appropriation of the products ; and

Lastly, an encouragement to persevere, until flax has become a staple of the active value which it represents.

"Thus it has been stated in the county of Antrim 'that if "'the prices of flax remain steady, an increased breadth of "'ground will be prepared for the next year's crop.' The "farmers of this locality last season purchased the seed "from a highly respectable importer, and it has turned out "so well that they intend adopting the same plan next year. "The distribution by the Linen Trade Committee of printed "instructions for the improved growth and after management "of flax, will be very serviceable ; more particularly as they "also contain directions for the preparation of the very "description of soil most suitable for the profitable growth "of flax." And again by another writer: "There is now "no practical limit to our Irish linen trade except the full "supplies of raw material. We are cheapening linen by "manufacturing processes and mechanical improvements "until we have even superseded calicoes."

I have been favoured with several specimens of the comparative prices between linen and cotton goods, weight for weight, in which this fact is demonstrated, some of which were as follows, in October last, though no doubt they may have varied very much since then:—

No. 1.	33 ins. wide,	linen	6*d.* a yd.,	weight of 60 yds.	23⅔ lbs.
	„	cotton	6 7/16*d.* „	„	„
No. 2.	„	linen	7½*d.* „	„	14¾ lbs.
	„	cotton	8½*d.* „	„	„
No. 3.	28 „	linen	7*d.* „	„	12½ lbs.
	„	cotton	7½*d.* „	„	„
No. 4.	27 „	linen	6¼*d.* „	„	15⅛ lbs.
	„	cotton	7⅜*d.* „	„	„
No. 5.	25 „	linen	6⅝*d.* „	„	12⅞ lbs.
	„	cotton	8½*d.* „	„	„

I apprehend that the chief reasons why both the English and many of the Irish farmers, especially in the south of Ireland, have been unwilling to grow flax to the extent which might have been expected from them, are, first the difficulty in dry seasons of getting their flax scutched in the country, there being in some districts comparatively but few steam scutch mills ; secondly, the great waste, to call it by its gentlest name, which has taken place at the little water scutch mills; and thirdly, the distance of the grower from any adequate market after his flax has been prepared. And after all, perhaps not very much progress will be made in flax growing, either in England, or in Ireland comparatively, especially in England, unless something is done with regard to the third of these reasons; for it will be in vain to ask

the farmers to appropriate either five or any other number of acres to flax growing, unless they see their way to convenient markets for it afterwards. They may cultivate it as scientifically as they please, but unless they can rett it and have it inexpensively scutched, there may be an effort made in its behalf just now, owing to present high prices, but it will languish and again fall away as it has hitherto done, instead of being a crop which it would be most desirable because the most profitable for them to grow. I have been informed with respect to some of the scutch mills in Ireland, that the waste made at them has often been used by the scutchers to burn on their fires at home, and yet it is very valuable; for even the short shove has been mixed with tar and made into lights for night burning. But the short fibre which falls with the shove is capable of being put to spinning purposes; and the tow particularly, 1 cwt. of which usually falls to the ton of flax. I believe, however, that there is now a considerable improvement in the economy of these matters.

These then being some of the elements of improvement in the growth and manipulation of flax, by which it is to be cheapened so as to bring it into more general use again without prejudice to the agriculturist, permit me to bring before you a suggestion by which it is hoped and expected that this cheapness may be attained without prejudice to the farmer. I do not wish to make public any individual invention to the disparagement of others, but I have seen one set of machines, and I have only seen one (no doubt there are more), which appears to me to answer the purposes of the flax grower; and which would not unlikely be found satisfactory to him, both in the way of convenience and profit. They are, if I remember right, the invention of a Mr. Friedlander, of Breslau, and consist of

First, a small beetling or bruising machine of five or six hammers.

Secondly, a scutching machine, and

Thirdly, a machine for separating the chip from the very short fibre, which has hitherto been made into nail bagging, and of bringing that into tow, of which yarns may be spun into from 10 to 14 lea. These machines appeared to me to do their work admirably, and were so reported of to me by those who thoroughly understand them; and so invaluable in their application especially at the present time, that I asked Mr. Friedlander, whom I was fortunate enough to meet, to give me a fuller description of them for the purpose of this report, which I subjoin; because I am satisfied that no good can accrue, but harm might, in attempting to induce the farmers to grow flax, unless at the same time the way can be pointed out, by which it can be readily brought profitably to market. Farmers have I believe before now

grown flax on the faith of public companies who were merely buyers, and have after awhile been left to get it scutched themselves as they best might, and have been quite disgusted at length by the apathy with which they have been treated. For it makes all the difference in the world to have the steeping and scutching of flax properly effected, since it may vary the price of it as much as 40*l.* a ton and more. I have been favoured with samples of French flax at 150*l.* a ton, of English at 60*l.* a ton, and with Irish at 104*l.* a ton, and I have been informed by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject, that with the management due to its quality, certain kinds of Irish flax may be scutched equal to any flax which may be bought.

"The price of the little beetling machine," says Mr. Friedlander, "is 35*l.* and it will beetle per day from 12 to 15 cwt. " of straw. Hand beetling in the Belgian fashion (which " is the model fashion extant,) would not do more than 100 lb. " per man per day. The price of the scutching machine is " 40*l.* The tow cleaning machine is 120*l.*, but not at present " to be sold in Ireland. The tow machine is of the utmost " importance for cleaning the coarsest refuse and rendering " it equal to jute, and thus an immense amount of fibre " burnt and lost, or spun into nail bagging, will be brought " into spinning of from 8 to 14 lea.

"Before I speak of our machines, let me say a word on " the pitiable way in which this valuable (fibre flax) has " been treated, down to the present day, instead of keeping " pace with cotton, by the adoption of such inventions and " improvements in the manufacture of it as are in accordance " with the peculiar nature and value of flax. Very few " growers of flax know the nature of this textile; are not " aware what treatment will preserve and increase its spinning " capabilities; and how much the natural oil, called the " nature of the flax, is required for making the flax what " it ought to be. Only in Brabant and Flanders have these " points been matters of study and are comprehended. Here " and in Ireland we have found water-steeping, but in all " other parts of Europe dew retting, which produces serious " mischief to the spinning qualities of the fibre. Hence the " great loss to the English grower and spinner; since dew " retted flax does not yield more than from 12 to 14 lbs of " clean flax to the 100 lbs. of steeped straw, and this yield " will not give more to the spinner than from 23 to 33 per " cent., seldom to 50 per cent. of scutched flax, whilst water-" steeped flax will yield from 16 to 26 per cent., and in the " hackling from 50 to 75 per cent. In Ireland the quality " of some of the flax is such, that with proper scutching it " could compete with foreign flax up to even 160*l.* a ton " and higher.

" To shew the value to the farmer of growing flax, even if " the present struggle in America should cease, permit me " to refer to the average price of cotton during and between " the years 1855 and 1859, all qualities conpounded and " combined, which was equal to 60*l.* sterling per ton; and " this price will always be a very good average price for flax; " one acre will yield of clear flax 4 cwt. or more, and if it " is properly scutched, the soil well cleared, the seed well " selected and clean, there would be little to be paid in " wages for weeding the fields. The seed obtained will fully " cover the seed sown, the tow will repay the wages, and " even if the flax has to be brought to the scutch mill they " will only charge $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., giving back the tow; 4 cwt. at " 60*l.* a ton, will show an approximate revenue of 45*l.* an acre " of which not more than 3*l.* need be calculated for wages, " so that tow and seed will repay the wages. Then again " the revenue would be increased by an intermediate crop " being taken, on the flax crop being harvested. In the same " year the farmer may obtain a good crop of clover by sowing " it with flax, or of turnips by sowing them after the flax " has been pulled. It is an utterly absurd statement that " flax will abuse the soil, provided it is not grown oftener " than every seventh year upon the same soil.* It is fur- " thermore of great importance to remember that the soil " for flax does not want manuring, and that in fertile soils " it will grow the best as a third crop in rotation. It is " also a first rate crop in light potato soil, requiring only " moisture from below. As there are so many reasons why " flax should be extensively grown in the United Kingdom " I would further add, that the pastures on which steeped " flax is laid to dry, will give more abundant crops of grass " for it, and that the water from the steeping pools is most " useful for these pastures also. Of very material importance " is the proper steeping and scutching. The waste in cotton " is comparatively small, but in flax very large. The effi- " ciency of water steeping and of good machine scutching " will reduce this disadvantage very considerably, even to " the standard of Belgian flax. One of the greatest dis- " advantages of flax scutching is money matters. Wealthy " and respectable firms should be at the head of establish- " ments for it. We see now, flax, scutched in Ireland in a " most shameful way, and a large per-centage actually lost " by it, equal to 28 or 30 per cent., which would be saved " if there were scutch mills conducted by firms whose " principles would not allow this devastation of fibre, and " who would have the means of putting up all the most " valuable machinery."

* The best English authorities say ten years, at the least eight.

It is in this way, by careful steeping and still more careful scutching, that Mr. Friedlander attempts to shew, and I think succeeds in shewing, that flax crops might be exceedingly profitable to the farmers of the United Kingdom. It is no business of mine to compare crop with crop, nor to discuss what is more a matter for agriculturists than for me; but if the growth of flax can thus be shewn to be so profitable and without being exhausting to the soil under a crop rotation of 8 years, and if five acres sown on half the farms of the United Kingdom would relieve us from the danger of the clothing famine, which appears to be so imminent, or would supply the additional day and a half's employment per week extra to the Lancashire operatives, of which it is predicted they will be short in 1864 and 1865, or find that employment for the flax trade of which any accident to our Imports might deprive us at any time, it would be evincing a spirit of true patriotism to attempt it.

May we not then hope to see within a very short space of time, perambulating scutching machines along with the threshing machines which traverse our country roads, visiting our farmers for the double purpose of threshing the corn which has been harvested, and scutching the flax, in districts where there are no permanent rettories. A farmer would only have to prepare a steep pool in some field, 12 to 18 feet broad and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, to be filled with soft water during rainy seasons, in which to steep his flax as soon as he had notice of the probable advent of the scutcher, and then he may be as certain of his flax crop being prepared for the market as his corn crop, and at a comparatively small expense; and without being obliged to sell it at a diminished price on account of his distance from such machines, or of having to use it for thatch as is done in one county in England. Or such perambulating flax machines might be taken to any convenient railway stations periodically, to which the neighbouring flax could be brought, and there it might be scutched and distributed to different markets. In this way the greatest difficulty of flax growing would be overcome; and in these days of public companies, there are few schemes which would present such promise of success as one for this peculiar purpose.

It may be answered to all these arguments for growing an increased quantity of flax, that every flax spindle is now at work, working every moment that the law allows, and therefore that there could be no possible demand for a larger produce of raw material for some time to come, and it is true. But there are still plenty of empty mills which could be readily filled with machinery. There is no calculating, indeed, what strides our commerce may take in these days, and our happiest course will be to believe that as our

factories have hitherto filled succeeding markets with our textile products, so other markets will arise with the spread of civilization, and have to be filled likewise, and that therefore it is our duty to be ready to act whenever action may be required of us.

CIVIL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE WORKERS.

I HAVE spoken, in my former reports, of the danger which arises to society from the indiscriminate congregation of the sexes in factories and in workshops generally, without some moral supervision; and I have pointed out, by referring to the system of Factory Chaplaincies, how it may, in some measure, be avoided. But I think there is a still greater danger consecutive on the employment of young mothers in congregational labour, the result of which is a considerable loss of infant life annually, a loss which might be saved to the country, and in lives which are literally thrown away.

I have no desire to see instituted a legal prohibition of such workers, if it can be accomplished otherwise. But a prohibition of such employment except under conditions, I am afraid is necessary, not only for the social comfort of the working classes, but as a sanitary regulation of the highest value.

I scarcely need argue, that there can be comparatively no comfort in the dwelling of a working man whose wife is away from home from half past five in the morning till half past six in the evening, except at meal times; for she is compelled to leave her children and her household to other hands; and having so little experience of her own, is quite unable to teach her daughters those attractive qualifications which are to keep their future husbands from disreputable associations. I am aware that the answer to the suggestion of a prohibition may be, that the manufacturer's doors are open to all kinds of labour, and that it is no business of his to enquire into or to trouble himself specially with the social condition of the applicants; and that so long as he pays the wages which they ask, society has no claim upon him for anything further, but is rather his debtor for the employment which he gives, and for the money which it distributes.

But this is scarcely the fact. There is something to be considered in the kind of labour in which the people are employed, in the profit which it brings, and in the disadvantages that are attendant on it, and which may have, no matter how far distant that result may be, a bad effect on the social economy of a neighbourhood.

If infant and female labour are the most delicate and the most subordinate of all kinds of labour, and therefore the

most profitable and the most desirable to the manufacturer, then, in mixing the sexes at all ages, the great good and the little bad together for his own benefit, he is bound, as far as may be possible, to provide against any extraordinary development of the vices of our nature in consequence of this congregation, or to endeavour to counteract them. It is in such schools as these that depravity developes with the utmost rapidity, and inflicts a serious wound upon the society of the places where these workshops exist; and which, if not attempted to be met and dealt with by an independent philanthropy, would be utterly ruinous to our character as a nation. This is but the moral point of view in which the question is to be considered. In its physical aspect it is more serious; for when life is concerned, the lives of a vast mass of people, and when it can be clearly shewn that there is a specific fatality attendant upon such employment, we are bound, I think, to take more earnest measures than those, which would be justifiable perhaps under the moral aspect only.

And in an inquiry like this there cannot be said to be any pseudo-philanthropy; any desire to miscall or misplace the exigencies of labour, nor any wish to impose upon the manufacturing interest a duty which does not strictly belong to it.

I believe it is on record, that nearly half of all the children born in what are called specific populations in England, die before they arrive at five years old, contrary to the common law of mortality which fixes this epoch at a much later period. A French physiologist of great observation, writing some years ago upon this subject, touches upon it in the following words:—

"From late accurate observations of the age at which a "number of persons have died, and from a comparison of "deaths with the births, it has been ascertained that about "one fourth of the children that are born, die within the "first eleven months, one third between eleven and twenty-"three months, and one half before they reach the eighth "year."

In England and Wales it is shown by the returns of the Registrar General that of 1,000 children born alive 737 attain the age of 5 years, 663 attain the age of 20 years, and 503 attain the age of 45 years. But from a life table for a specific population, based on the living and dying in 1841, it was found that of 1,000 children born alive only 522 attained the age of five years. In a comparison between the deaths in an agricultural and a specific population, he remarks that the one presents a specimen of how life wastes in the country populations, the other being an example at the other extreme,

of the effects of concentration in towns without any adequate provision for removing the effluvia, and for securing by art the degree and purity in the dwellings and atmosphere which is partly maintained by nature in the open cultivated country. He wishes it, however, to be distinctly understood that the former has not been selected as the healthiest county; and that, in his opinion, it will be found upon inquiry there are parts of most towns of England as unfavourable as the latter. Out of 141,450 boys under 5 years of age, 2,087 died in the one; in the other only 699. He adds also in another part of the same report, "out of 100,000 children, supposing them to be all "born on January 1, 1841, only 85,369 were alive on January 1, "1842; 14,631 perished in the first year, the fourth part of them "in the first month of life, and 5,267 died in the second year."

If then it be true that infant mortality is greater than it was before our populations had become so incremented in towns and districts as they now are, it seems a positive duty to enquire into the causes of it, for some of them may lie among our social or industrial relations, and are therefore the more likely to pass unnoticed. These causes have already been sought for in ill-contrived dwellings, houses back to back and with insufficient cubic measure of breathing room, in imperfect drainage, in miasms of various kinds generated in workshops and elsewhere, in parental neglect, or in the abuse of narcotics given for the purpose of putting children to sleep whilst their mothers are following their avocations from home, and which produce convulsions, which too often end in premature death.

My experience convinces me, that of all the extraordinary causes of infantile deaths, the two latter are to be regarded as the most prevalent. They appertain to all labour in workshops at a distance from home, but more particularly to that which is congregational; and this impression has been confirmed to me often by the certifying surgeons of factories, as well as by my own observation. I was also very much struck with the observations made by an eminent surgeon, Mr. Alexander Somers, a lecturer at one of our largest provincial hospitals, who in his opening address to his pupils at the commencement of the present session, in October last, alluded to this subject in the following terms:—

"The rate of infant mortality in our manufacturing districts was something appalling. In the year 1843 the late Rev. Mr. Clay stated that in one burial club upwards of 64 per cent. of the members died under five years of age. In this city and the surrounding districts it was well known that when trade was good among the working classes, the husband frequently retained a considerable portion of his wages, often one half, to spend in drink and tobacco.

The wife, to make up for this most damaging deficiency of income, had to continue at factory labour for years after marriage. One of the greatest evils resulting from this state of things was that this daily tax upon the physical energies of mothers at a time when nature almost imperatively demanded that they should almost solely be devoted to the nurture of their offspring, acted most injuriously upon their own constitutions and upon that of their infants; and as the mothers were almost necessarily absent during the greater part of the day, the habit of dosing the poor infants, thus deprived for so long a period of their natural sustenance, with Godfrey's cordial, and other similar preparations containing opium, to induce sleep and to deaden hunger, prevailed to a fearful extent. Thousands of children so treated by those hired to take care of them in the absence of their mothers, lose flesh, colour, and appetite, their skin was sallow and wrinkled, their features pinched and shrivelled, and they gradually pined away and died; others perished from disease of the brain, and some after a larger dose than usual fell into a profound sleep from which they never woke. Things were still worse in the manufacturing towns of France. One of the popular fallacies of the present day was, that decomposing animal and vegetable matter was the chief promoter of zymotic diseases. Hence legislators, philanthropists, sanitary reformers and boards of health, had instituted a vigorous crusade against cess-pools, duckponds, pigsties, and all things else which the sense of smell declared a nuisance, By effectually removing these they vainly hoped to banish for ever a class of diseases hitherto so fatal to the human race, and thereby to increase the average duration of human life. Organic matter in a state of decay was only one, and by no means the worst of those baneful influences which, by lowering the tone of the general health, assisted in predisposing to disease. Bad nursing, insufficient food, excessive labour, whether of mind or body, depressing and exciting passions, abuse of narcotics, to which infants in the manufacturing districts were subjected, in order that their fathers might drink and smoke, drunkenness and debauchery, each of these numbered its victims, enervated the mind, enfeebled the body, and hurried thousands prematurely to the grave."

Dr. Farr, in his report to the Registrar General which I have quoted, says: "The sudden deaths of children are "generally ascribed to convulsions;" and speaking of one of his visits to some districts in the metropolis, he adds: "De- "pravity of mind and habits is the salient feature of the "worst portion of a town population. The women look "drunken, half washed, and herd with the men; the children "dirty, wasted, and ricketty, mischievous, or wicked." To this extent, then, the conclusions of Dr. Farr also agree with the observation of Mr. Somers, not only as to convulsions being a serious cause of death, but as to the squalid and unhealthy appearance of the children; and their condition

spoken of by Mr. Somers is but the type of which Dr. Farr's experience exhibits the prototype.

But this question of infantile deaths from convulsions, and even from hydrocephalus, diseases which are truly infantile, almost peculiar to the first year, and almost, indeed, to the first six months, of life, may be further tested. The tables in the Registrar-General's report for 1843, exhibiting the causes of death registered in 1841 in the districts of 25 towns, as Aston, Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Clifton, Dudley, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wolstanton, Wolverhampton, in Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and similar populations, specific as well as agricultural, (also the mortality to 1,000,000 living,) the amount of population being about the same in each district, shew that whilst the average of deaths of children in towns from hydrocephalus reached 874, in the country it was only 333; and whilst there died from convulsions in town districts 1,832, there only died from the same cause in the country districts 772.

For myself, I can also endorse what Mr. Somers says; and I have singular testimony to the same fact, (i.e.) of the increase of infantile deaths in industrial over agricultural or even over certain town districts, from the experience of one of the largest cotton spinners in Mullhouse, in France. And it is a remarkable circumstance, that in like manner as the first Sir Robert Peel, upon the conviction of its necessity from his own experience, brought in the first Act for the Regulation of Cotton Works and Factories, so the clearest light which has shone upon a question of such undoubted importance as the loss of infant life, and its effect upon an aggregate mortality, appears to have emanated also from a cotton spinner, who employs not less than 2,500 persons, and who has therefore not only had every opportunity of convincing himself of the fact of the mortality to which he has referred, but of experimenting on the causes of it, and of endeavouring to devise a remedy for it.

The following article is extracted from the "Industriel Alsacien" of the 4th of June last.

"M. Jean Dollfus made, at the last seance of the Industrial Society at Mullhouse, the following communication, which is of great interest in the cause of humanity, and which we readily submit to our readers. We have, at Mullhouse, many excellent institutions for ameliorating the general condition of our population; yet notwithstanding this, truly there are few localities in France where the mortality of infants, especially during the

first year after birth, is so considerable. Out of 1,622 infants born at Mullhouse in 1861, without taking into consideration the still born, 645 died before the age of one year, or about 39 per cent., or four in 10. In 1862 there were born 1,794, and 445 died, being 30½ per cent; whilst of those in Paris in 1860 and 1861, there were not more than 16·2 per cent. At Colmar in 1861, 20·7 per cent., and in 1862 23·3 per cent.

"In towns entirely industrial, where the working population is as numerous as at Mullhouse, the mortality is also infinitely less. Thus at Roubaix in 1861, out of 2,094 births, the deaths for the first year were not more than 404, or 19·3 per cent.; in 1862, out of 2,120 births, there were 380 deaths, or 17·9 per cent. At Amiens, in 1861 and 1862, out of 1,513 and 1,485 births, there were 331 and 228 deaths respectively, or 21·9 and 19·4 per cent.

"The average of deaths in the first year of births for the town of Paris, Roubaix, Amiens, Dijon, Strasbourg, Colmar, and Mullhouse, was between 18 and 19 per cent. for 1861 and 1862.

"It results then, evidently, from these comparisons, that something is needful among us, in order to preserve the lives of a great number of children. The mortality is especially very considerable amongst those children whose mothers are employed in factories and workshops. As her wages are necessary towards the maintenance of her family, she returns, ordinarily, very much too soon to her work; and besides the evil which results to herself from this, the child is deprived of her care at the very period when it needs it most. We have kept a register of the deaths of infants within the first year of their birth, where the mothers work in the different departments of our establishment; and we have found, that out of 199 births in two years, out of which 123 were legitimate and 76 illegitimate, there died 33 of the former in the first year, or 26 per cent., and 35 of the latter, or 46 per cent., an average of both classes of 80 per cent., or more than one infant in three; whilst there died but one in 8 or 10 in the families of the wealthy.

"To remedy so great a mortality, it appeared to us the best and easiest means was so to arrange that the mother might remain near her infant during the time when her cares were the more necessary, and to pay her her wages after her confinement, on condition that she did not leave her infant. We have done this for more than six months, and the success obtained exceeds all our expectations. It is so great, that although our experience may be said to be yet incomplete, I have been unwilling to delay communicating it.

"We pay to a worker her entire wages during the six weeks which follow the fortnight after her confinement; and, besides the physician attached to the establishment charged to attend on the sick, a midwife makes her visits daily during the same time. She attends especially to everything which contributes to the welfare of her foster children as it were. This has had an excellent effect.

"Of 63 infants born between the 1st of November last and the 1st of May 1863, of which 38 were legitimate and 25 illegitimate, there died but six, of which two were legitimate and four illegitimate, two others being still-born. On the 1st of May these infants had attained an average age of three months. Generally speaking, the mortality is very much less after the first months. For example. Out of 123,795 births during the last two years in the seven towns already cited, independently of the still born, there died 16,740 infants before the age of six months, or 14 per cent., and only 5,175 or 4·2 per cent. of from six months to a year: not a third as many after the first six months. In calculating, then, that to arrive at the age of one year, there should be a mortality less considerable than for the three first months, we should, in fact, have nine deaths for 63 births, or 15 per cent., whilst by the preceding statement they amount to 36 per cent., being a difference of 21 per cent. The deaths have been 35 per cent. in the Commune of Mullhouse in 1861 and 1862. In admitting that amongst 1,800 or 1,900 births at Mullhouse we have had 600 amongst women who work in factories, and perhaps even more than that, we prove also that we have saved 120 children that would otherwise have died, simply because the wages of the mothers do not suffice to give to their infants sufficient of the care which nature requires.

"Now, as to the expense attendant on our plan.

The average wages during these six weeks is about 50 francs per person.

Or for 63 persons - - - -	3,150	francs.
For the midwife - - - - - -	300	„
For petty expenses, such as child-bed linen, &c. -	220	„
For six months - - -	3,670	„
Per annum - - -	7,340	„

"And as with this expense we appear to have saved the lives of 26 infants who would otherwise have died, or 21 per cent. on 126, at the rate of 283 francs each, we think that no person would hesitate to make this sacrifice with such results as I have submitted to you.

"My house employs 2,500 workpeople, of which 1,150 are women. The annual subscription per worker is about three francs, or only one centime per working day. If we threw all the expense on the females employed, it would amount to 6 francs 40 cents. for each, per year, or a little more than two centimes per day.

"I might have been more exact had I chosen to wait for six months longer, but I did not wish to withhold a result so favourable. Henceforth I shall inform you of these results every three months, until we can completely appreciate the advantages of the experience which I have given you."

This communication was followed by a second, dated the 29th July 1863, to the following effect:—

"M. J. Dollfus has directed me in his absence to inform the Société Industrielle of the results which we have obtained in

affording succour to the lying-in women of our establishment. After nine months, during which our system has been in operation, there have been recorded 88 confinements. Of these, five of the children were still born. Out of the 83 remaining we had had on the 29th July only 14 deaths. Assuming that the births in the last three months would have been equal to the mean number of births of other months, and that the number of deaths followed in the same order, we should have registered 111 births and 19 deaths. This would have been equal to 17 per cent. of deaths for the first year. Now during the three last years we have found in our establishment that out of 100 children born in 12 months, there were 31·7 deaths registered within the same period. We have then made a perceptible beneficial progress; and whether it is premature or not to draw any precise conclusions from experiments of such a short standing, the first results clearly show that there is already a considerable amelioration. I must add, however, that, though we attribute our success in the first place, to the rest which the mothers obtain in their own homes during the first weeks following their confinement, it is also due in a great measure to the zeal and attention of a special midwife, whose sole occupation is the care of our workpeople.

"M. Dollfus hopes that these results will induce other firms to follow his example.

"Our latest experience confirms the singular difference between the number of deaths among legitimate and illegitimate children. Thus in these nine months, when there were 83 births, 33 illegitimate and 55 legitimate, the proportion of deaths was 21·2 per cent. among the former and only 12·7 among the latter. For the last three years the proportions were as follows:

"Of 100 illegitimate births there died 41 per cent. in the first year.

"Of 100 legitimate births there died 25·5 per cent. in the first year.

"It is certain that by the efforts which might be made in the way of facilitating marriages, so frequently attended with difficulty, especially between our own workpeople and others who may be strangers, together with the long and expensive ceremonies attendant on it, much good might be effected in decreasing this mortality also. We are quite sure that in many cases very small pecuniary sacrifices might suffice to obtain excellent results in this way. I send with this a copy of the rules relating to the assistance given in our establishment to women during their confinemenst.

"1st. That from the 1st of November 1862 there shall be given to all the women who work in the establishment of M. M. Dollfus, Mieg, & Co., relief in money at the time of their confinement upon the following conditions:

"2d. To have a right to this assistance, it will be necessary that the intended recipient has worked for one year without interruption in the establishment.

"3d. That the sum which will be paid daily as assistance, will be equivalent to the moderate daily wages of the six months preceding the day when the woman ceased to work.

"4th. That the woman shall receive this help during six weeks from the fifteenth day following her confinement.

"5th. In case of the child's death, this help will cease to be given to the mother from the day of the death.

"6th. The doctor belonging to the establishment will be instructed after having assisted the patient, to deliver every fortnight a certificate of her state, after which the payments will be made up to the ordinary pay day.

"7th. According to the laws of the association for help in case of sickness, every woman has a right to the ordinary assistance from the treasury if she is attacked by illness after the 30th day of her confinement, but under such circumstances the assistance afforded her under article three, will cease after the 30th day.

"8th. Every workwoman receiving this assistance must cease from all work during the time that it is given to her, so as to be able to devote every necessary care to her infant. If this is not complied with, no assistance will be afforded to her beyond the day when this order ceases to be attended to.

"9th. MM. Dollfus & Co. appoint a person to visit the lying-in women frequently, who is able to assist them by good advice."

Now, I confess, although I have had reason to believe for a long period that many infants in this country were put to nurse whilst the mothers were at work, and also in the practice of children being drugged with a view to quieting the appetite, as well as of carrying them conveniently over the period of the mother's absence, and its ending in convulsions and death, I was not prepared to find so much serious mischief traceable to the want of maternal care as M. J. Dollfus has shown; and it is not very surprising that amongst the causes which tend to swell the aggregate mortality of a population, this should have been in some measure overlooked. Mullhouse contains a large cotton spinning population, and it appears that in 1861, 39 per cent. or 4 children out of every 10 born, died before they were a year old, the rate of infantile deaths being considerably higher than in the cotton districts which come under my notice; whilst in Paris, which contains a population variously employed, the rate was only 16 per cent., being about as low as Hertfordshire in England.

M. Dollfus accounts for the different ratio of deaths between Mullhouse and Roubaix and Amiens by the circumstance, that Mullhouse contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of which about 30,000 are of the working classes, in large

establishments full of machinery turned by power; whilst in Roubaix and Amiens much manufacture is still done by hand; and also that Mullhouse being a frontier town, contains many German and Swiss families, between whom and the indigenous workpeople the difficulties of intermarriages lie, in consequence of their inability to obtain the necessary papers, and hence so much illegitimacy also. He also adduces, as another reason for it, that the factory hours of France are 72 per week, whilst in England they are only 60. He is kind enough to add what it is extremely interesting to know, "It is a year ago from the first of last November that "we began our system of payment to lying-in women. Well, "out of 1,100 females above 17 years old, there have been "120 births to November 1, 1863. Out of this number, 20 "children are dead, leaving out the still born. These 20 "children were six months old on an average the first of "November last; and in the last six months of the first year "of birth there only died one-fourth of the number that died "during the first six months. We have thus 20 to 21 per cent. "of deaths instead of 36."

He further gives the average of deaths in the first year of birth at Roubaix, Amiens, Dijon, Colmar, and Mullhouse as between 18 and 19 per cent., which is, as nearly as possible, the average per centage of similar deaths in our own specific and agricultural districts combined, namely, about 19·5.

One of the most remarkable comparisons in the whole of M. J. Dollfus's communication, and in support of the theory of infantile deaths from want of the necessary care of the mother during the first few weeks after birth, is that which is made between the deaths of the infants amongst his own workpeople and those of the wealthy in Mullhouse; the former exhibiting a loss of one infant in three, the latter only one in eight or ten. The general result of these enquiries is that where there is this want of maternal care the ratio of infantile deaths is greatly increased, and that as soon as that cause ceases to operate, this rate of mortality decreases. In this way he accounts for the decrease of mortality in the seven towns to which he refers, and in which out of 123,795 births in two years there died 14 per cent. before the age of six months, and only 4·2 per cent. at from six months to a year." This, however, appears to be a general law, variable only in degree.

The insufficiency of the wages of the mother to enable her to provide for the sustenance of her infant (and of course the greater this insufficiency when the mother is unmarried and has not the joint wages of a husband to assist her, the greater the number of deaths, as is shewn from the greater ratio of deaths among illegitimate children,) is apparently, from the reasoning of M. Dollfus, a primary cause of the excessive

infant mortality among the children of workers in factories; and in this way it is possible to account for the increased ratio of deaths in Mullhouse over the English rate, that of female wages in our cotton factories being about 10*s.* 3*d.* per person per week, whilst of Mullhouse it is only 6*s.* 11*d.*; which forms an essential difference in the means of sustentation, even though the living in France is cheaper, and the habits of the workers more frugal.

Of the humane and admirable system devised by M. Dollfus for the prevention of infantile deaths in their establishments, one can scarcely speak in terms of sufficient praise and congratulation; nor of the general care and supervision which they consider it to be their duty to take over their workpeople. It can only be wished, as M. Dollfus expresses himself, that for the sake of humanity, other firms would copy his example. There is room enough and reason enough for their doing so. The same preventive ideas have crossed the thoughts of charitable persons in this country before now. It is only a few years ago since an attempt was made to establish an institution in Coventry for the purpose of taking care of the infants of mothers who worked in the factories of that city; but it fell through, as I have been informed, not from the non-necessity for it, but from two causes; firstly, owing to the distance of the nursery from the home of the mother, or from the workshop; and, secondly, owing to the expense attendant on the nursing of such children, for which the mothers had to pay, and which was considerably more per week than what they would have had to give to some neighbour for a similar service.

We may further observe in M. J. Dollfus and Co.'s establishment that there is a benefit sick society, attended by a physician who is the appointee of the proprietors, in addition to the services of a midwife, when occasion may require them; and that the firm supplements the ordinary wages of the lying-in women during their confinements.

All these are great and important benefits to be attached to any establishment. Upon many of our railways, and in many large ironworks in this country, somewhat similar institutions are maintained. Why they should not be equally introduced into factories one can scarcely well imagine.

We shall probably regard with some astonishment the number of illegitimate births in the cotton factories at Mullhouse. We have not been called upon in this country to notice this incident on so large a scale. There are some such births amongst the female factory workers of this country, no doubt; but whether there are so many as those of which M. Dollfus speaks, I am not able to say. The Registrar-General, in his report for 1843, tells us, that out of 248,554 births of children registered 15,839 were illegitimate; so that 1 in 16 of the children born in England is not born in wedlock, or 64 in

1,000; the proportion in France being 71 in 1,000. It appears to be, in M. J. Dollfus's opinion that this exaggerated rate is regarded as the result of difficulties which are placed in the way of marriages amongst the working classes, and particularly between indigenous residents and strangers; for he recommends such alterations either in the ceremonies or the law, as will enable such marriages to take place more readily. Whether such an alteration would have the effect which he anticipates is doubtful. In this country we are apt to look upon the very early marriages which take place among our factory populations with doubt if not with regret, and as productive of much social mischief; but M. Dollfus refers, perhaps, to marriages generally, and not to very early ones in particular.

In pursuing to some extent the same system of inquiry in England, I have been favoured by the Registrar-General with information as to the births and deaths of children under two years of age, registered in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 in certain specific and agricultural districts, which singularly confirm the calculations of M. J. Dollfus, and render his communications still more valuable. For it appears, that whilst the rate of deaths to births in the specific districts in 1860 was 25 per cent., in 1861 it was 28·2 per cent.; whilst in the agricultural districts it was only 17·1 per cent. in 1860, and 17·4 per cent. in 1861. Further, the centesimal proportion of deaths to births under one year old in 1860, in specific and agricultural populations combined, agrees with that of the seven towns of France collectively to which M. J. Dollfus has referred, namely 19·5 per cent. I have taken 1860 as the year in which every spindle was at work in the cotton districts, and therefore at a time when if anything could be chargeable to maternal absence from home and consequent want of care of their infants, it would be noticeable. The individual proportions generally show how much higher the rate of infantile deaths is in the manufacturing districts than in the agricultural.

The proportion of married women and widows in factories generally is as follows. In the Irish factories 13·6 per cent. of the females employed, who are over 16 years of age. In several of the English factories I have found it more than double that, but I have scarcely sufficient data on which to found a general average. It is not, however, larger than could readily be replaced with men, if not by the husbands of the women who might have thus to be excluded.

I have alluded before to the early marriages of factory girls; and, without wishing to be censorious, no doubt the large wages which these girls of 17 or 18 years of age receive, make them to be thought desirable as wives by young men who have no very great desire to work hard themselves. In the cotton districts of this country there were, in 1860, 399,992 power looms; and as the rate of wages for minding

four looms varies from 15*s.* 5*d.* a week to 24*s.*, for three looms from 14*s.* to 16*s.* a week, and for two looms from 10*s.* to 12*s.*, the amount of weekly earnings by these young women becomes an absolute independence. Hence their early disregard of their parents and of their parental homes, which is to be lamented; and hence, too, the early possession of homes of their own, long before they have been instructed in the duties of the homes they have left.

The subjoined table, taken from the Census Returns of 1861, shews the centesimal proportion of marriages which have taken place in certain of the cotton and other districts in comparison with the agricultural districts at 15 years of age and under, and between 15 and 20 years of age; in which it may be seen that whilst in the cotton, silk, iron, and pottery districts the centesimal rate of marriages at 15 years of age and under is, with few exceptions, 0·2 of the population, or even less, in the agricultural districts of Devonshire it is only 0·1, whilst in Hertfordshire it is only 00·7. Of the marriages between 15 and 20 years of age, the average rate in the industrial districts combined is 3·2 per cent., whilst in the agricultural it is only 2·1 per cent.

Centesimal proportion of Marriages by persons under 15 years of age and between 15 and 20 years of age, and of widows of all ages, in certain Registration Districts of Lancashire and Staffordshire, compared with the same proportions in the agricultural Districts of Devonshire and Hertfordshire.

Place.	Population.	Marriages.						Widowhood.			
		15 and under.			15 to 20.						
		Husbands.	Wives.	Per cent. to Population.	Husbands.	Wives.	Per cent. to Population.	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	
Stockport	94,360	59	179	·2	1285	1815	3·2	1789	3828	4·0	Cotton.
Wigan	94,561	28	186	·2	1290	1927	3·4	1648	2854	3·0	
Bolton	130,269	45	172	·1	1682	2305	3·4	2203	4579	3·5	
Bury	101,135	28	108	·1	1230	1746	2·9	1787	3299	3·2	
Burnley	75,595	51	147	·2	1060	1381	3·2	1380	2189	2·8	
Macclesfield	61,543	23	75	·1	534	889	2·3	1366	2289	3·7	Silk
Congleton	34,328	12	65	·2	383	696	3·1	679	1053	3·0	
Wolverhampton	126,902	31	252	·2	1519	2572	3·2	1880	3363	2·6	Iron.
Wolstanton Stoke	125,664	56	323	·2	1938	3008	3·9	1966	3378	3·0	Potteries.
Totnes Stoke Damerel South Molton Bideford Holsworthy	130,257	26	167	·1	999	1815	2·1	2385	5515	4·2	Agriculture, Devonshire
Ware Bishop Stortford Royston Hitchin Hertford Hatfield St. Albans Watford Hemel Hempstead Berkhempstead	177,452	28	144	00·9	1470	2337	2·0	3634	6442	3·6	„ Hertfordshire.

The whole question is one for serious consideration, and in what way this sacrifice of infant life occasioned by congregational labour can be best averted. If the occupiers of large works could be induced not to employ mothers, especially with young families, that would be one of the readiest ways. They tell me they will be able to afford a high rate of wages when times are brisk; let them then employ husbands in the place of wives, and let the future race of workers in these districts be brought up as all young animals are brought up in the early periods of life, with a sustentation which shall preserve and increase their vigour, and with a tenderness and care which is absolutely requisite for infants, especially in the first weeks of their growth.

The education of factory children in Ireland has for some time past been engaging my attention, but I have only lately seen my way to attempt to deal with and to alter it. I speak principally of the employment and education of the short time children in and around Belfast. On a very recent tour of inspection, I visited several schools in which such children were educated, and I must confess that I was quite sorry to think of the way in which labour, with education (sometimes so called) was carried on.

I will explain to you what the ordinary hours of work in the factories are, and then exhibit a copy of a school certificate, so that the system may be seen as it is pursued, exactly.

The hours of work commence at 6 A.M. and end at 6 P.M., except Saturday. The breakfast time is usually from 8 to 8 45: the dinner time from 1 to 1 45, which together make up the hour and a half required by law, and the one hour before 3 o'clock P.M. Where short time children are employed, there are two sets of them working during the day, which are alternated every fortnight, but it is to the morning set only to which my observations refer. These, living, some of them, may be close to, but many of them a few hundred yards away from the mill, must rise during all states of the weather, both winter and summer, at 5 45 A.M. at the latest, to be at the mill and at work by 6. They then work from 6 o'clock to breakfast time, go home to breakfast, return at 8 45 and work till 12 in a moist and heated atmosphere, with the thermometer often at 84° Fahrenheit, and with the spindles revolving at the rate of 4 to 5,000 times a minute. At 12 they are permitted to leave the mill, go home, "take a piece," *i.e.* a morsel of treacle and bread, or dry bread in their hands, eating it as they go, and hurry to school, where they remain till 3 and then go home to dinner, *i.e.* to potatoes and buttermilk when they can get it, often prepared for them by a child younger than themselves, because the mother is working in the factory, or dry bread again; the day

ending with another meal on thin coffee or red herring as their circumstances will permit. The following is a copy of the school certificate:

FACTORY ACT.—7 *Vict. Cap.* 15.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.—I hereby certify, that the under-mentioned children employed in the factory of situated in have attended the school kept by me at for the number of hours and at the time on each day specified in the columns opposite to their names, during the week ending on Saturday the 21st day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that the causes of absence stated are true, to the best of my belief.

Name of Child.	Monday. * Time.		Tuesday. * Time.		Wednesday. * Time.		Thursday. * Time.		Friday. * Time.		Causes of Absence.
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	
Sarah M'Cabe -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Thomas Ward -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Jane M'Canley -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Walter Boal - -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Catherine Thompson	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	A.	A.	Leave
Martha Peelin -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Mary J. Carroll -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Mary M'Kinstry -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	
Wm. Pedlow - -	12½	3	A.	A.	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	Without leave.
Hannah Barr -	A.	A.	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	Without leave.
Mary J. Harland -	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	12½	3	

* When the schooling begins or ends at a half-hour, the half-hour will be most conveniently inserted in figures, thus—8½—11½, or 1½—4½, in the time columns.

(Signed) *Schoolmaster*

the 21st day of November 1863.

Enter the names of the children who attend the forenoon school, and those who attend the afternoon school, SEPARATELY.

and in it, are the names of eleven children, eight of which are girls of different ages from eight to not quite thirteen years, and who may thus be said to be worked and schooled together for nine consecutive hours, less two intervals of an hour and a quarter, without substantial food, and that from day to day.

I no longer wonder now that during my connexion with factory life I have had to give to Irish children a year's want of development, to bring them up to the standard of English children as factory workers.

Yet the law is not at fault for this overt state of things, unless in its failure to dictate an hour specifically for the dinner time. The error lies more in the peculiar habits of the people; and to be corrected, must be approached with

the utmost delicacy. For the same hours of schooling, i.e. from 9 AM to 3 PM., with a short interval at noon for a piece, obtain in the model and other schools in Belfast, and are said to be preferred by both schoolmasters and the parents of the scholars. Thus these poor factory children suffer; for it must be remembered that the scholars in other schools do not rise summer and winter as early as factory children, are of better to do parentage, and are consequently better provided for in the way of sustentation: nor do they work in humid and heated atmospheres which are often changed in a moment for the most opposite temperatures.

About the physical and social mischief arising to the factory children from this system of schooling I have not met with a difference of opinion, and the only question is as to the remedy: for there has long been an unwillingness amongst the manufacturers of Belfast to employ short time children, mainly on account of the trouble which this system of schooling has occasioned; and it is probable that there might even be found a greater unwillingness amongst the work people to have it altered. Still I think it might be done if the mill owners themselves would fix an hour in the middle of the day for dinner, and would unite to establish schools where the school hours should be in the morning from 9 till 12 and in the afternoon from 2 till 5 in the summer, and from 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the winter. And if so, I was assured that the National Board of Education would afford to such schools equal assistance with that which it gives to any other class of schools. By such a union all the trouble, inconvenience, and disadvantages of the present system would be removed, and short time children would, I believe, be employed in greater numbers than they now are. In fact, there will be shortly a necessity for the employment of such children, in order to replace the older hands which have emigrated and will continue to emigrate to England and elsewhere; and as a matter of self-defence it would be a wise policy on the part of the manufacturers to adopt it at once. I spoke with several of them on this subject. Generally, they expressed a readiness to consider it, and what they could attempt in the way of a union of mills in certain districts, so that a sufficient number of children might be brought together, to make it worth the while of teachers to attend to them. Mr. William Ewart informed me that he had long had it in contemplation to build a good school in union with two neighbours of his, Messrs. Johnson and Carlisle, and Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, and that they were only waiting for the selection of a piece of land, to begin at once. I also saw Mr. Johnson, who expressed an equal if not a greater readiness than Mr. Ewart; and who in fact went further, and said that if Mr. Ewart did not join him very shortly he and his partner would build the

school of their own accord. But Mr. Wm. Ewart's idea of what he should like to do, went beyond a school, and my most sanguine anticipation. He should be glad, he said, to see an institution established in the shape of a poor man's club, where wholesome and convenient food could be provided for the workpeople of the three mills at a prime cost price, so that he might know they had it, and be assured of its quality; and that he would have in connexion with such club a reading room and other accommodation for intellectual purposes (which I found indeed already commenced at Messrs. Johnson and Carlisle's), and perhaps a co-operative society also. I have not heard from Mr. W. Ewart since, but I hope that by this time he may have carried out his humane and wise policy, and that more of the Belfast mill occupiers may have followed his example.

I have obtained an elaborate schedule of the average rate of wages in the textile fabrics of the counties of the United Kingdom, which is exceedingly interesting and will be found, I think, of importance. I have, however, not been able to bring it under your notice on the present occasion, but must reserve it for a future report. The following grants have been made from the Factory Fine Fund, of my district, with your sanction, to schools in which factory children are educated:—

	£
To the Wesleyan School, Leigh -	- 15
To the Emmanuel National School, Bolton	- 20
To the National School, Plansantffraid	- 10
To the British School, Bolton - -	- 12

The following gentlemen have also been appointed certifying surgeons within my district:—

For England.

J. W. Hulme, Esq., M.D., Wigston, Leicestershire.
George Pierce, Esq., M.D., Market Harborough.
Wm. C. Nutt, Esq., Poole, Dorsetshire.
Wm. Allard, Esq., Tewkesbury.

For Ireland.

Robert Johnson, Esq., Castle Dawson.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Robert Baker.

To the Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., during the Six Months ended 31st October 1863.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr. Hickes.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 7	Horatio Collier, Witney	Walter Strickland, and Leonard Pickering, Esqs., Magistrate's Office, Witney.	Employing a young person without entering her name in the register.	2 0 0	0 14 0	An attempt was made to conceal these young persons from the Sub-Inspector.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young yerson without entering her name in the register.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
July 31	Chas. H. Howard, Slad Mill, near Stroud.	R. Winterbotham, R. Wyatt, S. S. Dickinson, Wm. Capel, and Jos. Watts Hallewell, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud.	Not securely fencing a water wheel - -	5 0 0	0 10 3	A boy lost his life in consequence of this wheel not having been securely fenced.
			Informations laid by Mr. Jones.			
,,	Clegg, Rostron, and Son, Edenfield near Bury.	Bury, before Lt.-Col. Hutchinson and Capt. Walker.	Employing five young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening.	3 0 0	1 9 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Robert Emmett, Edenfield	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	1 1 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Boothman and Fielding, Edenfield.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening.	2 0 0	1 3 6	,, ,,
Aug. 7	Daniel Duckworth, Edenfield, near Bury.	Bury, before Capt. O. Walker and R. N. Phillips, Esq.	Employing twenty young persons after 6 o'clock in the evening.	5 0 0	15 1 6	Fifteen cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 10	Seed and Seddon, Breightmet, near Bolton.	Bolton, before Peter Ainsworth, and Chas. J. Darbishire, Esqs.	Employing fifty women and young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	20 0 0	18 12 0	Thirty cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Mr. Haydon—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1863. Nov. 23	Cook and Bardsley, Horwood, near Bolton.	Bolton, before Revd. J. S. Birley, W. T. Hutton, and Alfred Barnes, Esqs.	Neglecting to securely fence an upright shaft whereby a female suffered a bodily injury.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
			Information laid by Mr. Darkin.			
Sept. 11	Hugh M. Beck and Co., Flax Spinners, Belfast.	Eward Orme, R.M., and W. T. B. Lyons, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing eleven females after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	22 0 0	1 18 6	
,,	Glenfield and Faren, Flax Spinners, Belfast.	,, ,,	Employing four females and two young persons after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	4 0 0	0 14 0	Two cases withdrawn.
			Informations laid by Mr. Steen.			
July 2	J. Lees Buckley, Wool Carder, Wood Mill, Bredbury near Stockport.	John Wright, Esq., Charles Andrews, Esq., Stockport Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without having name and date of first employment registered.	2 0 0	- -	Including costs.
,, 8	John Kershaw, Cotton Manufacturer, Portwood, Stockport.	Wm. Rayner, Esq., M.D., Wm. Williamson, Esq., Stockport Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person under sixteen years of age without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 15 7	
Aug. 3	Thos. Howarth and Co., Cotton Manufacturers, Warrington.	James Hepherd, Esq., Mayor, Thomas G. Rylands, Esq., Charles H. Cartwright, Esq.	Employing three young persons and females during meal time.	3 0 0	3 6 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing three young persons and females during meal time.	- -		Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Haydon			
Feb. 9	William Taylor, Mansfield Street, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, James Hudson and James Viccars, Esqs.	Not keeping a register of young persons according to the forms and directions given in Schedule B. 7 Victoria, chap. 15.	- -	- -	Dismissed; case to be laid before the Court of Queen's Bench.

Feb. 9	John Pretty Clarke, King Street, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, James Hudson, and James Viccars, Esqs.	Not keeplng a register of young persons according to the forms and directions given in Schedule B. to 7 Victoria, chap. 15.	2	0	0	0 8 0	
Feb. 16	John Thomas Raworth, Charles Street, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, Samuel Viccars, and Joseph Underwood, Esqs.	Not keeping a register of young persons according to the forms and directions given in Schedule B. to 7 Victoria, chap. 15.	2	0	0	0 9 0	
Feb. 20	William Ward, Yeoman Lane, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, and Richard Harris, Esqs.	Employing a female above the age of eighteen years after 7 p.m.	3	0	0	0 9 0	Thirteen summonses for similar offences were withdrawn.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a female above the age of eighteen years after 7 p.m.	2	0	0	0 9 0	
Feb. 20	William Mowbray, Archdeacon Lane, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, and Richard Harris, Esqrs.	Neglecting to send a written notice to the office of the Factory Inspectors, within one month after beginning to occupy his factory.	2	0	0	0 9 0	A summons against Mowbray for neglecting to keep a register was withdrawn.
Feb. 23	Ezra Smith and Israel Smith, Friars Causeway, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, Samuel Viccars, Joseph Cripps, and James Hudson, Esqs.	Employing a young person under eighteen years of age later than 7 p.m.	2	0	0	0 12 6	One summons withdrawn.
,,	Charles Fletcher, Station Yard, Leicester.	,, ,,	Employing a young person under the age of sixteen years without a surgical certificate.	1	0	0	0 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under the age of sixteen years after 6 p.m. without giving such notice as is required by law.	2	0	0	0 10 6	
,,	James Smith, Sarah Street, Leicester.	,, ,,	Employing a female above the age of eighteen years later than 7 p.m.	2	0	0	0 10 6	Three summonses withdrawn.
Mar. 6	Charles Fletcher, Station Yard, Leicester.	George Toller, Mayor, Joseph Underwood, William Miles, and Joseph Cripps, Esqs.	Employing a young person under eighteen years of age without registering his name in the register of young persons employed in his factory.	2	0	0	0 11 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under eighteen after 6 p.m. without giving notice.	2	0	0	0 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under sixteen without surgical certificate.	-	-		- -	Dismissed.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under eighteen without properly registering his name.	-	-		- -	,,
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under eighteen without properly registering his name.	2	0	0	0 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person under eighteen without properly registering his name.	-	-		- -	,,
June 15	Messrs. Oram and Hall, Leicester.	The Mayor, S. Viccars, Esq., Town Hall, Leicester.	For employing 5 young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	6	0	0	1 14 0	Two cases dismissed.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
			Informations laid by Mr. Haydon—continued.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 19	John Webster, Leicester -	The Mayor, W. Miles, Esq., Town Hall, Leicester.	For making a false entry in the register of young persons.	- -	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	Jas. Smith - - -	The Mayor, W. Miles, Esq., Town Hall, Leicester.	For employing 4 females and young persons after 6 p.m.	5 0 0	0 18 0 0 15 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. Buller.			
May 9	James Moore, Farleigh Mills, near Bradford-on-Avon.	Colonel Blathwaite, Colonel Grant, Captain Murchinson, and Jerome Murch, Esq., Weston Court House near Bath.	Employing two females after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	0 14 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
May 14	James Hill, Broadway, Frome.	Thomas S. Harrison, Esq. M.D., E. H. Dickenson, Esq., Police Court, Frome.	Employing two females after 2 p.m. on Saturday -	1 0 0	0 17 10	„ „
June 3	James W. Gabriel, Yerbury Street, Trowbridge.	W. Stancomb, J. P. Stancomb, J. H. Webb, Esqs., and Major Thomas Clark, Police Office, Trowbridge.	Employing a female and four young persons after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	2 0 6	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 31	Abraham Hopkins, Waterloo Street, Swansea.	Dr. Howell, E. M. Richards, and G. G. Frances, Esqs., Police Office, Swansea.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	0 8 11	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
„	„	„ „	Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance.	- -	0 8 11	„
			Informations laid by Mr. May.			
May 27	Walk Mill Company, Colne.	W. H. Wood, and Edwd. Parker, Esqs., Colne.	Employing ten females and young persons during the dinner hour.	10 0 0	6 5 0	

June 1	Henry Knowles, and Sons, Burnley.	T. H. Whittaker and Jno. Heelis, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	2 0 0	1 9 6	The two latter cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, by special desire of the bench.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	- -		
"	Wm. Hopwood and Sons, Burnley.	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	- -		
			Employing eight females after 2 p.m. on Saturday	6 0 0	4 2	Two cases dismissed, the witnesses denying employment.
June 1	Robert Tattersall, Burnley,	T. H. Whittaker and Jno. Heelis, Esqrs., Burnley.	Obstructing Sub-Inspector in the performance of his duty by endeavouring to prevent the examination of a child.	- -	- -	Dismissed; the child contradicting in evidence the statement made by him at the factory.
June 24	J. and J. Walton, Nelson near Burnley.	W. H. Wood, and Edwd. Parker, Esqs., Colne.	Making a false entry in the register of young persons.	5 0 0	1 19 6	
"	" "	" "	Deducting from the wages of a young person, a sum exceeding threepence on account of the fee for a surgical certificate.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Deducting from the wages of two young persons sums exceeding threepence on account of fees for surgical certificate.	- -	- -	Dismissed.
Sept. 7	C. G. Hodgson, Marsden, near Burnley.	T. H. Whittaker, and Jno. Heelis, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two young persons without registering their names.	2 0 0	1 4 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	John Brennand, Wakehead, near Burnley.	" "	Employing a child without a school certificate -	1 0 0	1 1 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	- -	- -	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death	1	2	3	–	1	–	5	2	7
Amputation of right hand or arm	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of right hand	5	2	9	8	3	4	17	14	31
Amputation of part of left hand	2	7	7	8	–	2	9	17	26
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	1	3	5	–	–	9	6	15
Fracture of hand or foot	5	4	7	6	3	2	15	12	27
Injuries to head and face	2	8	7	5	2	1	11	14	25
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	63	41	75	74	8	5	146	120	266
Total	88	65	111	106	17	14	216	185	401

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Injuries to head and face	–	1	1	–	2	–	3	1	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	5	–	3	–	2	1	10	1	11
Total	9	1	4	–	4	1	17	2	19

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL 1864.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

10065.
[3390] Vol

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

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Joint Report of Inspectors for the half-year ending		30th April	1864 -	3
Report by Alexander Redgrave, Esq.	ditto	ditto	- - -	7
Report by Robert Baker, Esq.	ditto	ditto	- - -	18

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
7th July 1864.

Sir,

In conformity with the Statute we have met together and conferred upon our proceedings during the past half-year. No difficulty has arisen thereon which calls for any joint comment, and we therefore beg to refer you to our separate Reports, as to the observance of the laws and as to the condition of the workers in our respective districts.

We have the honour to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.
ROBERT BAKER.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1864.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	14	4	4	1	–	–	18	5	23
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	3	3	1	–	–	4	4	8
Amputation of left hand or arm	10	–	1	–	3	1	14	1	15
Amputation of part of right hand	12	17	25	29	7	7	44	53	97
Amputation of part of left hand	15	19	21	18	3	3	39	40	79
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	2	2	2	–	–	–	4	2	6
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	24	14	16	9	6	1	46	24	70
Fracture of hand or foot	28	21	16	25	12	5	56	51	107
Injuries to head and face	16	22	16	12	5	4	37	38	75
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	189	225	231	244	61	27	481	496	977
Total	311	327	335	339	97	48	743	714	1,457

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	5	1	2	–	–	–	7	1	8
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Amputation of part of right hand	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	10	5	14	1	3	–	27	6	33
Fracture of hand or foot	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Injuries to head and face	10	9	7	3	4	1	21	13	34
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	37	15	16	16	4	–	57	31	88
Total	62	31	42	21	11	1	115	53	168

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Inspectors of Factories, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1864.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	£5.	£10.
Neglecting to fence mill gearing	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine whilst in motion	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	17	8	9	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	—	—
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	24	16	8	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Employing children before noon and after one o'clock p.m. of the same day	15	8	7	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children without school vouchers	15	11	3	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after six o'clock p.m.	107	75	32	—	—	—	56	7	2	10	—	—
Employing children, young persons, and women after eight o'clock p.m.	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women after two o'clock on Saturday	28	23	5	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Employing women after half-past four o'clock on Saturday	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	40	21	19	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Parents employing or conniving at the illegal employment of their children	6	5	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	5	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not keeping a register	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.							
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s.*	10*s.*	20*s.*	40*s.*	50*s.*	£3.	£5.	£10.
Issuing and making use of false certificates of age -	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Issuing and making use of false certificates of school attendance - - -	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Making false entries in the register of young persons	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Wilful obstruction of the sub-inspector in the execution of his office -	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total -	278	192	85	1	4	2	131	31	2	12	9	1

The Total amount of Fines inflicted, £291.
The Total amount of Costs, £147 9*s.* 10*d.*

HALF-YEARLY REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 30th April 1864.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
9th June 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE visited Factories, Printworks, Bleaching Works, and other establishments under inspection, and Schools, during the period embraced by this Report in and about the metropolis; in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk: in Leeds, Farnley, Pudsey, Bramley, Guiseley, Keighley, Huddersfield, Holmfirth, Honley, Dalton; Rochdale, Rawtenstall, Newchurch; Preston, Longridge, Chorley.

I have not had to direct so many prosecutions during the last, as in the previous six months, for the hope which I expressed in my last Report that greater regularity would prevail in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, the locality in which overwork was most complained of, has been realized, and I am now enabled to report a very considerable diminution of overwork in that neighbourhood. The number of cases of overwork which were prosecuted in and about Blackburn during the six months ended 31st October last was 94, the number during the last six months was only 53, a diminution of nearly one half, and this notwithstanding the very considerable improvement in trade in the district. The fines amounted in the half year to 166*l.* 5*s.*, and the sums distributed to day-schools attended by factory children was as follows:—

	£
To the Church School, Sabden, near Whalley -	10
„ British School, Sabden, near Whalley -	10
„ Tintwistle National School, near Manchester	15
„ Loveclough National School, near Rawtenstall	10
Cranshaw Booth National School, near Rawtenstall - - - - - -	10
„ St. John's National School Farsley, near Leeds - - - - - - -	10
„ Clayton National School, near Bradford -	10
„ Windhill National School, near Bradford -	10
„ Stanningley National School, near Leeds -	10
„ St. Saviour's National School, Leeds -	10
„ Gildersome School - - - - -	5
	110

The statistics published by Mr. Maclure continue to give very satisfactory evidence of the improvement in trade during the present year. It appears from his returns for May that only 70 out of 170 Local Committees are now granting relief, the operation of 100 having been suspended for the present, and that the number of operatives at work (for full time and short time) amounted to nearly 370,000. In Ashton-under-Lyne,

Bury, Glossop, and Preston, however, there is still a large number of mills closed and running short time, and consequently a large increase of destitution as compared with 1861; and with respect to the suspension of so many Relief Committees it must be understood that in some cases the Commitees have ceased to act because it was considered that distress could be properly met by the Boards of Guardians.

The places in which the mills are mostly employed are those localities in which Surat Cotton can be best adapted in the yarns and cloths usually manufactured, *i. e.* where coarse or heavy goods are the staple, as Blackburn, Bacup, Accrington, and the like. In the places which I have named as being still greatly depressed,—Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Glossop, and Preston,—the yarns and goods, being of a finer and lighter description, require a better class of cotton than Surat, and it is doubtful whether trade will generally revive in these towns until the better classes of cotton arrive in larger quantities.

Mr. Henderson informs me, that the suspension of the Local Committee in Blackburn has been chiefly caused by the extended operation of the Public Works Act in that town: that although the relief lists were being constantly reduced by the increased employment in mills, yet, but for that Act, the Committee would have been compelled to continue to distribute relief.

The closing of the Relief Committee of so important a town as Blackburn, (which took place on the 28th ultimo) from the causes assigned for it by Mr. Henderson, is a most significant testimony to the wisdom of the course pursued in the administration of relief. The Corporation of Blackburn, in acknowledging the services performed in this town, allude particularly to the advantages which have been derived from the Public Works Act, and herein they record the value of the services of Mr. Henderson, the Sub-Inspector of the district, who held the responsible and arduous office of Chairman of the Labour Committee. Upon the outbreak of the distress, Mr. Henderson, having somewhat less occupation than usual from the closing of the mills, entered readily into the work of the Relief Committee. At first his labours were not so severe, but when the pressure of the distress was at its height his services were found to be so valuable, that he was greatly taxed to meet the requirements of the committee, and at the same time to pay sufficient attention to his own proper work. As far as the full and satisfactory performance of his duties as Sub-Inspector were concerned, I can bear earnest testimony, and I have received a copy of a resolution of the Town Council, expressing in strong terms their thanks for his services, in connection with the distribution of relief. The following is a copy of the resolution:—

"That the thanks of the Corporation are due, and are hereby tendered to the members of the Relief Committee and of the

Boards of Guardians, who constituted the Labour Committee for the very important services they rendered by organizing plans for the employment of the cotton operatives who were precluded from following their usual avocations, during the distress occasioned in this town by the crisis arising from the American war, must also by applying the services of the operatives to the works undertaken by the Corporation of this borough under the Public Works Act, and that the town clerk be requested to forward a copy of this resolution to James Henderson, Esq. Her Majesty's Sub-Inspector of Factories for the Blackburn division, the Chairman of the Labour Committee, and a copy to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians and to Alexander Redgrave, Esq. Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories, Whitehall, London.

Complaints are occasionally made in different districts of the scarcity of hands, but this deficiency is chiefly felt in particular departments, as, for instance, of weavers. In referring to Mr. Henderson, whose division comprises an extensive weaving department, I am informed by him that in his opinion "these complaints have their origin as much "from the low rate of wages which the hands can earn "owing to the inferior qualities of yarn used, as from any "positive scarcity of workpeople even in that particular "department. Numerous differences have taken place during "the past month, between the masters of particular mills "and their operatives in respect to the wages. Strikes, I am "sorry to say, are but too frequently resorted to, although "hitherto they have not been of long duration, the disputes "being almost universally ended by mutual concessions."

Mr. Henderson also offers some remarks upon the operation of the Public Works Act in some parts of his division, which are well worthy of consideration, and show how cautiously the Act should be administered, when the extreme pressure of distress, which called it into existence, has subsided. Mr. Henderson says:—

"In the country districts, such as Oswaldtwistle, Great Harwood, Clayton-le-Moors, Bacup,* &c., they are only now bringing the Public Works Act to bear upon the employment of the indigent operatives. In every one of these places there is a positive scarcity of weavers, and in the meantime, the effect of the Public Works Act is felt as a competition by the mill-owners. In the Bacup district where a large quantity of stone is quarried, and sent to different parts of Lancashire, such has been the demand created for this material by the adoption of the Public Works Act, that I have been assured there are many factory opera-

* The local committee at Bacup has suspended operations, for although all the mills are not running, yet a scarcity of hands has been experienced. The cotton trade will unquestionably be in an unsettled state for some time to come, but there is a strong impression in the locality, that there will be no necessity for the operatives to be again relieved by charitable grants.

tives now employed at stone getting, who earn from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per day."

Mr. Henderson is also of opinion that "in the event of the "distress in Lancashire seriously increasing for a time during "the coming winter (which event is looked upon by many "as very probable), I anticipate that the employment, which "local authorities will then be able to offer in the execution "of works now planned under the Public Works Act, will "very materially lessen the pressure upon the poor rates and "upon the Local Relief Committees."

The flax and jute trade is in a condition of considerable prosperity, and it is becoming a question of some importance how the demand for hands in Dundee, where the jute trade is of great extent and importance, will be supplied, when the new mills, and the extension of existing works, are completed. The hands have hitherto been largely supplied from Ireland, but it has been thought that operatives from the cotton districts might take advantage of the demand in Dundee, and that they would soon become skilful hands in the jute factories. It has not appeared, however, that the cotton hands answer well, when employed in factories other than cotton factories, and in places where the habits of the people and the customs of the trades differ. Wages are undoubtedly higher in Dundee than they have been for some few years past; but the requirements of the jute trade are very different from those of the cotton trade: the material is very coarse and heavy compared with cotton, and the classes of hands required are principally young persons and women. Very few children are employed in jute factories in Scotland, only 78 out of 5,400 persons, and a smaller proportion of male adults than in cotton factories, consequently it would not be judicious for families of cotton operatives to migrate to Dundee, expecting to find work for the younger members of the family, as work could only be found for a small number of them, while the domestic accommodation is inferior and very different from that of England, and would operate as a cause of serious dissatisfaction to English operatives.

Upon the whole I believe it to be of vital importance to manufacturers, that they should encourage, by every means in their power, improvements in machinery, for by that means alone will they be able to employ profitably the capital expended in new buildings and enlarged establishments.

I have, &c.

ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories and Bleaching Works Acts, &c., in the District of Mr. Alexander Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1864.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1863.			*Informations laid by the Inspector.*			
Feb. 8	Tubbs, Lewis, and Co., Canal Bridge Works, Hoxton.	W. M. Cooke, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m.	4 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without having obtained a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
			Information laid by Mr. Ewings.			
Dec. 21	Joseph Hoyle, Sabden	Burnley, before John Heelis, James Dugdale, Wm. Robinson, jun., and John Moore, Esqrs.	Employing five young persons and females after 6 o'clock in the evening.	15 0 0	3 17 6	
1864.			*Informations laid by Mr. Walker.*			
Jan. 23	Kinmond, Luke, and Co., Pleasance Mill, Dundee.	Peter Dean and Robert McGavin, Esqrs., Dundee.	1. Employing five children without surgical certificates.	10 0 0		
"	" "	" "	2. Employing the same five children more than 6½ hours a day.	5 0 0	0 2 6	
"	" "	" "	3. Employing the same five children without schoolmaster's certificate of attendance at school.	5 0 0		
			Informations laid by Mr. Patrick.			
Mar. 28	James Duckworth, Scout Mill, New Church.	David Whitehead and John Blakey Whitehead, Esqrs., Rawtenstall.	Employing five young persons and females after 6 o'clock p.m.	5 0 0	3 7 6	
"	William Barlow and Sons, Hawthorn Mill, Crawshaw Booth.	" "	Employing fourteen young persons and females after 6 o'clock p.m.	15 0 0	6 19 6	Fined the highest penalty of 5*l.* in five cases, and the costs in the remainder.

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1864.			*Informations laid by Mr. Coles.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 9	James Burns, Overlooker at the Factory of Messrs. Wm. Holland and Co., Adelphi, Salford.	H. L. Trafford, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, and Wm. Harvey, Esq., Town Hall, Salford.	Employing his son, a child under thirteen years of age without a surgical certificate.	5 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without causing him to attend school.	0 5 0	3 10 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without his name and the date of the first day of his employment being registered.	2 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child before 12 and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0 5 0		
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr. Campbell.*			
Nov. 20	Fernie and Murray, Dyers, Paisley.	John Affleck, Robert Kerr, and William Barbour, Esqrs., Paisley, Justice of Peace Court.	Employing three boys after half-past 4 on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 10 6	
1864.						
Mar. 4	Thomas Brown, Bleacher, Bowfield, Lochwinnoch.	Archibald Hutcheson, William Holmes, and Matthew Scott, Esqrs., Paisley, Justice of Peace Court.	Employing five women after 8 at night - -	5 0 0	0 14 6	
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr. Rickards.*			
Nov. 16	John Wheater, Mosley -	J. B. Greenwood and T. H. Coates, Esqrs., Dewsbury.	Employing one child before noon and after 1 o'clock of same day.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
1864.						
Mar. 22	S. Almond, Gildersome -	F. Darwin and J. D. Holdforth, Esqrs., Leeds.	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m. -	2 0 0	1 8 0	

April 18	Geo. Sykes, Bruntcliffe	W. Balme and T. H. Cooke, Esqrs., Dewsbury.	Employing a child before 12 and after 1 o'clock of same day.	-	-	-	-	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing same without school certificate	1 0 0				
"	" "	" "	Employing same more than 7 days without surgical certificate.	2 0 0				
"	" "	" "	Employing same without being registered	2 0 0		4 16 0		
"	" "	" "	Obstructing Sub-Inspector by concealing said child.	5 0 0				
"	David Walker (parent)	" "	Neglecting to send said child to school	1 0 0		0 7 0		
" 19	J. C. Lister, Hunslet	Jos. Cliff and H. Chorley, Esqrs., Leeds.	Employing three children both before noon and after 1 o'clock of same day.	1 0 0				Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing one child more than seven days uncertified.	2 0 0		3 10 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing same without being registered	-	-			Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing same without school certificate	-	-			" "
"	John Whinpenny (parent)	" "	Allowing his child to be employed more than 6½ hours.	1 0 0		0 10 0		
			Informations laid by Mr. Whymper.					
Feb. 9	Benjamin Brook	G. Armitage and L. R. Starkey, Esqrs.	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the execution of his duty.	5 0 0		0 16 0		
"	Jabez and Benj. Walker	" "	Employing females without having fenced mill gearing.	3 0 0		0 16 0		

The following Cases were omitted by accident in Mr. Whymper's Return for October 1863.

1863.								
June 17	Thos. Kilner, Delph, Saddleworth.	Francis Frederick Whitehead and William Halliwell, Esqrs., Uppermill, Saddleworth.	Employing a child without surgeon's certificate	2 0 0		0 9 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without registering name	2 0 0		0 9 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0		0 9 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock p.m.	-	-	0 7 0		Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without surgeon's certificate	-	-	0 7 0		" "
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without registering name	-	-	0 7 0		" "

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1863.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 17	Thos. Kilner, Delph, Saddleworth.	Francis Frederick Whitehead and William Halliwell, Esqrs., Uppermill, Saddleworth.	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	- -	0 7 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 p.m. -	- -	0 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without registering name -	- -	0 7 0	" "
"	John Winterbottom Bradbury, Uppermill.	" "	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector. - - -	5 0 0	0 9 6	" "
"	John Winterbottom Bradbury and Co., Uppermill.	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 9 0	
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	2 0 0	0 9 0	
"	Buckley Rhodes, Delph -	" "	Employing a child without surgeon's certificate -	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without registering name -	- -	0 8 0	" "
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 p.m. -	- -	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Benjamin Sykes and Son, Dobcross.	" "	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. - -	2 10 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	2 10 0	0 10 6	
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	- -	0 9 0	" "
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	- -	0 9 0	" "
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	- -	0 9 0	" "
"	" "	" "	" " " - -	- -	0 9 0	" "
			Informations laid by Mr. Henderson.			
Nov. 19	Messrs. Wm. Todd and Co., Cotton Spinners, Heywood.	Richard Kay and Joseph Fenton, Esqrs., Petty Sessions, Heywood.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. - -	1 0 0	1 5 6	

,,	Messrs. Barlow, Goody, and Jones, Manufacturers, Heywood.	,, ,,	Employing three young persons after 6 p.m.	3	0	0	3 10 6	
,,	Messrs. Jas. Spencer and Co., Cotton Waste Spinners, Heywood.	,, ,,	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	-	-	-	1 7 0	Defendants pleaded that the young persons were employed in a department which they had understood was exempt from interference under the Factory Acts. Under the circumstances, the charges were withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John Greenwood, Operative, Heywood.	,, ,,	Obstructing the Sub-Inspector in the discharge of his duty.	-	-		- -	Case withdrawn on payment of costs, on account of the poverty of defendant.
Dec. 16	Messrs. Thomas Livesey and Co., Cotton Manufacturers, Duckworth Hall, Oswaldtwistle.	J. Butler Bowdon, Esq., and Sir Wm. Hy. Fielden, Bart., County Court, Blackburn.	Employing twenty-four females and young persons after 6 p.m.	15	0	0	14 12 6	Nine cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
1864.								
Jan. 20	Mr. William Burscough, Cotton Manufacturer, Church.	Sir W. H. Fielden, Bart., and Joseph Harrison, Esq., County Court, Blackburn.	Employing eight women and young persons after 6 p.m.	5	0	0	5 0 10	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Feb. 22	Mr. Thomas Warburton, Cotton Spinner, Haslingden.	Rev. L. H. Mordacque and John Aiken, Esq., Petty Sessions, Haslingden.	Employing twenty-four females, young persons, and children after 6 p.m.	20	0	0	16 12 6	Four cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 25	Mr. James Garstang, Cotton Manufacturer, Lower Wood, Darwen.	Richard Eccles and James Shorrock, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Darwen.	Employing a lad, a young person, without having his name entered on the register.	3	0	0	0 12 0	The magistrates in this case inflicted the highest penalty.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same young person without having obtained for him a surgical certificate.	2	0	0	0 18 6	
Mar. 24	Mr. David Ainsworth, Manufacturer, Over Darwen.	Rev. Philip Graham and Rev. E. C. Montrion.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	1	0	0	0 14 6	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr. Measor.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 19	James Idle, Flatts, Dewsbury.	George Fearnley, Esq., Mayor, and Charles Wheatley, Esq., the Court House, Dewsbury.	Allowing his child to be employed before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day, at Messrs. Oates and Blakeley's Factory.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to cause the same child to attend school.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
Dec. 28	Joseph Moorhouse, Clarkson's Mill, Wakefield,	John George Smyth and Daniel Burton Kendell, Esqs., Court House, Wakefield.	Employing three young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	6 0 0	1 7 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman after 6 o'clock p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two boys without being registered -	- -	0 18 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Edward Dews, Clarkson's Mill, Wakefield.	" "	Employing a woman after 6 o'clock p.m. - -	2 0 0	0 11 0	
1864.						
April 11	James Blackburn, Labourer, Lowmoor.	William Walker and Joshua Pollard, Esqrs., Court House, Bradford.	Making use of a surgical certificate for his daughter, knowing the same to contain an untrue statement as to her age.	5 0 0	1 1 6	The sentence in each of these cases was a fine of 5*l.* or two months' imprisonment, but the fines have been subsequently commuted by the Secretary of State to 1*l.* in the first two cases, and 5*s.* in that of Sarah Brown.
"	Samuel Smith, Labourer, Lowmoor.	" "	" " "	5 0 0	1 1 6	
"	Sarah Brown, Washerwoman, Lowmoor.	" "	Making use of a surgical certificate for her daughter, knowing the same to contain an untrue statement as to her age.	5 0 0	1 1 6	

Appendix No. 2.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	10	3	3	1	–	–	13	4	17
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	2	3	1	–	–	4	3	7
Amputation of left hand or arm	6	–	1	–	2	1	9	1	10
Amputation of part of right hand	11	11	18	20	5	7	34	38	72
Amputation of part of left hand	13	16	14	16	3	2	30	34	64
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - -	2	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	5
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	17	10	11	8	5	1	33	19	52
Fracture of hand or foot - -	27	19	10	21	10	4	47	44	91
Injuries to head and face - -	9	16	13	8	4	3	26	27	53
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	145	182	159	180	50	25	354	387	741
Total - -	241	261	233	255	79	43	553	559	1112

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M&F.
Causing death - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Amputation of part of right hand	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - - -	9	5	9	1	3	–	21	6	27
Fracture of hand or foot -	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face - -	5	6	5	2	4	1	14	9	23
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - - - - -	29	14	14	12	4	–	47	26	73
Total - -	45	26	31	16	11	1	87	43	130

Report of Robert Baker, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Four Months ended the 30th of April 1864.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
Whitehall, 31st May 1864.

Sir,

Since the last Report which I had the honour to make to you, I have visited Factories, Printworks, Bleaching and Dyeing Works, and Schools, in Herefordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and in Wales.

There have been a few prosecutions; some of them for overworking; but, beyond those, none of sufficient consequence to call for special animadversion.

The number of accidents has not been quite as large as usual, but there have been six fatal cases. There have been also two others in which the scalp was torn from the head, in consequence of the back hair having become entangled in the revolving shafts of the machinery, under which the sufferers were incautiously stooping. Both girls are alive, however, and it is hoped they will recover. There have been other four fatal cases in the mills, during the past six months, but not by machinery.

I have had to disallow the certificates of a schoolmaster, of whom it was reported to me by Mr. Sub-Inspector May as follows:—"A private schoolmaster has eight children in his "school, from the ——— Mills. He is quite incompetent to "teach, and has scarcely any school apparatus. I could only "find three 'Second Irish Books' and about six 'Fourth "'Books' amongst 80 scholars. The master writes almost "illegibly, and spells 'Amelia' 'Amealia' many times in "the same certificate book. There are no other teachers but "himself and his wife, and the school was like a bear-"garden when I visited it."

I found on inspecting this school that it had been most correctly described by Mr. May; and I had therefore no alternative but to refer the millowners to another school, within the distance prescribed by the law, for the education of the children in their employment. I have observed occasionally, that writing in copy-books has not been so carefully taught to factory children as it ought to have been, even in first-class schools. Mr. Sub-Inspector Hickes, who is exceedingly zealous, amongst other things, about the useful education of the workers in his district, reported to me on the 2nd of February last, that he "had visited the schools attended by "the children from Messrs. ——— and Co.'s mill, and dis-"covered, that copy-books were found for them only on "payment being made by the children for them; and that "consequently, many wrote upon slates only. I afterwards," says he, "saw the principal of this mill, and told him that, if

" the schoolmaster did not find copy-books, he must do it; and " this he agreed to." Respecting another part of his district, he reported that " in a large and first-class school, where " upwards of a hundred children attended from one mill " alone, a sufficient number of copy-books were not found; and " that, although the children seemed pretty well up in some " subjects, many of them were unable to work a money sum " in simple addition." He had more than once examined the short-time children in the counting-house of this mill, and found this to be the case; and an arrangement had been come to between him and the manager in charge, that either copy-books should be found by the parents, or that the children should be dismissed from their employment. This regulation had been communicated to the schoolmaster, but had only been partially attended to.

On visiting the mill and school with Mr. Hickes and the manager, a few weeks after Mr. Hickes's last Report upon the subject, I also found the arithmetic deficient, and that there were children still without copy-books; and I therefore informed the schoolmaster that, unless they were furnished, I should remove the children, in effect, by disallowing his certificate.

It has been a source of gratification to me to find Mr. Sub-Inspector May instituting a night-school for factory operatives (during the long leisure of these bad times,) on three nights a week, in which, with the assistance of Mrs. May and other ladies, females are instructed in elementary reading and useful needlework, Mr. May and other coadjutors, taking the classes for adult and adolescent males. This school was opened on the 12th of January for men, and on the 22nd of February for females. The present numbers are about 180, including men, girls, and teachers. The work of the school includes two school nights for men and one for girls. The payment is one penny a week for men, and a halfpenny for girls. The age is fixed at not under 18 for the former, and not under 16 for the latter. There is a lending library of 180 volumes, and three nights a week the schoolroom is a reading-room, supplied with newspapers, periodicals, &c. Connected with this school also is a penny bank, which already contains deposits to the extent of 8*l.* 10*s.* A cricket club has just been started, and at present contains 80 members. Mr. May is located in a neighbourhood in which there is a great deal of good to be done, both by precept and example, amongst the operative classes; and his love for his work is, I trust, a guarantee of his ultimate success.

The State of Trade.

The state of trade is remarkable, and some of the results which have accrued from the disturbances in it, within the last three or four years, are still more so. One or two of

these results I take the liberty of mentioning, as they appear to me to be worthy of consideration.

With respect to the cotton trade, it is admitted by the manufacturers that there are no stocks of goods comparatively, either at home or abroad, whilst our eastern markets are capable of receiving all that we can make for months to come. Under other circumstances, then, it would seem certain, that the time was fast approaching, and to be even near at hand, when there might be such a revival of the trade as that for which the manufacturers have been so long hoping and wishing. But there remains to be considered the future rate of wages, arising not only from the actual want of labourers, but from those which remain migrating from one manufacturer to another, accordingly as superior qualities of cotton are used at different places of employment; the heart-burnings which are certain to arise here and there from very recent memories, and from the disappointments of ingratitude; the high, and probably fluctuating price of raw material; and the uncertainty of our commercial relations with other countries.

There is no doubt, but that we should at once find among the three great industries of cotton, flax, and worsted, if the mills were all working full time, particularly in the two former, a very large demand for hands, a demand, which it would be next to impossible to supply, if it was immediate. And even in the worsted trade there will be great anxiety felt to retain hands which are already in full employment, lest they should be tempted away to other localities by a higher rate of wages. I believe that now, hands are being "got together" in the cotton districts, (from whence so many have emigrated, and where so many more are necessary in consequence of the increase of machinery,) preparatory to a resumption or extension of trade operations; and that mills have been unprofitably set to work, which would otherwise have been for some time idle. Already many relief committees have ceased their labours. That for Stockport intimated the commencement of this condition of the mills in their district in their report for the 26th of May. "They are," they say, "taking the necessary steps for a gradual with-
" drawal of the system of relief which has been so long in
" operation amongst the unemployed operatives. The num-
" ber on the books at present is 3,000, a large decrease having
" taken place within a few weeks by the absorption of labour
" in our mills or by the public works." The monthly return of the state of employment within the borough has just been made up. Of the 20,123 hands usually employed, 13,343 are working full time, 1,008 are working four or five days a week, 165 shorter time, whilst 5,607 are still reported to be unable to obtain labour; 2,012 fewer are working four or five days, whilst the number of unemployed are less by 230.

As a matter of reference, I beg to include the "Summary

of the Relief Movement in Stockport," which may be fairly taken as an example of other districts:—

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF THE RELIEF MOVEMENT IN STOCKPORT.

"This week the operations of the Relief Committees of this town come to a termination. This is a fitting occasion for presenting to the public a summary of operations from the beginning. The civil war in the United States, which commenced three years ago, closed the Southern ports, and stopped the exportation of cotton to this country. The crisis in the trade showed itself in the winter of 1861–2. One mill after another closed or went on short time in this town, until a large number of operatives were thrown out of employment, and much distress prevailed. In January 1862 an appeal was made to render assistance to the distressed, and a prompt answer was made. Charity first assumed the form of private distribution, but this was soon found inadequate. The first who came forward on a large scale was the present mayor of this borough, who, on behalf of the firm to which he belongs, distributed bread to the extent of 300 loaves per week, or even more. This was given at first principally through the agency of the Town Mission, and subsequently through an organized committee, in the district of Brinksway and Hope Hill. At the commencement there seemed an indisposition to inaugurate the movement by a general fund raised by public subscription, after a town's meeting; but the necessity of the case led to independent action in the several districts. The first organized committee was in the Higher Hillgate and Cale Green district, and was denominated No. 1 South Committee. Then followed in succession Portwood, St. Mary's, No. 2 West, Brinksway, Bridgefield, Lancashire Hill, Heaton Reddish, Middle Ward, and St. Thomas's. Each of these committees was independent in action and in resources, and was sustained by weekly subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to 150*l.* per week. The distress continued to increase, and the relief was becoming a settled thing. Under these circumstances, a meeting of all the committees was held at the old Mechanics' Institution, to deliberate on questions of common action, and on May the 2nd, 1862, was thus formed the Stockport Central Relief Committee, whose operations ever since have been of the greatest importance.

"Up to this date no foreign assistance had been received; but no sooner had the Central Committee been formed than a letter was received from Mr. Cotton, of the Mansion House Committee, requesting information of the state of distress. Such information was immediately sent, and was the first to reach the London Committee. In the course of a few days—May 9, 1862—a letter was received from the Lord Mayor of London (the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt), addressed to the Hon. Secretary, enclosing a cheque for 250*l.* in aid of the relief of distress in Stockport. This was the commencement of a new era in the relief movement. The reception of money from a distance in aid of the town was considered by some humiliating, and the Hon. Secretary had almost to apologise for being the medium of such a transaction. The

full extent of the distress had not even then been realized by the wisest in the town. However, it soon became evident that a terrible crisis was at hand, and that we should need all the help that could be given us; and, consequently, those who once objected to foreign assistance became very desirous that we should receive as much as possible. The operations continued during the summer, aided by the Mansion House Committee, who remitted a cheque every two or three weeks. In the meantime the Manchester Central Committee was formed, and the first grant for this town was made August 14, 1862, for 350*l.* In the month of September 1862 it was resolved by the Committee that for the future only non-parochial cases should be relieved by them. Up to this time the relief was given to both classes of applicants; the consequence was, that most of the chronic cases of poverty were receiving from both sources, and the chief benefit accrued to the real paupers, not to the independent workmen thrown out of work by the crisis. By the new arrangement, the Guardians relieved wholly their cases and the Committee theirs. The burden was thus divided, and each party had the whole responsibility of their own cases. This principle has worked extremely well. It simplified the mode of operation, and acted with greater justice to all classes of recipients. It has also been the means of relieving the rates, and saving the ratepayers to an extent unknown elsewhere. As the winter of 1862 was approaching, the attention of the whole country was drawn to Lancashire distress. All the London daily papers sent down correspondents to these districts, and reported thereon. "The Times" correspondent, who was a native of Stockport, came to this town several times, and visited many of the people in their homes. The letters of these gentlemen, especially of the last-named, though in some respects unjust and unfair, gave a good account of the state of things, and were the means of doing immense benefit to the relief fund. The month of November 1862 was extremely cold and the frost was unusually severe. This weather was probably worth half a million to the general fund, for the country seemed aroused, and contributions were sent in to an extent that was truly astonishing. About this time the correspondence on relief business became very heavy. Every day about a dozen letters of inquiry, or containing remittances, had to be answered. A large number of ladies and gentleman, sympathising with the distressed operatives, visited this town, and wished to see the people in their homes. Guides had to be provided, nearly every day, for this purpose. In addition to the general fund, many persons wrote from a distance, wishing to contribute to the maintenance of one, two, or more families, and such families had to be selected. In December 1862 the distress reached its climax. In the second week of this month the Guardians relieved more than 12,000 persons in the Union, of which 8,000 belonged to the borough of Stockport; and the Stockport Committee relieved no fewer than 20,523, making a total of 28,523. In addition to these, there were separate families maintained, embracing at least 2,000 individuals. It result from this, that in December 1862, 30,500 persons, or more than half

the population, were living on charity. The weekly expenditure of the Committee at this time was about 2,000*l.*—one week it was 3,000*l.* There was doubtless much imposition at this time ; but the condition of employment in the mill showed that the distress was deep and extensive. The police return of the week in question showed that there were only 2,747 persons working full time, of which only about 800 were cotton operatives. These valuable returns, periodically published, embrace all public establishments, such as hat and machine establishments, which number nearly 2,000 hands of the 20,000 and odd returned. The number of cotton hands in the town is, or rather was, 18,666 ; the number of those wholly unemployed in December 1862 was 11,000 cotton hands, or nearly two-thirds of the whole. The condition of things then appeared frightful and almost overwhelming.

" In September 1862 the sewing schools were formed ; ten of them were ultimately established, each presided over by a committee of ladies, besides competent matrons. The numbers in them rose, at one time, to about 2,000. Too much praise cannot be given to the ladies, for their zeal and attention in this branch of the movement. These schools continued to the middle of the following year and were then closed. In the months of November and December 1862 the liberality of the country was so much excited, that money was literally poured into the funds ; the Stockport Committee alone received in those two months 20,000*l.* In December the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hallam) called a meeting at the Court House, to originate a new subscription to the local fund, which was very successful. Before this the local contributions had been made mostly in weekly subscriptions to the district committees.

" The winter of 1862–3 was passed without any serious consequence to the health or comfort of the population. In the spring the Committee were required, by orders from Manchester, to require some employment from the able-bodied, as a condition of relief. This led to some excitement, and the peace of the town was endangered for a short time. This, however, soon passed away, and the operations have ever since continued harmonious. During the summer of 1863 trade improved, and the number of persons relieved gradually declined until the winter, when they again increased ; but ever since February of this year they have decreased, and now they number between two and three thousand. Under these favourable circumstances the Committee close their labours, to resume again in the winter, if necessary.

" The relief fund of Stockport from the beginning amounts to 82,853*l.* Of this amount, 43,861*l.* have come from the Manchester Central, 22,790*l.* from the Mansion House, 2,751*l.* from general sources, and 13,451*l.* from local sources. The expenditure up to this time exceeds 82,000*l.*, leaving a small balance in hand. The 10 sewing schools cost in wages, which were only another form of relief, 5,748*l.* There were spent in clothing, during the winter of 1862–3, 5,961*l.*, and 1,272*l.* in clogs. During this last winter the clothing and clogs together cost

1,039*l.*, or a total for clothing of 8,274*l.* The coals distributed cost, the first season, 1,423*l.*, and the last 476*l.*, or 1,900*l.* altogether. The education of relief children in ordinary schools, and of adults in the district schools, has cost from the commencement 1,552*l.* The labour department has cost in wages, implements, carting, &c. about 450*l.* The cost of management is the next item calling for special remark. This item includes the wages of clerks, visitors, and cooks, rents, repairs of premises occupied, printing, advertising, postage, &c. The whole spent in this department during $2\frac{1}{2}$ years is 1,793*l.*, or a fraction over 2 per cent. of the whole expenditure for relief, and part of this includes the wages of visitors, who would have been otherwise on the relief fund. The whole cost of management of the Central Committee is 381*l.* Up to the formation of the sewing schools, the working expenses of the Central was only 1*l.* 10*s.* The cost of the 10 district committees has been 1,412*l.* Statements have been sometimes made by ignorant men to the effect that the cost of management was very great, but the fact is there never was a fund so cheaply and efficiently administered. Five per cent. is generally considered a very small per-centage for working expenses, but in the present case it is only a little in excess of 2 per cent. There is scarcely any other place where the cost has been so small. Another item of expenditure is the medical. As the Committee undertook the sole charge of their own cases, like the Guardians, they were obliged to provide medical attendance for their sick; and this was done by allowing each person to choose his own medical attendant, for whom a small fee was allowed. The entire cost of this department is 1,118*l.* During the winter of 1862–3 there were very many fever cases in the town, and about 1,000 of these were under medical treatment. The remainder of the fund—nearly 62,000*l.*—was expended in the districts in direct relief, in food or money for food.

"By the agency of the Committee the rates in this town have been saved more than in any other in the cotton districts. The mode of action adopted to relieve wholly their own cases, and not to supplement the Union relief, has operated in this way. In the year 1862–3, the rates threatened to become very heavy, but they were relieved by the direct action of the Committee; and they amounted for the poor to 5*s.* 11*d.* for the year. This was much less than in most other similar towns. But the full effect of the action of the Committee on the poor rates was seen last year, when the whole rate for the year was only 3*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, a state of things which no other distressed town could rejoice in. The poor rate issued this year hitherto is 1*s.* $2\frac{1}{2}$*d.* only. Thus it appears that during the greater part of the distressed period, the poor rates, even in the township of Stockport, the poorest in the Union, do not much exceed ordinary times, and are less than the average of the kingdom. This is undoubtedly due to the mode of relief adopted by the Committee. This mode has saved the ratepayers some 20,000*l.*

"Of the whole relief fund of this town, nearly 70,000*l.* have come from a distance. Stockport has received its due share from

Manchester and London, for which we are much indebted to the first treasurer (Mr. Alderman M'Clure), who has worthily represented us at the Manchester Central Committee. While some other towns have been almost habitually in debt, and have gone a begging, Stockport has always had a sufficient balance in hand to enable the Committee to proceed without any anxiety. The business of the Committee has generally been ably conducted; and under the chairmanship of Mr. Alderman Heginbotham, the Central Committee of Stockport has done its work wisely, ably, and successfully. The Committee rejoice that they are able to suspend operations. To continue the relief under existing circumstances would be an evil rather than a good. The public works and the mills will supply employment for nearly all the cotton hands now residing in the town. The earnings at the mills are not, of course, what they once were, but they are improving. Before the cotton crisis, the average earnings of all the hands in all the mills of the town, men, women, and children, was 11*s.* per week; and in the largest and best mills of the town the average now exceeds 10*s.* per week per head. In some, no doubt, it is less. The last three years have been a period of gloom and distress, but there is now a better prospect. The distress and difficulty are certainly not over, but the worst is passed.

"JOHN EVANS,
"May 31, 1864. Hon. Sec."

It is curious, and it may not be inapt, to compare the state of employment in Bolton and Stockport, for example, on the 27th May 1864, with a corresponding cotton district in May 1848, when there was a fear lest the consumption of cotton should overrun the supply, and America be unable to furnish the quantity which was everywhere required. I give this comparison merely to show how great the depression in the trade was at that date; and that so far as the present revival has taken place, the workpeople are better off now than they were then.

Comparative state of the cotton trade on the 27th May 1848 and 1864:—

—	Hands.					Price of Cotton.	Price of Corn per Qr.	Consols.
	Total Number of Hands usually employed.	Number working Full Time.	Short Time.	Out of Work.	Centesimal Proportion on Full Time.			
Bolton, 26th May 1864	13,654	11,690	561	1,403	84	American, 28¼*d.*		
Stockport " "	20,123	13,343	1,173	5,607	66·3	Brazil., 28½*d.* Egypt., 29*d.* East India, China, and Japan, 21½*d.*		
Corresponding districts, 27th May 1848.	28,334	19,374	3,949	5,011	68·3	American, 5⅛*d.*	48·1	84

The price of cotton, and the state of employment, as shown by this table, are most remarkable, and exhibit an elasticity in the trade which is full of hope for the future.

I intimated in my last Report that the supply of labour would form a very difficult question, whenever the demand should arise; and this view of the question has become a very general one. There are some exceedingly sound reasoners on the subject, however, who think otherwise. One of these gentlemen favouring me with his views upon it, says:—"Hands would no doubt be scarce if all the mills were "at once set to work. But they cannot all be set to work "without delays occurring, which will give time for the "return of many who have gone away; and I believe (judg- "ing from facts which are daily coming under my notice) "that though there will certainly be difficulties arising from "the want of hands, that want will be supplied more "rapidly than you imagine." I anticipate, too, a very large increase in the employment of short-time children, at which, I must say, I sincerely rejoice. For as with that employment education must go hand-in-hand, so shall we have, as time goes on, greater intellectual development amongst the workpeople, a happier because a more refined feeling of dependence on each other between master and servant, and I trust a vast amount of increased social economy. I do not see, in fact, how the necessary labour is to be supplied to the factories and other workshops, unless it is to be that of younger hands, and in many districts scarcely even then; for there are some, in which mills appear to have been erected without the necessary quantity of cottages required, in addition to those which are at present occupied; and there are others, in which, if hands are to be obtained at all, there will be the occupancy of every house. Hence I cannot help thinking that that master has exercised a wise forethought who has already assembled together a nucleus at least of his former workpeople; and has drafted into his wage list all the young children of the families around him which the law will permit him to employ.

The subjoined table, which is a continuation of the same form as that which has been given in my two preceding Reports, with an additional column, exhibits the export, import, and quantity of cotton taken by the trade, with the average price of each kind of cotton, and the average employment of the people in days, hours, and minutes during every week between the 8th of January and the 27th of May inclusive. The average exports of cotton appear to have increased somewhat in proportion to the average quantity taken by our own manufacturers, and is an intimation of a similar revival of the trade abroad, as at home. Differing from other periods, it is seen how closely, with the exception of Indian

cotton, the prices per lb. approximate, and how steadily the average monthly employment per week has increased from 2 days 1 hour and 59 minutes to 3 days 7 hours and 9 minutes. In the former tables I estimated the employment, by the quantity of cotton taken week by week by the trade; but finding that in some weeks the quantity purchased was very large, thus making the weekly employment run very high, and that it afterwards fell off again, it appeared to me that it would be more exact to take the average of a month's employment rather than that of a week, and the result is certainly more satisfactory. After all, this calculation can only be approximate; but being based on the consuming power of the spindles, it is, I believe, as nearly correct as can be ascertained, considering the circumstances which may intervene to interfere with it. For example, a manufacturer writes to me thus:—"As to estimates of consumption per "spindle, I doubt if you take sufficiently into calculation the "fact that when cotton is high in price, every spinner of "ordinary yarns (say up to 40*s.*) (principally 12*s.* to 32*s.*) "will raise his counts as much as he can, that is, will spin "16*s.* where he used to spin 12*s.*, or 22*s.* in the place of 16*s.*, "and so on; and the manufacturer using these fine yarns will "make his cloth the usual weight by the addition of so "much more size. The trade is availing itself of this "resource at present to an extent which is even discreditable. "I have heard on good authority of a cloth weighing 8 lbs. "which was made of $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. cotton and $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. size; and of "another cloth weighing $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., of which 2 lbs. was size. "These were ordinary export shirtings. In cloths of other "descriptions as much as 50 per cent. size is sometimes "added; so that a manufacturer may and does truly boast "that he is getting rich by selling cloth for less money "per pound than he paid for the mere yarn of which they "are composed."

TABLE of the EXPORT, IMPORT, and HOME CONSUMPTION of COTTON in the 27th of May of this Year, showing the Weekly and average Monthly ordinary Weight per Bale according to the Country from whence Employment of the People in Days, Hours, and Minutes.

Week ending	American. Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.	Average of the Month per Week. Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.
1864.				*d.*				
January 8	1,448	262	4,080	28½				
„ 15	561	2,363	3,420	28				
„ 22	545	2,145	3,240	„				
„ 29	441	1,672	3,380	„	748	1,611	3,530	
February 5	341	7,826	3,210	„				
„ 12	339	949	3,390	„				
„ 19	775	1,466	3,450	„				
„ 26	544	606	3,460	27¾	499	2,711	3,377	
March 4	684	3,724	3,430	„				
„ 11	884	6,165	3,310	27½				
„ 18	504	7,787	3,520	„				
„ 24	451	4,460	3,450	„	630	5,534	3,427	
April 1	294	2,281	3,480	„				
„ 8	756	7,241	3,570	27				
„ 15	954	7,771	3,770	27½				
„ 22	642	6,853	8,100	28				
„ 29	1,096	1,990	6,410	28¼	935	6,534	6,332	
May 6	1,734	9,363	5,720					
„ 13	1,845	4,606	6,090					
„ 20	2,412	1,779	3,050					
„ 27	1,715	6,886	3,820		1,926	5,658	4,670	

Week ending	East Indian, China, and Japan. Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.	Average of the Month per Week. Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.
1864.				*d.*				
January 8	9,285	3,165	13,860	22½				
„ 15	6,543	9,744	13,030	23				
„ 22	5,335	27,141	11,910	„				
„ 29	5,713	132	11,670	„	776	11,896	12,615	
February 5	4,266	12,008	11,500	„				
„ 12	4,187	1,266	12,530	„				
„ 19	4,637	25,956	12,900	„				
„ 26	5,726	2,506	12,800	22½	4,704	10,434	12,432	
March 4	4,292	29,611	12,940	„				
„ 11	3,949	22,112	12,800	22				
„ 18	3,726	40,598	14,220	„				
„ 24	4,870	69,290	13,990	21½	4,084	40,402	13,487	
April 1	6,126	7,270	14,050	„				
„ 8	9,155	38,315	14,850	„				
„ 15	7,040	82,208	14,820	21½				
„ 22	6,906	110,705	34,360	21¼				
„ 29	9,557	18,344	33,850	„	9,696	39,460	27,857	
May 6	10,429	30,859	36,020					
„ 13	11,000	74,400	29,500					
„ 20	13,819	50,470	14,330					
„ 27	19,050	22,418	16,840		13,574	27,786	19,172	

The gross number of lbs. taken by the trade per week may or may not be consumed during

Bales for the Week beginning with the 8th of January and ending with
Consumption in lbs. Weight, based on the Spindles of 1860, and the
derived, together with the consequently Weekly and average Monthly

Brazilian, &c.				Average of the Month per Week.				Egyptian.				Average of the Month per Week.			
Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.	Export.	Import.	Home Consumption.	Price per lb.
			d.								*d.*				
1,425	2,783	1,520	28					197	4,542	4,940	28½				
916	2,697	1,880	„					120	2,494	4,180	28				
299	1,334	2,830	„					258	5,028	3,970	27¾				
472	9,299	3,170	„	778	5,278	2,350		72	4,189	4,050	„	161	4,313	4,285	
198	4,708	3,440	„					618	10,628	3,930	27½				
766	3,992	1,920	„					272	5,666	4,110	„				
1,339	6,398	3,990	27½					83	11,856	4,140	27¼				
1,348	6,116	3,950	„	912	5,303	3,325		109	7,096	4,250	27	270	8,811	4,107	
362	4,303	4,130	27					744	5,370	4,230	26¾				
1,231	11,766	4,070	26½					764	2,863	4,080	26½				
314	4,765	4,450	„					109	5,428	4,350	27½				
461	4,170	4,380	„	592	6,251	4,257		103	14,190	4,210	26¾	430	6,962	4,217	
1,014	10,307	4,420	„					1,002	5,491	4,190	„				
882	5,704	4,570	„					486	7,259	4,230	27				
928	10,372	4,890	27					819	9,660	4,380	27¾				
282	8,568	4,210	28					304	13,919	7,650	28¾				
376	2,852	5,640	28½	870	9,450	5,932		496	11,256	7,780	29	621	9,517	5,616	
1,258	15,099	5,840						463	2,079	8,910					
2,469	1,845	4,360						709	13,475	6,690					
2,631	5,259	3,540						765	10,896	3,000					
1,430	4,650	2,460		1,947	6,713	4,050		847	5,912	3,470		696	8,090	5,517	

Gross Number of lbs. taken by the Trade per Week.	Assumed Average Consumption per Week per Month, based on the Spindles of 1860.	Employment Weekly in Days, Hours, and Minutes.			Average Employment of the Month per Week.		
		D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
9,925,840		2	7	1			
8,876,760		2	4	19			
8,253,220		2	2	32			
5,191,040	8,061,715	1	4	1	2	1	59
8,095,780		2	2	5			
8,485,220		2	3	12			
9,030,800		2	3	45			
9,037,580	8,662,345	2	3	45	2	3	41
9,100,740		2	5	14			
8,915,480		2	4	26			
9,739,060		2	6	46			
9,544,710	9,324,997	2	5	13	2	5	36
9,579,140		2	6	15			
9,778,460		2	6	53			
10,074,760		2	7	44			
18,212,600		4	9	50			
17,774,980	13,083,988	4	8	42	3	6	49
17,969,960		4	9	18			
16,731,920		4	5	43			
7,832,500		2	1	26			
10,273,260	13,201,910	2	8	18	3	7	9

the week; but thrown over a month a fair average of the weekly employment may be estimated.

I beg however, as I have mentioned the year 1848 (and I believe I am quite right in referring to that particular year), to refer to a few facts of that year, which are interesting, as showing the progress of the cotton trade and the similarity of condition in which it is now found, as exhibited by the last table, and by the revival which is anticipated, as compared with a period when the price of cotton rendered those circumstances otherwise so dissimilar. In January 1848, upon the average, a fourth of the people usually engaged in cotton manufacture were out of employment in consequence of the high price of the raw material. It was stated then that it was not likely that America could produce the quantity of cotton consumed by her own States and by Europe in time to supply the greatly increased consuming powers of the machinery.

By the 7th of October of the same year the price of cotton had fallen from 6*d.* to 4¾*d.* per lb., and the returns which were issued weekly of the state of employment ceased. It was then made to appear that whenever the price of cotton was above 6*d.* a lb., in proportion to its rise, employment in the mills diminished; and in like manner, in proportion to the fall below 6*d.* employment increased; and estimates were therefore given as to the probable growth of cotton in America, a matter which was stated by Mr. Baynes, of Blackburn, to be vital to the interests of the manufacturers of this country. Mr. Baynes, writing in 1848 on the probable quantity of cotton which would be required by Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, and by the United States, estimated that Great Britain consumed—

In 1834 - - - 303,171,000 lbs.
In 1846 - - - 612,173,000 lbs.,

and then he added, "if the consumption of cotton continues "to increase in the same rate that it has done during the "last 12 years, all things being the same, the cotton required "12 years hence, say 1858, by Great Britain will be "1,312,000,000 lbs." How correct this calculation was we are now at liberty to show; for in 1860 Mr. Baynes, again writing, exhibits the consumption to have reached 1,079,630,450 lbs. Then, as I have mentioned in my last Report, to this there is to be added the consumption of the spindles since 1860, equal to 17 per cent. more, or of 186,763,894 lbs., making a total of cotton to be supplied, supposing every spindle to be at work by the close of 1864, of 1,238,387,274 lbs.

Finally, if we look at the gross number of lbs. taken by the trade per week, and the estimated average consumption on the 27th of May last, we find that whilst the employment is given at an average of 3$^{d.}$ 7$^{h.}$ 9$^{m.}$, or little more than half time, the estimated consumption per month per week is

13,201,910 lbs., which, multiplied by 52 weeks, gives an annual consumption of 636,499,320, and when multiplied by two, for full time, of 1,272,998,646 lbs.

And now permit me to point out what was the state of the cotton trade in 1848, from the evidence of the "Economist" of the 15th January in that year.

"For the year 1848 the prospects of the cotton trade appear better than for some years past. The elements of a prosperous state of trade are now before us. Cotton and food are both cheap. The policy of the Bank of England is more liberal; the usual facilities are attainable, and specie is returning. The stocks also, both at home and abroad, are by no means heavy. A law will shortly come into operation to limit the hours of labour to 10 per day, thus reducing the proportion by one-sixth. And should no undue speculation or other untoward event occur to expand the prices of the raw material, there appears no reason why this great staple trade should not resume its wonted prosperity and relative extent."—Jan. 15, 1848.

"Our largest present crop estimate would leave an insufficient supply of American cotton for our consumption, and one which could only be increased by a struggle in prices. Some assert the increase in steam power to be fully equal to a consumption of 35,000 bales a week for the United Kingdom; but almost all allow it to be equal, even under a 10 hours' bill, to the largest weekly consumption yet attained under the previous regulation. If this be so, it is evident that supply is to be the limit, or that a general resumption of full time is out of the question; and we presume partial work must be taken as a token of negative advantage of accruing loss, rather than the more positive one of making profits."

"As we anticipated, the state of the cotton market precludes all possibility of our spinners and manufacturers improving their position for some time to come. The transactions of this week in Liverpool clearly show that the raw material will keep considerably ahead of yarn in advancing prices."—Feb. 5, 1848.

"This year began with very moderate expectation. The great reduction that had taken place in the produce of our mills, by means of working short time and entire stoppage, checked the downward course of prices; and during the month of July more business was done. This improvement, combined with the extremely low price of the raw material, caused many of the mills that had been entirely stopped, and the greater part of those that were working short time, to resume full time. With this increase of production prices were maintained with great steadiness until the middle of September, when they began to give way under the pressure of over-production, and by the end of October they had reached a point lower than ever before known or even dreamt of. The low prices of October gave again an increased demand, and in November improved prices were obtainable, and now markets look healthy."—Dec. 30, 1848.

Such, Sir, was part of the history of the cotton famine of 1848; and as it would seem, with the exception of the price of raw material being low, we may possibly read 1864 for 1848, with something like the same suggestions of consolation, and I trust, for warning; for with respect to the future, and supposing the present consumption to be really equal to three days and a half a week upon all the spindles, I will add a quotation or two from the circular of Neill Brothers, of Liverpool, dated June 1, 1864:—

"While the supplies of cotton, though large, for so far do not, as regards the prospects for the remainder of the year, confirm the sanguine expectations of a few months ago, the consumption not only shows a large present increase, but affords every indication of a satisfactory rate of progression. It is generally supposed by those most conversant with the manufacturing districts, that the present rate of consumption is equal to 37,500 of the current bales, or, after reducing China bales to 400 lbs. each, to 35,000 per week. Supposing no further increase to take place, and deducting this quantity from the assumed imports of 51,000 bales per week, we should have only 16,000 bales per week for exports, which will probably be largely exceeded. Should it be exceeded, or should the home consumption increase beyond the present rate, it is apparent that the difference must be taken out of stocks. In forming estimates of future consumption, a most important point to bear in mind is the inferiority of the goods made from short stapled cotton, and the earlier dates at which they will need renewal; meantime, the power of consumers to pay present prices for goods is alike supported by the dearness of cotton in the producing countries and the cheapness of food at home.

"These calculations are based upon the estimated supplies to be received for the ensuing seven months; but it is apparent that the showing would be much more unfavourable if taken for a shorter period. During the ensuing three months, for example, it may be assumed that the import will not exceed the quantity now known to be at sea from India and China, together with 150,000 bales from other sources. This would give an aggregate of 525,000 bales, or 40,000 bales per week, against a probable consumption and export from the kingdom of at least 55,000 bales per week, implying a weekly reduction of 15,000 bales in the stock till September. This reduction will affect all kinds, but more particularly the longer stapled descriptions, of which the supply is at present sufficiently moderate, that of Brazil, Egyptian, and American being at present equal to only seven weeks' consumption at the average rate of the past five months, against a stock at this time last year equal to 27 weeks' consumption at the average rate of the corresponding period. It is apparent that the consumption of these descriptions must be considerably reduced during the summer by their scarcity and dearness.

"As regards the prospects for the succeeding crops, it would

appear that that of India will be supplemented by a considerable reserve from the present one. As to China, it is almost useless to speculate. Some think that the effort of this year has been abnormal, and that it will be found to have exhausted old stores, which will not be again available; while others argue that we have only seen the beginning of the supplies that may be expected from that enormous empire, when the incentive of the present prices has had time to tell upon the cultivation of the crop. Egypt, it is evident, cannot repeat the effort of the present season, in consequence of the recent fearful loss of the cattle used in the cultivation of the land. Indeed, a considerable deficiency must be looked for, as with the reduced agricultural resources of the country, cotton must give way to breadstuffs, to avoid a food famine. Turkey, with a favourable season, will again give a large increase; and the same may doubtless be said of the miscellaneous sources, while America may or may not continue the progressive increase shown during the past year.

"Thus, the prospects of future supply are, subsequently to the close of the present year, still uncertain, and as goods made from the inferior stapled cotton, of which the bulk of supplies now consist, soon wear out, the consuming power of the world is probably increasing more rapidly than the producing power, even with the incentive of the present range of prices, and it would therefore appear that the opinion lately prevalent that prices would gradually decline even without the aid of America was at least premature.

"It is unnecessary to remark that the entire aspect of the question would be changed in a moment by any certain prospect of peace in America; but we regret to say, that on that point we cannot hold out to our friends any early hopes. An opinion is certainly entertained by many that the present will prove the last campaign; but it is hard to find a Northerner to admit that the Federals, or a Southerner that the Confederates will yield, if they should happen to be worsted in the present campaign. Each relies upon the other being exhausted or getting tired of the war, and is as confident as ever that his own side will never give way. In this spirit we can see no hope of peace, nor can we perceive that the ensuing presidential election (which occurs in November, the out-going president retaining his seat till March) can materially affect the question. Should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected, his policy would probably continue as before; and should a new set of men come into power, they would be false to the generally accepted character of American politicians, if, upon patriotic grounds, they abandoned the war power and patronage, and encountered the loss of popularity certain to be incurred in yielding to the claims of the South, as soon as the keys of office came into their hands. The question is, therefore, still, as it has been from the first, as to when either party will have reached such a state of exhaustion as to be unable to bring an army into the field. That point is manifestly still distant."

A little time will, no doubt, show us, what may be expected for the cotton trade. At present it is in a very susceptible state, and its future seems pregnant with more difficulties than one cares to foresee.

The following letter, which was volunteered me on the 26th of April last, may be of interest.

"With regard to the more important staple of cotton, by another year I hope there will be the usual supply of American, as I fully expect an adjustment of the North and South difficulty will in some way or other be brought about after the November election, both parties getting more than tired of the contest; and I feel confident, when once the Southerners are left to work out their own course, with free labour, to which it must come, whether united or separated, there will, in a year or two, be a large increase in the growth of cotton. This is not the opinion of the most of those interested; indeed, of none with whom I am acquainted. But for 20 years I have been convinced that the only way in which Lancashire can get a full supply of the style of cotton wanted was by free labour, being confident, from what I know of the subject, by much attention to it during a long residence in New Orleans, that wages will produce more than forced work, and that a large amount of white labour, which has hitherto been only partially available, will also be brought into play. There is more cotton still left in the South than is generally thought. Two parties, one at Charleston and another at New Orleans, estimate that an average crop is still left, after making allowance for destruction in all ways, sending north by land, and running the blockade. As to the consumption of cotton in the South for their own wants, there has long been a considerable manufacture of heavy goods, mostly in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which, since the war, has no doubt been increased; but there can have been no extension of any consequence to this since the war, except working long time and making heavier goods; and all the making of goods mentioned by the party from whence you give an extract in your last Report have been making for years. But at no time has this home consumption been taken in estimating the crops of cotton, as the crop report is made up by weights at the ports, or a list is otherwise sent North out of the cotton-growing States. I have been induced to give you these observations on the future supply of cotton from finding that, even in this quarter, there is a feeling that our future supply of American cotton is likely, from the altered state of the South, to be permanently affected."

The Woollen Trade.

The woollen trade has been busy since the date of my last Report, for the price of the raw material has not been much affected by the demand, and the supply of colonial wool has been regular. It struck me that possibly some branches of it might become unfavourably affected, in consequence of the

large quantity of cotton warps which they usually absorb, having to be supplemented by woollen warps; but this has not been the case. I find that as many cotton warps continue to be used in those districts to which they are peculiar, as ever; and that independently of their high price, the use of cotton warps is a growing trade. Fine, middle, and low priced wools have not varied in value, or very little, being about the same as for years past, namely, from 18*d.* to 24*d.* per lb.

On my recent visit to Wales, the high price of wool was greatly complained of by the manufacturers, especially the smaller ones; and I anticipated bad times for them during the approaching summer season. Many of the little water mills scattered over the mountainous districts of the principality, are dependent, or nearly so, for wool, upon that which is grown by the neighbouring farmers; which, though it only lasts them but a few months in the year, affords them profitable employment whilst it does last. But this year, buyers of English wool have discovered it to be worth their while to try new ground in search of the smallest quantities, even amongst the smallest holders of land, and having accumulated a bale or two, to transmit it to the northern markets. Mr. Sub-Inspector Kent has recently made to me a report, in which he shows that my previous anticipations have been verified. "The factories in these parts" (Wales), says he, "are doing little or nothing, owing to the high price of wool, "and parties travelling the country and purchasing the little "lots from the farmers to send to the north. Some of these "lots do not exceed from five to seven lbs."

With the clip, it is possible that English wool may fall in price a little, since a considerable quantity of Irish wool will come into the market; but its present dearness is the result of a scarcity of the long fibred wools, which are not only very largely exported, but are made in this country into lustrous fabrics, which are largely in demand among ourselves; and so long, therefore, as the fashion for wearing this kind of fabrics remains, English wool can scarcely be expected to revert to past prices. Should, however, this fashion change, the longest wools might probably decline in value. For the probability of this we must consider, firstly, that light woollen wear seems to have resumed its influence over the wearers, and is preferred to cotton, not only because it is cheaper, but more durable and as elegant; and, secondly, that this influence will be likely to be retained as the winter months advance.

Of the value of the Factory Act in the opinion of the people, Mr. Buller reports to me an additional proof. "At Aberdare," says he, "the mill occupier told me that, since the limitation "of the hours of work in his factory, his female workers had "been much more satisfied. Formerly they were constantly

" in the habit of deserting him and going to the coal mines to " work (because there they leave at six in the evening), in " order that they might have their evenings to themselves." This seems at first sight a revived view of the factory question, and so it is. But many of the factories in Wales have only been subject to the Factory Act since my inspectorship, and the workers are only beginning to feel the benefits of it.

The Worsted Trade.

With respect to the worsted trade, and that of goods made of English wool, the advance in price of raw material has been greater than in any former period. As much as 2*s.* 9*d.* per lb. has been given for wool this year upon the sheep's back; and even a higher price than this has been paid for the finest samples. If the farmers are not too impatient to realize, I have little doubt but that wool will still farther advance; but if they push it rapidly into the market it must recede.

In the manufacture of Orleans cloths or Cobourgs, which are the great wear of the masses of the population, cotton warps form usually seven-eighths of the whole number of warps used; and this quantity may have been reduced by the introduction of woollen warps to three-fourths. But this is by no means sufficient to account for the extraordinary advance in the price of English wool, which has been as follows:—

1861,	hogs,	21½*d.*	wethers,	19½*d.*	per lb.
1862,	,,	19½*d.*	,,	18*d.*	,,
1863,	,,	23*d.*	,,	21*d.*	,,
1864,	,,	31*d.*	,,	26*d.*	,, and even up to 30*d.*

The dearness of wool as well as cotton prevents the former being substituted for the latter, independently of its having to be double the weight to enable it to be woven.

The Flax Trade.

The flax trade is to all appearance exceedingly prosperous, and every spindle and loom is working full time. The efforts for flax cultivation are likely this year to be most successful. It is said that 300,000 acres have been sown in Ireland; and that large imports of flax will enable the manufacturers to tide over the time till our own growths are available. I quote the words "to tide over the time" from a Belfast letter, as one of the strongest proofs of a possible scarcity of flax as well as cotton. By a return recently made to the Belfast Linen Trade Committee by the mill occupiers, it appears that, though there are eight fewer spinning mills in 1864 than there were in 1859, and 1,098 spindles less, yet

that there is an increase of 14 per cent. more spindles at work in the latter than there were in the former year. Moreover, there are five new mills in course of erection, capable of containing 45,000 spindles, in addition to an extension of spindles in the present mills of 50,638, making a total increase of spindles of 95,628. With respect to linen power-loom weaving, it appears from this return that in 1859 there were only 28 weaving factories, containing 3,633 looms, whilst in 1864 there are 40 factories, containing 8,187 looms, or an increase in five years of upwards of 125 per cent. Such is the result hitherto of the great efforts which have been made to prosecute successfully the flax manufacture in Ireland, a manufacture which carries agriculture along with it, and enhances both.

In England, on the contrary, between 1856 and 1862, the flax spindles decreased upwards of 28 per cent.; and although we could have grown all the flax we needed at home, we have been content to import it, and to pay to the foreign farmer what we are now beginning to see might as well have been distributed amongst our own people. I trust, however, that the attention of our English farmers has now been sufficiently directed to the subject; for though there may be some difference between the soils of England and Ireland as to their applicability to flax culture, and in the price of agricultural labour between the two countries, yet our agriculturists may rest assured that the Irish farmers are alive to their own interests; and that a specific culture would not have increased by upwards of 60,000 acres for two years in succession, unless the advantages had been commensurate with the risk and outlay.

In addition to the great improvements in machinery whereby it is intended that the scutching process shall not only be economized and perfected, but brought home to the farmer's door, I am informed that a new process of retting has been discovered, whereby the flax, when grown, can be brought to market much more readily than under any former system. It can now be retted in a few days, so it is said, in the most costless manner, without prejudice to the fibre, indeed with actual advantage to it, and without the offence which line ponds are apt to communicate to a neighbourhood, both in the air and in the flesh of the animals which happen to feed in or near them. If this is so, a great stride in flax culture has been made.

The exhibition in Ireland, now open, where much of the newest machinery is shown in motion, will be certain still further to promote the objects of flax culture as well of manufactures generally in the sister country.

The Silk Trade.

Of the silk trade, I regret that I have only to report it as being generally in a very unsatisfactory state. In Coventry

there has been a very large decrease of mill occupiers. Amongst the cottage weavers there is, perhaps, not so large a proportionate falling off in numbers, as that one loom is only now employed where two were formerly. Moreover, steam power has in many instances given place to hand power, *i.e.*, to machinery turned by little boys the day through, boys whom the law does not protect, because theirs is simply hand labour; and yet there is scarcely any labour which is more severe than this. It almost amounts to cruelty, and ought to be under the strictest regulations. This return to hand labour arises partly from the diminished means of the weavers of paying for steam power, and partly from the present uncertainty of continuous occupation for it.

There are various opinions about the prospects of the silk trade. Of the ability on the part of the weavers to produce first-class ribands there is not any doubt; and when the fashion of wearing them returns, as some day it probably will, Coventry will not be behind any competitor in the beauty and utility of its productions. At present some of the best weavers are said to be earning good wages, and many of them have employment upon which they can live and do "middlingly;" but where the highest wages are given I was told that an extra amount of work is exacted, and unless that is performed, the workers are dismissed. One large employer of labour has mentioned to me more than once within the last three months that he could employ more weavers if suitable ones offered themselves. Some of the weavers, nevertheless, complain of deductions even from their diminished wages, which, I fear, are only tolerated because the supply of labour at the present moment exceeds the demand. There may be truth or there may not in such complaints: but whether or not, the appearance of truth which the circumstances afford, would be better avoided. An accidental circumstance, which may at the same time seem as if designed, is always better explained at the moment than allowed to linger on the mind of either master or workman; and as I believe that there is a general good understanding between the manufacturers and weavers at present, it would be a pity for any cause of dissatisfaction to exist which a simple remedy might rectify.

Three new trades appear to have become established in Coventry, and seem likely to do well. They are the weaving of frillings, of worsted goods similar to the Bradford trade, and of elastics. For the former, the city is indebted to the public spirit of the Messrs. Cash; and for the latter, to the indefatigable energy of Lord Leigh, and the enterprise of Mr. Franklin, jun. I saw the other day too, a successful attempt at weaving coloured silk figures in cobourgs, without any waste of material, which has been for some time a desideratum.

I wish also to take the opportunity of saying a word about the watch trade of Coventry; because, although it is no part of my duty to inspect watch manufactories, there is a circumstance connected with this peculiar branch of industry, at the present time, which conveys a commercial moral well worthy of consideration. The watch trade of Coventry, as is well known, has for a long time been one of its most important staples. Large quantities of watches have been sent from thence principally to America; and some to India and Egypt, and other Eastern markets. For two or three years this trade has been exceedingly depressed, but of late has resumed a good deal of its wonted prosperity, arising from the fact that, although America, on account of her civil war, has been unable or unwilling to purchase watches as usual, other countries, from whence we have been recently purchasing large quantities of cotton to supplement the deficiency of America, have become our customers for watches. In other words, by employing the agriculture of these countries in producing a raw material suitable to our manufactures, we have enabled them to furnish themselves from us with one article of luxury at least which had hitherto been denied them.

"Our American trade," says Mr. Rotherham, "which used "to be considerable, was entirely closed by the Morell tariff "and the war between North and South. Latterly, the "place of this market has in a considerable degree been "filled by India, Egypt, &c. In fact, the trade has, to a "certain extent, like all other trades in England, increased "in each country, as the growth of cotton has increased the "wealth of the population. None of these markets can be "called new markets exactly, as the trade with most of "them is of long standing; but the demand for the Eastern "markets has undoubtedly increased much of late."

Mr. Haydon, writing to me in February last, mentioned several large failures which had taken place in Macclesfield, and which had produced disastrous results both in Coventry and elsewhere. "The late failures," says he, "have stopped many "firms, and thrown many others out of all regular trade. "Very few of the factories are working full time, even with "a reduced number of hands. Messrs. A. B. and Co. having "been working with 240 hands short of their usual com- "plement for many months, and are now about to stop work "altogether."

The depression in the silk trade has been so general and so serious that I have been anxious, if possible, to ascertain any cause which had operated to produce it.

The following is one amongst other answers which have been returned to my inquiries:—

"It is very difficult to arrive at important specific causes for this depression, for they are many. It is attributed by

some to the taking off of the duty on foreign manufactured silks: for whilst Coventry used to give full occupation to the throwing mills at Macclesfield and Congleton, in the former place 15 or more throwsters have stopped payment within the last few months."

The war too in America is said to have greatly injured the silk trade of this country, mainly by depriving France of a first-rate market for her silk manufactures, and diverting a large quantity of their goods to flood the markets of this country.

The returns of imports and exports show this to have been the case, for "in the first quarter of 1864 the imports " of broad stuffs were 436,106 lbs. against 340,132 lbs. in " the corresponding period of 1863, and 404,729 lbs. in the " corresponding period of 1862. Of these figures France " supplied 409,561 lbs. against 322,166 lbs. in 1863, and " 394,830 lbs. in 1862."

Moreover, the silk trade is a peculiar one, one in which it is very difficult, I apprehend, for an English manufacturer to compete successfully with a French one; for example, not so much in throwing as in weaving and dyeing. "The " Frenchman is said to have in his favour the best raw " material in the world, a very low rate of wages, and a " splendid climate, without which brilliant colours in dyeing " cannot be obtained. It is a fact that the same ingredients " used in dyeing silk will produce far less brilliant colours " in England than they would in the south of France, even " when used, too, by French dyers brought over for the " purpose." This opinion, however, may be doubted. "At " present the prices of raw silk are moderately high, but " not exorbitantly so, excepting for coarse and common " Chinas, which are very scarce and dear. It would be " difficult to say what figure the prices would have reached " had trade been good, when we take into consideration the " greatly diminished export from China, which, according to " the last letters from Shanghai, is 32,600 bales, against " 61,000 bales in the same period in 1863, and 59,500 in " 1862, and 73,600 in 1861. These figures include the silk " from Japan, the quantity of which has largely increased " from year to year during this period." The general returns of the Board of Trade show the decrease in the imports to be even still more important. "I do not " know," says my informant, "what we should have done " without Japan silk; it is getting very much into favour, " being in every respect far superior to China. A great deal " of it is as good and fine and well reeled as Italian silk." The only apparent objection to its use is the necessity for swifts of a smaller diameter, owing to the silk being sent over in smaller hanks. "The prices of silk in China are " higher than they are here, and importers have for months

" been heavy losers. The European crops of silk were last " year far more prolific than they had been for some years " past, and there was consequently less demand for China " raw silks in France than there has been since the disease " in the silk-worm first showed itself. The dearth of silk in " China no doubt arises from the ravages of the rebels, who " last year occupied large tracts of the silk districts, slaughtering the population, and destroying the mulberry trees; " and if all we hear about their doings be true, it will be " years before the production of silk in China obtains its " former importance. We must add to these sources of " depression the disease in the silk-worm itself, which, by " causing fluctuation in prices, has not been insignificant."

The summing up then, Sir, of the state of trade, so far as it affects the factory workers, presents us at this moment with the following anomalies. Cotton, that used to be 6*d.* per lb., to be thought dear at 8*d.*, and to threaten extinction of employment on it, at anything beyond that price, is now 28*d.* per lb. and advancing, and the consumption of it is increasing. Wool, that was 21*d.* per lb. four years ago, is now 31*d.* on the sheep's back, and yet every spindle is in full work. Flax, which in 1860 averaged 62*l.* per ton, finds now a ready market at 73*l.* per ton, and the trade was never more profitable nor more healthy. Linen, which had been reduced to a luxury in consequence of its high price, is once more becoming an article of not only universal but of preferable consumption. Lastly, silk, for which we used to depend greatly upon China, is now being obtained from Japan in considerable quantities; in which country, the manipulation of it renders it equal to that which we are accustomed to receive from Italy.

Thus it would appear, that when we shall have plenty of all kinds of raw material, there is for our manufacturers a prospect of success such as they have never known before, however wonderful that previous success may have been.

The Civil and Social Condition of the Workers.

I find that my correspondence with Mons. Dolfus of Mulhouse, on the subject of the mortality of infants belonging to mothers who are workers in factories (mentioned in my last Report), has excited some attention; and I have been very much gratified to receive from two of the largest manufacturers in England an assurance that they are as averse to the employment of such mothers in factories as I can be; and from one of them, further, that he is instituting an inquiry in his establishment similar to those which were first set on foot by Mons. Dolfus. There will therefore be, before long I hope a moral power at work in the management of factories which will exclude young mothers from

work altogether, leaving them to the cultivation of domestic duties, whilst their husbands are employed in their stead.

Mons. Dolfus' success in thus ameliorating the condition of his own workpeople, has excited also the sympathy of his neighbours, and induced them to follow his example. In a further letter, addressed to me on the 3rd of March of this year, he says :—

"You have shown the good results which our house has obtained in affording succour to our workwomen during their confinements. It is more and more evident that there is a great deal of good to be done in this way in the cause of humanity ; and I consider it to be the duty of all those who employ females, to assist in this good work. I before told you that I hoped to get other manufacturers to follow our example, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have to-day obtained the consent of 20, who employ a great many women, to enter into an association to provide for their female workers who may become mothers, as we have done. I have the conviction that before long the association thus formed will be materially augmented. It has been found appropriate that each female worker between the ages of 18 and 49 should pay 15 centimes each fortnight, and the manufacturers twice that, or 7 francs 80 centimes by the year, which will raise a sufficient fund therewith to supplement the wages during the six weeks that the mothers are absent from their employment. I will keep you informed of the result, and especially as to the mortality. I think we shall have about 3,000 women in the association, and about 350 births a year."

Such is Mons. Dolfus' great work ; a work which is on the point of becoming of such value in the social lives of the factory operatives. I trust also to be able to obtain useful information on this most interesting subject before long, and to see the greatest possible benefits hereafter accrue from it.

I cannot help expressing my regret, that the Bleachworks and Printworks Acts were not included among the works mentioned in the present Factory Acts Extension Act. With respect to the Printworks Act, it has been stated again and again in the Factory Inspectors' Reports that its education clauses are comparatively worthless, and that the labour of children of very tender years may be continued as late as ten o'clock at night. These are reasons sufficiently strong for including printworks under the stricter category of factories. Then with respect to the Bleachworks Act, although during these late bad times for the cotton trade, there has been very little necessity if any, for working up lost time, yet should trade revive, the power of doing so remains, to be a source of the greatest dissatisfaction between master and master, as well as between master and workman.

It may be well not to overlook the fact, that with what employment they have had for the last two years, the

bleachers and dyers have been conforming to factory hours, (*i.e.*) ceasing to work after 6 p.m. and after 2 p.m. on Saturdays: not so much so, perhaps, among the open-air bleachers, as among the bleachers and dyers in ordinary. Will the workers who have thus already felt the benefit and the comfort of restricted hours, be satisfied to return to late hours and comfortless meal times, and to the deprivation of rational enjoyment or of intellectual improvement? No! Neither will they fail to discover, that new classes of workers, such, for instance, as paper stainers and potters, have obtained by this Extension Act the benefit of factory hours, whilst to them it is denied.

I cannot consider that there would have been any breach of faith or of principle, with respect to the bleachers, dyers, and printers, had they been included in this new, and admirably contrived measure. They have been three years already under restricted hours to a certain extent; and have had, during that time, ample opportunity of so adjusting their appliances, as to have made factory hours a matter of indifference to them, so far as trade operations would have been concerned; and the Extension Act itself would have afforded them several months more, if that had been needful, in which to render any further arrangements complete, before the factory clauses became operative in their integrity. But the power of making up lost time for any cause whatever, unknown in the Factory Acts, the Laceworks Act, or the Factory Acts Extension Act, offers an almost irresistible temptation to do wrong. It places the honest bleacher at a disadvantage with a dishonest neighbour in the same trade; and has, as I have before said, a tendency to create an espionage which might become intolerable, independently of extending the hours of daily labour to an unreasonable length.

Since so much of this Report was written, I have the melancholy duty of recording the death of Mr. Sub-Inspector Hickes. He was most gentlemanly in every transaction in which our duties were conjoined, and a very zealous public servant. He had been in this department of the Civil Service for 28 years.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by me certifying surgeons since the date of my last Report, namely:—

For England.

J. J. Ayre, Esq., Colne.
H. D. Ellis, Esq., Poole.
Robert Brent, Esq., Woodbury.

Wales.

Richard Griffiths, Esq., Commaes.
Wm. Williams, Esq., Festiniog.

IRELAND.

JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., M.D., Athlone.
R. MCDOWELL BURR, Esq., Maghera.
DAV. JAMESON, Esq., M.D., Newtownards.
R. S. HAYES, Esq., Naas.
ROBERT JOHNSON, Esq., M.D., Castle Dawson.
JAMES FRANCE, Esq., Comber.
GEO. ROBINSON, Esq., Blesanton.
C. M. MCADAM, Esq., Castle Pollard.

The following grants have been made with your sanction to schools in my district in which factory children are educated.

	£
To the Blacklane National School, Radcliffe - -	10
„ Roman Catholic School, Stockport - -	25
„ St. Thomas's National School, Stockport -	25
„ St. Chad's National School, Romilly - -	10
„ Lottersdale National School, Cross Hills -	10
„ Harwood National School, Bolton - -	10
„ Newton Moor National School, Hyde - -	25
„ St. George's National School, Hyde - -	25
„ Blockley National School, Worcester - -	10
„ St. Mary's National School, Barnstaple -	25
„ St. Peter's School, Burnley - - -	20
„ Factory School, Burnley - - - -	10
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I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT BAKER.

To the Right Hon.
the Secretary of State
for the Home Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Robert Baker, Esq., during the Six Months ended 30th April 1864.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1864.			*Informations laid by Mr. Kent.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 12	Thos. George Jones, Fishguard.	Rev. Hugh Howell, Rev. David E. Morgan, Petty Session, Newport, Pembroke.	Employing a young person after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock in the evening.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Neglecting to enter the name, &c. of a young person in the register.	2 0 0	0 9 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a female after 2 o'clock on Saturday -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
1863.			*Informations laid by Mr. Jones.*			
Dec. 4	Wm. Pickles, schoolmaster of Edenfield, near Bury.	Bury; before Lieut-Colonel Hutchinson and Richard Kaye, Esq.	Making and signing a false certificate of the children's school attendance.	5 0 0	0 11 0	
,, 28	Christopher Briggs and Bros., of Farnworth, near Bolton.	Bolton; before Wm. Ford Hulton and Peter Martin, Esqs.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	6 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	Michael Duxbury (parent), of Farnworth, near Bolton.	,, ,,	Employing his own child before noon and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
1864. April 21	Jonathan Dearden, of Bolton.	Bolton; before John Cannon and Thomas W. Heaton, Esqs.	Employing five young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	2 9 2	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, & Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1864. April 21	Jonathan Dearden, of Bolton.	Bolton; before John Cannon and Thomas W. Heaton, Esqs.	Neglecting to send to the certifying surgeon notice of an accident to a young person employed in his factory.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Darkin.			
1863. Nov. 26	William Ross and Co., flax spinners, Belfast.	Edward Orme, R.M., and W. T. B. Lyons, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing five females after 2 o'clock on Saturday in reeling.	5 0 0	0 12 6	
1864. Feb. 5	James Campbell, junr., and Co., flax spinners, Belfast, who subsequently transferred the offence to	" "	Employing six females and young persons in cleaning machinery during meal time.	- -	- -	The defendants having proved that they had used due diligence to enforce the law, and that Bernard Kane (whom they had summoned) was the real offender, he was convicted in one case. The other five cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Bernard Kane, their overlooker.	"	" " "	1 0 0	1 4 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Steen.			
1863. Dec. 2	Matthew Clarke, overlooker at Messrs. Eskrigge and Barr, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Stockport.	William Williamson, Esq., Ephraim Hallam, Esq., Stockport Petty Sessions.	For employing a child without being registered -	1 0 0	- -	Including costs.
"	William Wood, mule spinner, employed as above.	" "	For, as parent, conniving at and permitting his child to be employed without being registered.	0 8 6	0 11 6	

„ 11	Richard Pennington, cotton spinner, Hindley, near Wigan.	John Cross, Esq., William Lamb, Esq., Wigan Petty Sessions.	For allowing a young person to be employed between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule while in motion.	- -	- -	Case proved. Defendant then proceeded against a servant, as being the actual offender.
„	William Baxendale, mule spinner, employed as above.	„	Summoned by Mr. Pennington for the above offence as being the actual offender.	2 0 0	2 11 0	
„	William Baxendale -	„ „	For, as parent, allowing his child to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule while in motion.	- - -	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Information laid by Mr. Haydon.			
1864. Feb. 29	Jas. Alsop and Co., Congleton.	J. Dakin, J. Pearson, Esqs.	Not providing a register of young persons, nor making the required entries therein.	10 0 0	6 12 6	
			Informations laid by Mr. Buller.			
1863. Nov. 4	Joseph Chivers, Castle Court Factory, Trowbridge.	William Stancomb, John Stancomb, and John Webb, Esqs., Police Office, Trowbridge.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Employing a child and two young persons without having registering their names, &c.	- -	0 15 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			Informations laid by Mr. May.			
„ 16	John Barnes and Son, Burnley.	J. H. Whittaker and Jno. Heelis, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a female and three young persons during the time allowed for dinner.	4 0 0	2 15 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Allowing thirty females and young persons to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was then being carried on during the time allowed for dinner.	16 0 0	16 8 0	Fourteen cases withdrawn on payment of costs by desire of the bench. The defendants summoned their engine driver, under 7 Vict. cap. 15. sec. 41; but the summons was dismissed.
Dec. 14	John Keys, Burnley -	„ „	Allowing his child to be employed in a factory without causing her to attend a school.	0 5 0	0 9 0	The penalty was remitted on payment of the costs.
1864. Jan. 25	William Whittaker, Burnley.	„ „	Employing a child without a schoolmaster's certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
„	James Bannister, Burnley.	„ „	Allowing his child to be employed in a factory without causing him to attend a school.	0 5 0	0 13 6	

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[I.]

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TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

I.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

12, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park Gardens,
6th April 1864.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to you my Annual Report of the Prisons in the Southern District, being a part of the Twenty-ninth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN G. PERRY.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	755	112	867
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	133	17	150
Average daily number			126

Average annual charge per prisoner - £30 0*s.* 7*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	16	2
Convicted at assizes	14	1
„ sessions	36	6
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	20	2
„ Vagrant Act	—	—
„ Juvenile Offenders' Act	1	—
„ Game Laws	—	—
Others summarily convicted	36	2
Deserter awaiting a route	1	—
Debtor from the superior courts	1	—
Debtors from the county courts	—	—
	127	13
Total	140	
Total on the same day last year	105	20

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males.—Mat making	- - - -	16
Shoemaking	- - - -	3
Gardening	- - - -	1
Tailoring	- - - -	2
Cleaning prison	- - -	9
Grinding corn, picking oakum, and pumping water alternately	- -	75
Females.—Washing, cleaning, and needlework	-	10

It will be seen by the above that this prison affords no exception to the prevailing rule of increase which has been but too generally obeyed. The female prisoners, however, in this year have shown a reduction of numbers more striking than the increase of the males, and even more difficult to explain. The debtors have been even more reduced in number by the operation of the Bankruptcy Law than in most other county prisons.

The increase of prisoners from 796 in 1862 to 879 in 1863 is mainly due to the remarkable number of 188 vagrants in the latter year against 80 in the former. The vigilance of the county police may account in a great measure for more numerous apprehensions and convictions, and the Court of Epiphany sessions, on the recommendation of the visiting justices, approved of a system of stone-breaking as peculiarly applicable to cases of short commitment, during which little moral reformation can be hoped for, although evening instruction is not omitted.

Notwithstanding the increase which has taken place in the number of prisoners, however, there is still abundant accommodation to admit of carrying out the thrice repeated resolution of the Court of Quarter Sessions for shutting up the gaol of Abingdon, and that too without the necessity of making any augmentation of the staff of Reading Gaol.

The great saving which would result to the county from the amalgamation of these two prisons, amounting, as would appear from the Report of the County Treasurer to Quarter Sessions, to 629*l.*, would no doubt have led to the accomplishment of the object long before this time, but for an engagement which exists with the borough of Abingdon for the maintenance of its prisoners in the gaol of that town.

As far back as 1849 the Report of the then Inspector of Prisons remarks that,—

"If points of local convenience do not interfere and prevent such an arrangement, there can be no doubt but that the dis-

continuance of the Abingdon House of Correction, and the removal of the prisoners to Reading, would be both economical and beneficial."

In 1859 the Court of Quarter Sessions resolved, That Abingdon Gaol hath become unnecessary. This resolution was affirmed at two subsequent sessions. It appears that difficulty in carrying out this resolution afterwards arose, in consequence of an agreement made in 1805, giving the borough a right of commitment to Abingdon Gaol. Counsel's opinion was taken, which held that the gaol could only be abolished by Act of Parliament. On a motion at Quarter Sessions at Easter 1862, 50 magistrates voted that the Clerk of the Peace should take measures for obtaining such Act, and a like number demurred, in consideration of the heavy expense of obtaining it under probable opposition. There seems, however, no reason why the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Lords may not now be carried out as a general measure for public advantage, with equitable consideration for local interests. The inconvenient position of Abingdon is evidenced by a resolution of Quarter Sessions in January last to remove the sessions from Abingdon to Reading.

The resolution last referred to will tend to remove any remaining disinclination to the abandonment of Abingdon Gaol, provided that an equitable arrangement can be come to with the borough, for, owing to the small number of prisoners now committed to the gaol of Abingdon, the expenses of prisoners' maintenance there exceeds in a very large ratio that of the same item at Reading. By the report of the visiting justices of Abingdon Prison to the last Trinity Sessions, it had been in the preceding quarter no less than 2*s.* 5*d.* per day. The comparative daily cost of prisoners at Abingdon and Reading gaols for the last four years has been as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Abingdon -	1 9	1 $9\frac{3}{4}$	2 $7\frac{3}{4}$	1 9
Reading - -	0 10	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 $7\frac{1}{2}$	0 $6\frac{3}{4}$

so that it is probable that even after allowance has been made for the expense of conveyance to Reading the borough would be a gainer by the change.

The health of the prisoners was good at the time of my visit, and the Surgeon reports favourably of the general exemption from serious disease in the course of the year. One prisoner, however, John F., aged 21, admitted

in good health, had died two months afterwards of pulmonary disease. William A., aged 22, also admitted in good health, had been pardoned on account of the same disease, after having been eight months in the prison and three months in the infirmary. Three cases of insanity, of which the particulars are shown below, have been removed to asylums.

Lunatic Prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found insane by Jury.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Sarah P.	25	11th Feb. 1863	54 days	Yes.	26th Feb. 1863	Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, 27th March 1863.
Fellx M.	38	17th Feb. 1863	48 days	Yes.	27th Feb. 1863	Ditto.
Martha B.	27	14th April 1863	15 days	No.	25th April 1863	Littlemore Lunatic Asylum, 29th April 1863.

The woman last-mentioned made a determined attempt to destroy herself by starvation, but her condition having been made known to me after the refusal of nourishment had been persisted in for 17 days, I sent down by telegraph a recommendation that the poor woman should be fed by means of the stomach pump. The suggestion was promptly adopted by the Surgeon to the gaol; but it was unnecessary to employ the instrument, as the exhausted patient, after some resistance, consented to take a little warm beef-tea and gruel, from which time she progressively recovered.

An order has been recently made by the visiting justices limiting the time for prisoners to remain in bed to eight hours.

ABINGDON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - - -	199	21	220
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - - -	32	10	42
Average daily number - - - - -			20

Average annual charge per prisoner - £38 15*s.* 8*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions - -	2	—
Convicted at sessions - - -	17	2
For contempt of court - - -	1	—
	20	2
Total - - -	22	

The prisoners were employed in cleaning the prison, as there is no kind of labour in force.

In the report upon Reading Gaol which precedes this, I have again endeavoured to show the great advantage which would result to the county from the abolition of this useless prison, in which nothing deserving the name of prison discipline is so much as attempted. It appears that the only obstacle which has presented itself to its abolition for some years past has been the existence of an agreement with the borough of Abingdon, dated very early in this century, under which the prisoners committed by the borough magistrates are maintained in the prison. As, however, the expense of their maintenance in this prison is much greater than would be incurred if they were transferred to the other county gaol, it is probable that the change would not involve any direct pecuniary loss, while the moral effects to the borough which would arise from the better discipline of its prisoners at Reading could hardly fail of compensating even a small increase of expense.

The prison was healthy at the time of my visit, and no prisoner had died during the year. John E., admitted on the 14th of October 1862, was pardoned on the 23d of December following on account of pulmonary consumption.

BRECONSHIRE.

BRECON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - - -	176	39	215
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - - -	34	9	43
Average daily number - - - - -			34

Average annual charge per prisoner - £29 0*s.* 11*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes - - -	1	—
„ „ sessions - -	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions - -	20	4
Convicted summarily under the Criminal Justice Act - - - -	3	—
Others summarily convicted - - -	11	—
	36	4
Total - - -	40	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males:—Stone-breaking - - - -	6
Pumping at crank pump - -	17
Shoemaking - - - -	1
Tailoring - - - -	2
Mat-making - - -	1
Picking materials - - - -	2
Painting - - - -	1
Cooking - - - -	1

Females:—Washing and in the laundry.

The experience of the few years during which the separate system has been practised in this prison has satisfied the authorities of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at elsewhere, that separate confinement is more dreaded by prisoners than the associated method which formerly prevailed, notwithstanding that the treadmill has been abolished ever since the erection of the new prison. Some useful alterations had been made since my previous inspection. A convenient wash-house has been built in the females' division, and one of the yards of the old prison formerly used by male prisoners has been given up to the females. The appointment of an additional warder was authorized at the last Easter Quarter Sessions. The security of the prison will be much increased by this officer keeping the keys of the outer gate and of the prison corridor, so that no one can enter without his assistance. It is desirable that bells should be affixed to the punishment cells.

The general health of the prisoners in the year has been good. There has, however, been one death of a man committed in October 1862 for seven days' hard labour, who was seized soon afterwards with bronchitis, accompanied by fever of a typhoid character. At his own request he was retained in the prison for some months after his sen-

tence had expired, and died in February 1863. As the man was not a prisoner when he died, the Coroner very properly declined to hold an inquest upon him. At the time of my visit a man supposed to be insane was confined with two others.

The prison, as usual, was very clean, and well conducted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

AYLESBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	697	56	753
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	116	14	130
Average daily number			103

Average annual charge per prisoner - £31 10*s.* 8*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions	55	6
Convicted summarily under the Criminal Justice Act	7	1
Others summarily convicted	16	2
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	82	9
Total	91	

The above were employed as follows:

	Males.
Pumping, grinding corn, and picking oakum	13
Pumping and picking oakum	1
Grinding corn and picking oakum	11
Mat-making and picking oakum	22
Mat-making, cleaning, and picking oakum	3
Cleaning and picking oakum	2
Picking oakum alone	10
Whitewashing	3
Shoemaking	1
Gardening	1
Assisting the cook	1

The women were employed in—	Females.
Cleaning and needlework	4
Lacemaking	1
Needlework	1
Picking oakum	3

There are six hand-mills for grinding corn, which are worked one hour a day by prisoners sentenced for terms under three months. Prisoners whose terms do not exceed 21 days work two hours daily at intervals. The Governor thinks that two hours would not be too much for an average prisoner. Both the Governor and Chaplain, whose experience is very considerable, think ill of the treadwheel as a prison punishment, considering that the circumstance of its being unproductive has an injurious effect morally.

The untried prisoners generally pick oakum, and when there is any gardening to be done they are employed at it by their own desire; and there are very few who do not ask for employment after a few days. The injurious custom of passing an unnecessary time in bed which prevails in many prisons is more successfully opposed here than usual, the prisoners being allowed only seven hours and three quarters in bed. The routine is managed in the following manner: in summer the prisoners are called at a quarter to five, and commence the ordinary duty at five o'clock. In the evening the first bell is rung for going to bed at a quarter to nine o'clock, and the second at nine, when the gas is put out, and the prisoners go to bed, after putting their clothes out of the cells. They are allowed the two last hours for reading, the oakum being first taken away. The Schoolmaster does not instruct them in the evening. Prisoners who cannot read easily find the long evenings very tiresome. This might be obviated by continuing the oakum picking in these cases to a later hour. In the winter the prisoners rise and go to rest an hour later than in the summer.

In the 12 months before Michaelmas 1862 there were more commitments than in any year since 1850; but they were still very much below the numbers in 1847, when the prison on the separate system was first occupied. In that year the numbers were 1,097; after this the numbers regularly went down until 1860, when they had fallen to 567. In 1861, however, they rose to 651, and in 1862 they had reached 818. The numbers in 1863 are shown above. It would appear that a great part of the addition in the latter years has been due to two causes; first, to the operation of

the Statute, 23d Vict. cap. 27. sect. 40., by which magistrates are empowered to commit for simple drunkenness, which has added about 80 to the annual number of commitments; and further to the great activity of the county police in looking after these cases as well as those of vagrancy. There has also been a great increase of commitments under the Game Laws. Very few cases are now committed from workhouses.

The greatest amount of instruction which is given to the lowest class is one hour on alternate days. The more advanced have only one hour on Saturdays. The Chaplain instructs the latter class himself. The two lower classes are taught by the Schoolmaster, and examined by the Chaplain. Writing and arithmetic are taught in the cells.

There has been very little illness in the prison, and no death has occurred within the year. One male prisoner, aged 22, has been pardoned on medical grounds, on account of incipient consumption after an imprisonment of about a twelvemonth.

I found everything in the prison in the usual good order.

BUCKINGHAM.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, although possessing 13 excellent cells certified for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56., is now very seldom used, the amount of crime in the borough being very small. There had been no prisoners for trial at either of the seven Quarter Sessions preceding my last inspection, and the prisoners summarily convicted are very rare. At the time of my visit there were two in confinement, one a deserter awaiting a route, the other under a short sentence of imprisonment summarily inflicted. Sometimes many weeks elapse without a single prisoner being committed, and a female is seldom seen there. In the last year there were 10 in all, and the greatest number confined at one time was three. The only employment for prisoners is the picking of oakum.

The Gaoler and his wife are resident in the prison, and keep it in a clean and orderly state.

The Chaplain and Surgeon attend when required. The former does not perform divine service, but occasionally prays with the prisoners.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	188	32	220
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	33	8	41
Average daily number			33

Average annual charge per prisoner - £31 6*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes	7	—
„ sessions	9	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	5	1
„ the Vagrant Act	4	1
Others summarily convicted	3	—
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the County Courts	2	—
	31	3
Total	34	
Total on the same day last year	32	2

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males.—On the treadmill	7
Picking oakum	13
Tailoring	1
Clog-mending	1
Cleaning the prison	4
Females.—Needlework	2
Cleaning	1

The treadmill is entirely unproductive.

No change requiring notice has taken place in the discipline or management of this prison since the last report.

The prisoners were healthy at the time of my inspection, and had not been visited by any serious ailments in the year.

One prisoner, John T., was pardoned on account of an incurable disease of the knee-joint, which still confined him to bed at the time of the last accounts.

The following table shows some particulars of two cases of mental disease removed from the prison in the course of the year :—

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found insane by Jury.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
1. John T. alias Thomas W.	36	16th April 1863	14 days.	Not found insane by Jury.	At once, upon being received into prison.	Removed to Briton Ferry Lunatic Asylum (where he still remains) on the 30th April.
2. Thomas B.	48	Under remand, 11th May 1863. Convicted, 25th May 1863.	3 months and 10 days.	Not found insane by Jury.	At once, upon being received into prison.	Ditto, as above, on the 21st August.

Two daring attempts at escape have lately been made by a prisoner, but they were rendered abortive by the vigilance of the Governor and one of the warders. Of the three prisoners who escaped from one of the yards in the previous year, two were recaptured, but the third has not been discovered.

Some useful improvements have been made in the last year, by which 11 additional single cells for males have become available, making 23 in all; besides the eight large cells described in former reports.

The officers are now clothed in uniform; and since the last escape of prisoners an additional turnkey has been appointed.

Military offenders are no longer sent hither from Pater, as there is now a military prison there.

The prison was very clean, but the drain was in the same defective state as before described.

P.S.—While this report is in the press a question has arisen in the prison as to whether prisoners under sentence of penal servitude can be legally required to perform hard labour during their stay in the prison. As this is not the first time, by many, that the same difficulty has been raised by that class of prisoners, it may be useful to state, for the information of those who may be in doubt on the

subject, that the Statute 5 Geo. 4. c. 84. s. 18. provides that they may be so employed, if one or more of the visiting justices shall give a written order to that effect.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVON.—COUNTY PRISON.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	1,179	284	1,463
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	202	43	245
Average daily number			203

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 1*s.* 10*d.*

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	—	—
Committed for trial at assizes	—	—
„ „ sessions	10	5
Convicted at assizes	31	6
„ sessions	44	11
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	17	7
„ the Vagrant Act	18	4
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	3	—
„ the Game Laws	3	—
Others summarily convicted	35	3
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the Superior Courts	2	—
„ from the County Courts	1	—
	165	36
Total	201	
Total on the same day last year	179	46

Of the above, 22 males and 13 females are from the city of Exeter.

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shoe-mending	1	—	1
Tailoring	4	—	4
Cleaning the prison	4	4	8
Picking oakum	74	3	77
Packing oakum	1	—	1
Pounding stone	27	—	27
Exercising in the yards	20	8	28
Not employed (sick)	6	—	6
Awaiting trial (these prisoners pick oakum)	6	5	11
Not sentenced to labour (these prisoners pick oakum)	7	1	8
In the laundry	—	11	11
At needlework	—	4	4
Pumping water	12	—	12
	162	36	198

Net profits of prisoners earnings for the year, £50.

N.B. The debtors, of course, are not employed.

The prison was in excellent repair throughout, and the wards and cells were clean, as were also the persons of the prisoners, as far as their occupations permitted.

The dietary of the prisoners, which had been reduced a few years ago to a scale lower than that sanctioned in almost any other prison with which I am acquainted, was still further reduced in September last by the introduction of changes which were permitted by the Secretary of State to be made experimentally for a time. At the time of my visit the experiment had been continued for four months, and as I then heard of it for the first time I cannot speak of its effects upon the large number of prisoners who had been discharged within that period. I found, however, several prisoners upon whom the privation of sufficient nourishment had produced such alarming effects that I brought their cases to the knowledge of the chairman of the visiting justices, with whom I had an interview accidentally at the prison, and afterwards reported my observations to the Secretary of State, with a recommendation that the experiment should not be persisted in without further information. Some of the worst cases that I examined were on the point of leaving the prison, having been upon the low diet for four months.

The prison has not been visited by any epidemic in the course of the year, but the mortality, as shown in the following table, has been very high.

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death..
J. W. H. R. (a debtor).	—	1862. 30th Oct.	In the last stage of consumption.	1862. 5th Nov.	5 days	—	Consumption.
Alfred W.	25	4th Aug. 1861.	Good	4th Nov.	3 months	—	Cerebral effusion.
John B.	16	15th Oct. 1862.	Good	22d Nov. 1863.	13 months, 7 days.	—	Hæmoptysis.
Elizabeth M.	28	21st June 1863.	Weak	18th Mar.	9 months	7 days.	Erysipelas.
John H.	58	30th Mar.	Good	12th April	13 days	—	Rupture of blood vessel (sudden death).
Mary Ann M.	49	9th May 1861.	Weak	25th May	16 days	—	Dropsy.
David F.	27	22d July 1862.	Good	11th June	22 months, 20 days.	14 days	Bronchitis.
Lucy E.	27	4th Nov.	Good	25th June	7 months, 21 days.	—	Inflammation of bowels after confinement.
Ann M.	30	16th July 1863.	Good	29th June	11 months, 13 days.	—	Debility.
Ann C.	50	9th Sept.	Weak	22d Sept.	13 days.	—	Effusion on the brain.

As it is not the custom at this prison to record the state of health of prisoners on admission, the third column is probably filled up from memory. I feel it necessary to recommend that a book be kept, as in most other prisons, wherein to record the weight and state of health of the prisoners on admission.

The subjoined table refers to the lunatic prisoners removed to asylums in the course of the year, and it is probably also owing to the absence of exact records that the Surgeon has been unable to state in any of them the date of the first observation of their insanity. It is very desirable that matters of such importance should be entered in the Surgeon's journal.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1869.

Name of Prisoner.	Age	Date of Commitment.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found insane by Jury.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Charlotte C.	30	19th Mar. 1862	16 months, 12 days.	No.	Shortly after conviction.	Fisherton Asylum, 1st Aug. 1863.
Martha H.	22	7th April 1862	9 months, 12 days.	Yes.		Fisherton Asylum, 19th Jan. 1863.
Joseph F.	37	13th Jan. 1863	4 months, 27 days.	Yes.		Fisherton Asylum, 9th June 1863.
Elizabeth T.	32	4th July 1863	2 months, 7 days.	Yes.		Fisherton Asylum, 11th Sept. 1863.

The duties of the Chaplain are the same as are set down in former reports. There would, in the opinion of the Chaplain, be much difficulty in carrying out the proposal in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords for instructing prisoners in the evening in their cells. There appears to be no intention of making the experiment; for although gas is laid on in all the cells, it has never yet been lighted (except very rarely in cases of sickness), so that prisoners after supper have only the alternative of going to bed or of sitting up in the dark. For many years past the Inspectors of Prisons have declined to certify cells for separate confinement under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56., unless they were supplied with gas or some other means of lighting at night, but this precaution has been rendered nugatory in this and some other prisons in the manner just related. It would be very beneficial, in my opinion, that prisoners should be set to work, or allowed to read, instead of passing so many hours in bed.

A great number of the prison punishments are inflicted for riotous and disorderly conduct in chapel, to which the prisoners are tempted by the seclusion of the partitioned seats offering a prospect of escape from detection. I am told that there were no such disorders formerly when the prisoners sat on open benches under the observation of the officers.

EXETER.—CITY GAOL.

I am glad to be able to report that this ill-constructed prison has been at length finally closed; arrangements having been made by the city authorities for the maintenance in the county gaol of all the prisoners committed by that jurisdiction.

PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	353	163	516
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	49	29	78
Average daily number - -	42	18	60

Average annual charge per prisoner - £20 9*s.* 8*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	1	1
Committed for trial at sessions - -	2	—
Convicted at sessions - - - -	12	3
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	10	4
„ the Vagrant Act - - -	—	2
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	3	—
Others summarily convicted - -	5	—
	33	10
Total - -	43	
Total on the same day last year -	45	17
	62	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males :—Some in tailoring and shoemaking, and the rest picking oakum and gardening ; the prisoners after conviction pick 3½ lbs. a day, untried prisoners as much as they please.

Females :—Washing, sewing, and knitting for the prison.

Earnings in the year by oakum picking £55 3*s.* 1*d.*

Since the date of the last report rules have been certified by the Secretary of State for the government of the prison.

Some useful improvements have been made in the chapel. The seats for officers and magistrates who may attend the service have been brought forward in line with the pulpit ; a wooden staircase has been added to the female corridor, to enable the officers and prisoners to ascend to either end of the gallery.

It appears to me that great advantage would arise from the addition of mat making, and especially the weaving of matting, to the oakum picking, which is at present the only employment for male prisoners, as it would afford more severe and wholesome labour for the long-sentenced prisoners, and might be made a source of considerable profit to the prison.

The dietary, which has been in use for several years in this prison, exactly agrees with that recommended by the Home Office. The cost of the diet of all classes of prisoners is on an average about 2*s.* per week.

The health of the prison was good at the time of my visit ; and the Surgeon reports that there has been no

epidemic in the last year, and that the sickness in the prison has been very inconsiderable. Two cases of insanity have occurred, of which the following are the particulars:—

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found insane by Jury.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and date of removal.
Robert T., Private, 2nd Batt., 8th Reg. of Foot.	23	1862. 15th Dec.	74 days.	No.	1863. 27th Jan.	Free pardon on medical grounds. Removed under escort to the home of his mother in Boyle, Ireland, 27th February 1863.
George R., Gunner, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.	26	1863. 1st April	59 days.	No.	15th May	Removed to Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum near Salisbury, under warrant of Secretary of State, 29th May 1863.

Each of these men had 50 lashes for misconduct in the army. One was pardoned on the representation of the magistrates, and returned to his family. The other, as will be seen, was sent to the lunatic asylum near Salisbury.

The prison was in a very orderly, and in all respects in a very satisfactory, state.

DEVONPORT.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	575	88	663
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	74	10	84
Average daily number - - -		-	68

Average annual charge per prisoner - £16 15*s.* 6*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions - -	8	—
Convicted at assizes - - -	4	1
„ sessions - - -	7	4
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1	4
„ the Vagrant Act - -	1	1
Others summarily convicted - -	28	—
	49	10
Total - -	59	
Total on the same day last year -	46	6

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Tailoring, 1 ; the rest picking oakum, except 5 mat-makers.

The women washing and mending clothing.

The net receipts from products of prisoners' labour in the year were £55 0*s.* 9*d.*

The unusual moderation of the annual average charge per prisoner arises from the very large proportion which the Naval prisoners bear to the whole number committed, and from the circumstance that each of those prisoners is paid for by the Admiralty at the rate of 1*s.* per day for their maintenance, by which no less than 784*l.* has been added to the receipts of the last year. Of the 575 male prisoners committed in the year ending at Michaelmas last, no less than 393 were sailors committed by the Naval authorities. The only Military prisoners in the last year were 15 in number, committed by civil jurisdictions, of which class there were also 20 sailors, but these are not included in the above enumeration.

Rules have been certified for the prison since the date of the last report.

The state of health of the prison was very satisfactory at the time of my visit. There had, however, been one death and one case of insanity, as shown below :—

DEATH during the year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on admission.	Date of death.	How long in the Infirmary before death.	How long in the Prison before death.	Cause of Death.
Eliza M. -	46	1863. 19th Jan.	Good	1863. 11th April	5 days.	82 days.	Pulmonary consumtion.

LUNATIC PRISONER in the year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found insane by Jury.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and date of removal.
Patrick D.	20	1863. 25th Feb.	21 days.	No.	On admission.	Discharged from prison, 17th March, cured. The mental excitement of this prisoner was aggravated, if not caused, by excessive drinking. On discharge he was able to take care of himself.

A striking instance of early depravity was exhibited by four boys, two of whom were 15 years of age and the

others 14, who were under sentence for burglary without the aid or example of any older associate. The two younger had been in prison before for a similar offence.

The dietary is identical with that of the official regulations.

All provisions and stores are bought by contract after tenders sent in.

The prison was clean, and in good order.

TIVERTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	35	22	57
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	8	10	18
Average daily number - - - - -			8

Average annual charge per prisoner - £31 10*s.* 5*d.*

Prisoners present on the last day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at sessions - - -	1	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1	1
	2	1
Total - - -	3	

The male convicted prisoners were employed in breaking stone, the female in needlework.

The prisoners labour in the year had produced only £2 6*s.* 3*d.*

Although the number of prisoners received has been much increased in the last year, the cells have never been half filled, and at the time of my visit the prison, as will be seen above, was nearly empty. As the cells are very well constructed, and deficient only in not being lighted, a defect which could easily be supplied, it is a question whether the prisoners from South Molton and Bradninch might not with advantage be committed to it, in the event of those prisons being abolished.

The health of the prisoners was good, and there had been no serious illness among them during the past year.

Like all prisons whose cells are not artificially lighted, this is open to the grave objection that the prisoners spend too much of their time in bed, especially in the winter months. I would strongly advise, that eight cells of the male prisoners, and all those of the females, should be at once lighted with gas, and that for security against escape one gaslight should be kept burning all night in the corridor out of the reach of the prisoners.

BARNSTAPLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	51	14	65
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	10	3	13
Average daily number			8

Average annual charge per prisoner - £20 2*s.* 7*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions	—	1
Convicted at sessions	1	1
Convicted summarily :—		
The Vagrant Act	1	—
Deserter from Militia	1	—
	3	2
Total	5	
Total on the same day last year	6	3

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males in picking oakum and hair.
The females were picking hair.
The receipts from oakum picking have been £14 10*s.*

The cells of this prison are of very good size, and if warmed and supplied with light many of them might be certified for separate confinement.

The prison is in good repair, but there being only one airing yard is a great objection to it, as it is impossible that one sex can be out of hearing of the other at the times of exercise. One of the cells for male prisoners had been banded with hoop-iron, under the idea of increasing

its security, and a very daring prisoner had been put into it on account of its supposed strength. It happened, however, that that which was adopted for security furnished the prisoner with the means of escape, for he cut his way through the wall of his cell, using as a tool one of the iron bars in question.

The prison was very clean, and the persons of the prisoners as clean as their occupations would allow. The bedding is sufficient; but no sheets are used, on the ground of economy. I recommended sheets, to save the blankets. There were no sick at the time of my visit, and no epidemic has affected the prisoners in the course of the year. There have been two insane prisoners in confinement, but their sentences terminated before they could be sent to asylums. I am informed, however, that they have since been sent to the county asylum by the parish officers.

The punishments are very few, and mild in degree.

Although no debtors were in confinement, they are received when committed, but this occurs very rarely.

No turnkey is employed to assist the Gaoler, so that during the necessary absence of the latter there is no male officer on the spot.

SOUTHMOLTON.—BOROUGH GAOL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	11	3	14
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	3	1	4
Average daily number - -	-	-	2

Average annual charge per prisoner - £27 2*s.* 6*d.*

There were two male prisoners in confinement at the time of my last visit; one under sentence of three years' penal servitude, the other of 12 months' imprisonment. The former had been living in total idleness for three months at the time of my inspection, under the mistaken impression on the part of the magistrates that prisoners under sentence of penal servitude are not subject to labour. The other prisoner was in an advanced stage of consumption, which had made great progress since his trial two months before, and as the prison possesses no infirmary, nor any means of affording the ordinary comforts required in the treat-

ment of disease, I brought his case to the knowledge of the Secretary of State, by whom the remainder of his sentence was remitted.

The prison has been already represented in my reports as unfit to be used for any other purpose than that of a lock-up house. I have therefore submitted my recommendation to the Secretary of State, that it should no longer be maintained, except for that purpose.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

For reasons which have been fully stated in former reports on this prison, I again call attention to its unfitness to be used for any other purpose than as a lock-up house, from which all prisoners should be sent on conviction, or committal for trial, either to the county gaol or to that of the borough of Tiverton. The proximity of Bradninch to Exeter, where prisoners would be subjected to a wholesome discipline in the county gaol, makes it quite unjustifiable any longer to commit them for confinement in a building in which there is no resident officer, no means of supervision, or of enforcing labour, or of affording instruction of any kind. The officer who keeps the keys resides at the neighbouring police station, from which he may be summoned by a bell; but as he is the only policeman in the town he has frequent occasion to be absent, as was the case on the day of my last visit.

There were nine prisoners in confinement during the six months ending at Michaelmas last, for terms varying from seven days to two months. Prisoners committed for hard labour are desired to pick 3 lbs. of oakum per day, but there are no means of enforcing the labour.

The officer is allowed 1s. per day for the food of each prisoner, and feeds them most liberally on meat and potatoes, pudding, tea, and coffee, in addition to the bread and gruel which alone the greater number of them would receive under the Home Office dietary.

DARTMOUTH.—TOWN PRISON.

This prison is no longer used for the confinement of prisoners after they are committed for trial or convicted, but as the periods of remand are sometimes considerable, it becomes a serious question whether it would not be well

to provide a lock-up house of a more secure character than the present building, which, although the cells have been somewhat improved of late years, is still open to the objection that if the prisoners are not kept constantly in their cells it would be easy to supply them from without with prohibited articles, and the means of effecting their escape. Should this suggestion be adopted, the rooms for the Superintendent might be so placed as to command the means of supervision, which are not provided for in the present building.

DORSETSHIRE.

DORCHESTER.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	779	109	888
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	127	19	146
Average daily number	105	13	118

Average annual charge per prisoner - £34 17*s.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	2	—
Committed for trial at assizes	2	1
„ „ sessions	5	—
Convicted at assizes	10	1
„ sessions	18	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	10	2
„ Vagrant Act	8	1
„ Game Laws	5	—
Others summarily convicted	18	2
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
Debtors from the county courts	1	1
	81	11
Total	92	
Total on the same day last year	81	10

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males.—On the treadmills (raising water and grinding corn)	-	38
At the handmills	-	7
Assisting the miller	-	1
Repairing shoes	-	1
Cooking	-	4
Stone-cracking	-	5
Tailoring	-	2
Cleaning the prison	-	10
Females.—Washing, mangling, making and repairing shirts, stockings, bedding, &c. for the prison, and cleaning the females' prison.		

The treadwheels supply the prison with 8,000 gallons of water daily, and grind the corn for the prison as well as for the public. The handmills bruise oats and crack beans for the public.

The prison was in very good order at the time of my last inspection, and there is no change to be recorded in any of the arrangements.

Having found two boys, each aged 11 years, working upon the treadmill, I felt it my duty to make a special report of the circumstance. A correspondence having ensued upon the subject between the Secretary of State and the magistrates, I recommended that a rule should be added to those of the prison to the following effect:— "The Governor shall direct that no female prisoner and no "boy under 14 years of age be under any circumstances "placed on the treadwheel."

The net amount received in the last year for grinding wheat for the public was 55*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and the bran from the grinding of the wheat for the prison brought 36*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Stone-breaking produced a profit of 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The maintenance of prisoners, calculated on an average of the several classes, cost 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for three quarters of the last year, and 2*s.* 7*d.* for the other quarter.

Five lunatic prisoners were removed to lunatic asylums in the course of the year. Some particulars of their cases are shown in the following table:—

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Louisa L. -	28	1862. 4th Oct.	20 days	No.	On admission.	Sent to County Lunatic Asylum, Forston, 23d October 1862.
John F. -	46	1863. 9th Feb.	44 days	No.	On admission to prison, and became worse.	Sent to County Lunatic Asylum, Forston, 24th March 1863.
Henry D. -	50	6th June	74 days	Yes.	On admission.	Sent to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury, 18th Aug. 1863.
Edward D.	60	13th July	52 days	No.	About a month after trial.	Sent to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, Salisbury, 2nd Sept. 1863.
Levi B. -	27	8th Sept.	12 days	No.	Found on admission to be imbecile.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum, Fisherton, Salisbury, 19th September 1863.

POOLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - - -	55	22	77
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	9	—	9
Average daily number - - -	-	-	4

Average annual charge per prisoner - £54 5*s.*

There were only three prisoners in confinement at the time of my inspection, one of whom was awaiting trial at the assizes, and the others sentenced under the Criminal Justice Act. No female was in custody. One of the men was working on the treadmill, another not being sentenced to hard labour was picking oakum, and the third was cleaning the prison.

The prison was clean and in good repair, and the clothing and bedding sufficient in quantity. The dietary is the same as that in use at Dorchester, but the food is still cooked at a neighbouring public-house, and costs the high price of 5*s.* 6*d.* a head per week.

The health of the prisoners has been good, and the attendance of the Surgeon is still gratuitous; no Chaplain has yet been appointed, but the parish clergyman attends gratuitously once in the week. Although the Governor reads two sermons to the prisoners on Sundays, this duty does not absolve the authorities from the statutory obligation of appointing a Chaplain.

The treadmill is unproductive, and the profit from oakum picking in the year has been less than 1*l.* The debtors have a single day room and airing yard, and sleep in the cells of the prison. They are very few in number, only three county court debtors having been in confinement in the course of the year.

The staff of the prison consists of the Governor and his sister, who acts as Matron.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	1,198	376	1,574
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	140	33	173
Average daily number			143

Average annual charge per prisoner - £25 6*s.* 4*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	7	4
Convicted at assizes	26	1
„ sessions	18	7
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	12	6
Others summarily convicted	19	21
Debtors from the superior courts	14	—
Debtors from the county courts	4	—
	100	39
Total	139	

The male prisoners were employed on the treadmill, in mat-making, and in the cultivation of a large extent of garden ground. They are also employed in basket-making, shoe-making, and oakum-picking. The females make and mend clothing, wash clothes, and do needlework and knitting, and pick oakum.

The manufactures in this prison appear to be more profitable in proportion to the number of prisoners than they are found to be in most other prisons. In the annual account furnished to me by the Governor, the net profit on the manufacture of mats is shown to have been 182*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; that on the sale of vegetables, 139*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and that on other kinds of labour, 58*l.* 10*s.*, making the total of net profit 280*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The prison having been built so recently as 1858, is of course in excellent repair. Cleanliness is well maintained in the wards, and in the persons of the prisoners. The clothing and bedding were sufficient and in good order.

There was no sickness of any serious importance, and no epidemic had prevailed in the prison since the last report. No prisoner had died, nor had any been pardoned on medical grounds. One male prisoner, Benjamin J., aged 52, was received in April, and afterwards found insane by the jury at his trial; but he was not removed to an asylum till January of the present year. Both Chaplain and Surgeon continue to fulfil the same duties which have been detailed in former reports.

The following incident deserves to be recorded as a caution against forming the floors of refractory cells of stone or brick, which can be readily raised:—

Thomas J., being under punishment in a refractory cell, barricaded himself in by taking up the pavement and piling it against the door. In this position it was of course impossible to get him out, and as he had refused all food or water from Friday night until Sunday afternoon, it was necessary to employ some means for his removal, lest he should be starved to death. In the afternoon of Sunday he asked for some water, and having put his hand out of the trap to take it, his arm was seized by the warders outside, and he was forcibly drawn through the trap-door, which measures only 1 foot by 14 inches. As the prisoner was a well-grown man, the account of his extrication would have appeared incredible but for the concurrent testimony of all the persons concerned. To avoid such an occurrence for the future the floors of the refractory cells have been taken up, and replaced by 3-inch plank, which it will be impossible for a prisoner to remove.

The prison was in excellent order at the time of my inspection.

The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, which has been referred to in a former report, appears to be producing very good results, by assisting deserving prisoners to get into

employment, and there is no reason to think that the apprehensions expressed by some gentlemen, that it was likely to tend to the increase of crime by permanently establishing a dangerous class of persons in the county, will be verified. The society is very economically worked; and I learned from Mr. Fowler, who, besides being the founder of the society, has watched its operations with great care, that he is satisfied beyond all doubt that it has done much good, and is not aware that it has done any harm. With reference to the objection alluded to above, that the society has a tendency to fix a criminal population in the neighbourhood, which would otherwise disperse itself more widely, Mr. Fowler remarks,—

"The itinerant rogue rarely accepts our assistance, which is almost entirely limited to persons more or less connected with South Wales, and for the most part with Glamorganshire."

SWANSEA.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	452	214	666
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	93	57	150
Average daily number			120

Average annual charge per prisoner - £26 15*s.* 2*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	3	—
Committed for trial	1	—
Convicted at assizes	15	6
„ sessions	40	19
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	12	8
Others summarily convicted	20	3
	91	36
Total	127	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

	Males.	Females.
Shoemaking	2	—
Tailoring and sewing	1	7
Picking oakum	61	22
Cleansing the prison	4	3
Mat-making	5	—
Carpentry	1	—
Smithery	2	—
Cooking	3	—
Tinwork	1	—
Opening and cutting junk	4	—
Stoking	1	—
Working on prison grounds	2	—

The profit arising from prisoners' labour is not so large as that shown in the other prison of the county, which the Governor of this prison explains by the comparison of the different circumstances of the two prisons. In the manufacture of mats and matting much more expense is gone to for frames upon which to make those articles at Cardiff than here, where planks and old doors are used for the purpose, partly from the want of better appliances, and partly because the Governor thinks it better to teach the men in such a manner that they may be able to carry on the trade after their liberation, when they would of course be unable to procure expensive apparatus.

A very good lathe to work wood or iron has been constructed by the labour of prisoners, which saves much expense in repairs. I recommended that some hand-mills, similar to those at Wandsworth and elsewhere, should be introduced for grinding corn for the prison; but the Governor thought that it would not be consented to, as it was doubtful whether it would show a balance of profit. I consider this to be an erroneous view, as it is found to pay in other prisons, and as the labour is of a good kind, and desirable to be enforced on its own account.

The Surgeon reports that the health of the prisoners has been very good, and there were no sick cases of any consequence at the time of my inspection. One prisoner died within the year at the age of 24, of congestion of the lungs, having been nearly seven months in prison, and 10 days in the infirmary. No lunatic prisoner has been removed within the year but a Frenchman, Pierre A., who was

acquitted, on the ground of insanity, at the Spring Assizes 1861, of cutting and wounding with intent to kill, was still in custody at Michaelmas 1863. He has never exhibited any symptoms of insanity since his committal to this prison.

The increase of commitments to this prison has been very large during the last 20 years, as might be expected from the great augmentation of the population, which has arisen from the activity of colliery and other mining operations. If we compare periods of five years, from 1843 to 1862, inclusive, we find the following results :—

Five Years ending Michaelmas.	Daily average Number.	Total committed in each Period.
1847 - -	31	1,045
1852 - -	68	2,166
1857 - -	123	2,962
1862 - -	107	3,021

This table also shows the reduction in the average daily number of prisoners which has taken place in the last quinquennial period, chiefly through the operation of the Criminal Justice Act, notwithstanding the increase of the total number of commitments.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	731	82	813
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	122	17	139
Average daily number - -	-	-	101

Average annual charge per prisoner £28 5*s.* 2*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	2	—
Committed for trial at sessions - -	1	—
Convicted at assizes - - -	17	1
„ sessions - - -	8	—
Convicts awaiting removal - -	2	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	11	4
„ the Vagrant Act - -	2	1
„ the Game Laws - -	16	—
Others summarily convicted -	17	2
Debtors from the superior courts -	—	—
„ from the county courts - -	1	—
	77	8
Total - - -	85	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males:—	At the treadmill and crank pump -	35
	Mat-making - - -	5
	Picking oakum - - -	34
	Whitewashing - - -	1
	Cooking - - - -	1
	Tailoring - - - -	1
Females:—	Picking oakum - - -	5
	Mending clothing, knitting, and washing - - - -	3

It will be observed that employment is here provided not only for prisoners sentenced to labour and to simple imprisonment, but also for those awaiting trial and for debtors; and that none of the voluntary labourers, including five imprisoned for want of sureties, claimed exemption from its performance. I call attention to this fact with the greater satisfaction as affording a good example to the authorities of many other prisons, who are in the habit of pleading the difficulty of obtaining work to be done, as a reason for not attempting to comply in these particulars with the rules, and as showing how much can be effected by a Governor disposed to carry out a good system, aided in his efforts by the Visiting Justices.

The money received as profit on the product of prisoners' labour was 52*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* in the year ending at Michaelmas, arising chiefly from mat-making.

The total commitments as above show an increase in the last year of 102, including debtors, who often amount in this prison to a tenth of the whole number received.

The only material change that has been made in the construction of the prison since the last report has been the erection of an excellent office for the Governor, in the place of the old wash-house. In order as much as possible to prevent communication in the laundry, a wringing machine has been put up, to be worked by a single prisoner.

The health of the prisoners has been very good in the last year, and no epidemic has prevailed.

ST. ALBANS.—LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	313	44	357
Greatest number in confinement at at any one time - -	60	3	63
Average daily number - - -		-	50

Average annual charge per prisoner £31 5*s*.

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	2	—
Committed for trial at sessions - -	3	—
Convicted at assizes - - -	—	—
„ sessions - - -	10	—
Under penal servitude - - -	6	—
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	11	1
„ the Vagrant Act - -	3	1
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	—	—
„ the Game Laws - -	10	—
Others summarily convicted - -	6	—
Deserters awaiting a route - -	1	—
Debtors, from the superior courts -	—	—
„ from the county courts - -	—	—
	52	2
Total - -	54	
Total on the same day last year -	35	5

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

All the prisoners sentenced to hard labour were at work on the treadmill. When the number of such prisoners exceeds that which can be placed upon the wheel, which is almost invariably the case, the rest are employed in picking oakum. Generally the prisoners pass a small part of the day on the wheel, and the remainder at oakum picking.

Attention has frequently been drawn in these reports to the absence of potatoes as an ingredient in the dietary of this prison, and to the deterioration of the health of prisoners thereby occasioned. At one of my visits in this year I examined several prisoners, who afforded striking evidence of this fact, and I succeeded in prevailing upon the magistrates to adopt the alteration which had been proposed to them.

The prisoners still sleep on the floor of their rooms, as described in former reports, their bedsteads having been taken from them in 1849 on account of the escape of three prisoners from one of the rooms, by breaching the wall by means of a part of one of the bedsteads. In 1857 another breach was effected by means of the iron holdfast of the coal-box, on which occasion also three men escaped. The prison is so insecure that similar occurrences may happen at any time.

It is very satisfactory to be enabled to report that this prison, which has been so long a reproach to the Liberty, is about to be replaced by a prison upon the most approved construction. A plot of ground in a very healthy locality has been obtained on the London road, at a short distance from the town. Plans have been certified by the Secretary of State, and the prison will no doubt be commenced before the presentation of this report. It will contain a sufficient number of cells to place all prisoners in separate confinement, and there is sufficient space within the walls to admit of the extension of the building, should it be thought advisable at any future time.

The duties of the Chaplain and Surgeon remain as before described. There is no Schoolmaster, nor would it be of any use, under the present circumstances, that any one should be appointed, as there is no room in which his instructions could be conveyed.

The Chaplain speaks of the association which takes place in the prison as being such as to render his instructions entirely useless. The prisoners are shut up at night in dark rooms in association; in the winter for 14 or 15 hours together, without any possibility of supervision. No night

watchman is employed, and if there were he would not be able to hear the communications which take place.

The following table exhibits the particulars of two deaths that have taken place in the course of the year.

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
George H.	18	1862. 8th Feb.	The Subject of Scrofula.	1863. 23d Feb.	381 days.	6 months.	Abdominal abscess.
John W.	30	6th Aug.	Good.	4th Sept.	394 days.	14 days.	Effusion on the brain.

MIDDLESEX.

COLD BATH FIELDS.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.
Received in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 -	9229
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	1760
Average daily number - - - -	1610

Average annual charge per prisoner - £21 16*s.* 10*d.*

The above numbers, however high, do not correctly exhibit either the highest number at one time, or the average daily number of convicted male prisoners of the county of Middlesex, for whose detention this is the only prison. During the year to which the return has reference, contracts have been in force for the maintenance of prisoners in the county gaols of Taunton and Bedford and the borough gaol of Northampton, by which arrangements the prison now under consideration has been relieved of about 260 of its inmates, that number having been in confinement at one time in those three prisons, and their daily average having been maintained at 251. These contracts having now been determined, all the convicted male prisoners of the county must be confined at Cold Bath Fields Prison; and unless some reduction of the commitments shall, contrary to all

expectation, arise in the current year, the highest number of prisoners is likely far to exceed 2000, and their average daily number to reach 1860.

In the course of the last year two new blocks of building have been completed, and 326 cells contained in them have been certified for separate confinement, under the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56., which, with the 921 cells previously existing in other parts of the prison (including many unfit to be used even for sleeping cells), raise the separate accommodation to 1247 cells of all classes. This, although an improvement upon the state of things prevailing in former years, will leave an average daily deficiency of more than 600 cells, and a deficiency, at the most crowded times, of about 750, which numbers, therefore, will represent that of the prisoners who must still sleep in the closest juxta-position in large dormitories, or herded together in a still more objectionable manner on the floors of rooms and even of workshops.

After this plain statement of the requirements of the prison, it would be superfluous to offer any further proof that the addition which has been made in the last year to the accommodation, however valuable, as far as it extends, is to be regarded as little more than a small instalment of what is required to meet the most urgent demands. For many years past no report of the several inspectors who have visited this prison has appeared which has not contained a condemnation of the promiscuous association of the prisoners in the dormitories in which so large a number of them are lodged at night; and the almost universal concurrence of opinion in favour of separate confinement, which has resulted from the experience of the last 20 years, has lately been expressed by the Lords' Committee on Prison Discipline in the following terms: "They" (the Committee) "consider that the system generally known as the separate "system must now be accepted as the foundation of prison "discipline, and that its rigid maintenance is a vital "principle to the efficiency of county and borough gaols;" and they further adopt, as their deliberate opinion, a remark made by the Commissioners of Pentonville Prison, that "the separation of one prisoner from another is the only "sound basis on which a reformatory discipline can be "established with any reasonable hope of success."

The following table shows the whole number of prisoners received into the prison in the course of the year, inclusive of those removed to it after conviction at the sessions, with the description of their several offences:—

Convicted at the sessions :		
Larceny - - -	669	
Ditto, from the person - -	199	
Ditto, as a servant - -	166	
Burglary - - -	111	
Uttering base coin - -	59	
Assaults - - - -	123	
Obtaining by false pretences -	55	
Receiving stolen property - -	37	
Forgery - - - -	23	
Manslaughter; cutting and wounding	42	
Other offences - - -	108	
	——	1592
Convicted summarily :		
Under the Mutiny Act - -	33	
„ Game Laws - -	10	
Revenue prisoners - - -	35	
Under the Bastardy Law - -	30	
Vagrants - - -	1209	
Under the Poor Law - -	134	
Under the Metropolitan Acts -	2701	
For assaults - - -	2164	
Reputed thieves - - -	19	
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	1083	
„ Juvenile Offenders' Act	219	
	——	7637
		9229

The treadmill and the other descriptions of labour enumerated in former reports continue to be performed with the same activity as heretofore, and have realized in the last year a net profit of 1426*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of the amounts received for bread and clothing supplied to five other county establishments. Until very recently, prisoners above 45 years of age have been excused from the labour of the treadmill, but under a recent order all prisoners are now put upon it who are not exempted specially by the medical officer. Another order of the magistrates has placed upon the wheel even those prisoners who, being upon the lowest dietary, were before considered unable to perform that labour, an addition being made to their dietary of two pints of soup per week.

The condition of the establishment as to health has been more satisfactory in the past year than in that which preceded it, owing to the subsidence of the epidemic of fever which furnished a considerable number of cases in 1862. The experience of that exceptional year has led to the addition to the infirmary of a ward which is kept expressly

for the reception of cases of fever, and was therefore empty at the time of my last visit.

The following tables record some particulars of the deaths and cases of insanity which occurred in the past year :—

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
ThomasC.	27	1862. 14th Oct.	Bad -	1862. 26th Oct.	13 days	6 days	Asthma, bronchitis, and congestion of lungs.
John S.	37	20th Oct.	Good -	31st Oct.	11 „	4 „	Fever, congestion of lungs, and epilepsy.
John K.	78	3d Sept.	Bad -	28th Nov.	86 „	2 months, 17 days.	Old age and decay, with bronchitis.
Isaac W.	59	2d July	Good -	9th Dec.	160 „	12 hours	Epilepsy.
John B.	40	1861. 4th Nov.	„	18th Dec.	409 „	12 days	Bronchitis and paralysis.
John B.	42	1862. 26th Aug.	„	24th Dec. 1863.	120 „	16 „	Bronchitis and low fever.
James D.	33	16th Dec.	Bad -	5th Jan.	21 „	8 „	Bronchitis and pulmonary disease.
John B.	38	20th Dec.	Good -	10th Jan.	22 „	10 „	Small-pox.
Victor A.	28	17th Nov.	„	15th Jan.	59 „	20 „	Pneumonia, bronchitis, and low fever.
ThomasL.	21	17th Feb.	„	5th Feb.	353 „	4 „	Bronchitis and pulmonary disease.
James G.	70	1863. 12th Feb.	Bad -	17th Feb.	6 „	6 hours	Paralysis.
John W.	21	29th Jan.	Good -	7th Mar.	37 „	5 days	Pneumonia and bronchitis.
Robert D.	49			20th Mar.	50 „	4 „	Ditto, ditto.
George C.	44	21st Mar.	Bad -	25th Apr.	35 „	18 „	Pneumonia, bronchitis, and pulmonary disease.
Jesse M.	45	6th May	„	7th May	1 „	12 hours	Inflammation of throat and pneumonia.
Henry W.	50	23d Mar.	„	22d May	60 „	18 days	Paralysis.
Thos. W.	42	1862. 3d Nov.	Good -	3d July	242 „	2 months, 19 days.	Bronchitis.
WilliamS.	50	1863. 13th Feb.	„	12th July	149 „	2 months, 23 days.	Ditto, and pulmonary disease.
John L.	45	„	Bad -	„	149 „	3 months, 9 days.	Paralysis.
Michl. W.	30	1862. 26th Aug.	Good -	24th July	331 „	1 month, 3 days.	Scrofula, bronchitis, and mesenteric disease.
James V.	28	1863. 16th May	Bad -	6th Aug.	82 „	10 days.	Pulmonary disease.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Henry P. -	66	1862. 9th July	102 days	No - -	19th Aug.	To Colney Hatch Asylum, 18th Oct. 1862.
Henry T. -	54	1863. 4th May	16 „	Insane on admission.	On admission.	Ditto, 20th May 1863.
William D.	30	9th Mar.	180 „	Ditto -	Ditto -	Ditto, 5th Sept. 1863.

In the course of the year 46 youthful offenders have been sent to certified reformatory schools under sentence. Among the establishments to which they have been sent are Red Hill, the Ship "Cornwall," the Home in the East, the Herts Reformatory at Bengeo, and Blyth House.

WESTMINSTER.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR FEMALE PRISONERS.

	Females.
Comitted in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 -	4960
Greatest number in confinement at any one time -	723
Average daily number - - - -	618

Average annual charge per prisoner - £19 4*s.* 5*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Females.
Convicted at assizes - - - -	48
„ sessions - - - -	255
Convicted summarily :—	
Under the Criminal Justice Act - -	135
„ the Vagrant Act - - -	50
Others summarily convicted - -	123
Total - -	611
Total on the same day last year - -	623

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

352 picking oakum, 43 at needlework, 33 at straw platting, 100 knitting, 48 cleaning, 14 in the laundry, and 6 cooking.

In all the inspections of this prison made in the course of the past year I have found the same regularity and order in every department which I have had the pleasure to describe in recent reports. That punishments inflicted for prison offences should altogether cease in an establishment whose inmates comprise the most abandoned women of this large metropolis cannot reasonably be expected; but they have been, since the appointment of the present keeper, reduced so much in frequency and severity as to reflect the greatest credit upon the just, firm, and steady discipline inaugurated by that lady.

In the last year an important alteration has been made, whereby an addition has been effected of 145 cells certified

for separate confinement, in addition to the 131 previously certified, making a total of 276. This long desired object has been brought about by ventilating and warming the cells in three blocks of building in the A division of the prison, which had previously been too cold as well as too close to be constantly habitable. The success of this experiment will no doubt lead the magistrates to imitate it in other parts of the prison, so that the time is probably not far distant when it will be possible to place all the prisoners in separate confinement.

The employments of the prisoners described in former reports are still continued, and the net profits received in the last year have been :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For oakum-picking and mat-making -	201	8	4
For knitting, needlework, straw-hat and bonnet making - - -	240	2	8
	441	11	0

The estimated value of prisoners' labour devoted to the service of the prison is set down at the moderate sum of 672*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

No changes have been required in the Chaplain's department, including that of education, which is very well conducted under the Chaplain's supervision. 20 juvenile prisoners have been removed to schools and reformatories during the year.

The health of the prison has not been interrupted by any epidemic or other serious illness of importance. Five deaths have occurred, some particulars of which are shown in the following table :—

Deaths during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
Mary E. -	60	1862. 6th Nov.	Ill - -	1862. 23d Nov.	16 days	8 days	Congestion of the lungs.
Eliza S. -	20	4th Jan.	Good, as far as known.	1863. 18 Jan.	12 months, 15 days.	21 days	Pulmonary consumption.
Mary A. W.	26	2d Feb.	Ill - -	9th June	16 months, 7 days.	13 months	Ditto.
Hannah K.	23	8th June	Good, as far as known.	21st June	12 months, 13 days.	6 months	Ditto.
Ellen C.	31	1863. 1st July	Ill - -	6th Sept.	2 months, 6 days.	5 weeks.	Ditto.

Three insane prisoners have been removed under the circumstances shown below:—

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Margaret S.	25	1862. 24th Sept.	7 weeks, 2 days.	No	Was insane on admission.	Sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, 13th Nov. 1862.
Maria M. -	25	1863. 9th Feb.	4 months, 23 days.	No	On admission.	Sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, 2d July 1863.
Jane H. -	44	1862. 27th Oct.	5 months, 19 days.	No	About the 25th Mar. 1863.	Sent to Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, 14th April 1863.

CLERKENWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF DETENTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	4070	1673	5743
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	260	93	353
Average daily number - -	-	-	224

Average annual charge per prisoner - £29 13*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	90	31
Committed for trial at sessions - -	48	32
Convicted summarily - - -	25	10
Deserters awaiting a route - -	14	—
	177	73
Total - - -	250	
Total on the same day last year -	170	75

Nearly all the prisoners who are from time to time detained in this prison being persons remanded for further examination and committed for trial, and the cases summarily disposed of being for the most part detained for want of sureties to keep the peace, very little work of any

kind is done in the prison. Some of the female prisoners, however, voluntarily do the washing for the prison and any needlework that may be required, and are employed, as well as the males, in cleaning the prison.

An order of Quarter Sessions has been promulgated, declaring that from and after the 29th day of February 1864 this prison shall be applicable to the confinement of prisoners for want of sureties, to those committed on charge or suspicion of felony or misdemeanor, to those committed for trial or remanded for examination, and to all other prisoners not convicted of felony, misdemeanor, or other crime, who may not by law be committed to the common gaol or to the "Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex," and to convicted prisoners under 14 remanded for judgment. By this order the numerous commitments arising under the Hackney Carriage Act will cease to be made to this prison; but it does not appear to what prison such commitments are to be made in future.

No change has taken place in the prison since the last report, except the improvement in convenience of the rooms, four in number, for solicitors to see their clients in. It was in very good repair, and clean throughout, although the dark colour of the walls renders their cleanliness less apparent.

I am bound to call attention to the great irregularity in the ventilation of the prison, which ought to be rectified, as some of the cells are insufferably warm, while others are scarcely at all warmed. As an example, I may mention that at a recent visit I made to the prison the average temperature of the greater number of the cells scarcely exceeded that of the external atmosphere, while in the warm cells referred to the thermometer rose in a few minutes upwards of 12 degrees. As this inequality is said to be constant, I would recommend that the attention of the contractors be called to the matter.

The following table possesses a painful interest, as showing the great amount of juvenile crime still existing on the Middlesex side of the Thames (exclusively of the City of London), notwithstanding the benevolent endeavours made of late years to repress it by reformatories and industrial schools.

RETURN of Boys under 17 Years of Age committed to the House of Detention for Trial or Re-examination in the Two Years from Michaelmas 1861 to Michaelmas 1863.

—	Burglary and Housebreaking.	Other Felonies.	Suspicion of Felony.	Fraud.	Uttering Counterfeit Coin.	Uttering Forged Orders.	Assaults and Threatening.	Stabbing and Wounding.	Wilful Damage.	Throwing Stones.	Vagrancy.	Absconding from Reformatories.	Rape.	Indecent Assaults.	Arson.	Attempting Suicide.	As Evidence for the Crown.	Total.
1862	4	1004	90	9	5	3	13	5	10	12	31	5	—	3	2	—	1	1197
1863	4	990	65	8	4	—	18	2	8	10	53	1	1	1	1	2	—	1168

HOW DISPOSED OF.

—	TRIED AT CLERKENWELL SESSIONS.					HOW DISPOSED OF.						TOTAL.
	Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment in Coldbath Fields Prison.	Imprisonment and sent to Reformatories.	Committed to Industrial Schools.	Acquitted.	Imprisoned in Coldbath Fields Prison.	Imprisoned in ditto, and sent to Reformatories.	Committed to Newgate for Trial.	Committed to Industrial Schools.	Discharged on Re-examination.	No Return.	
1862	1	30	32	—	19	191	207	13	—	687	17	1197
1863	7	48	11	5	8	239	34	14	118	668	16	1168

AGES.	1862.	1863.
Under 10 Years -	54	43
10 and under 12 -	164	188
12 „ 14 -	312	309
14 „ 16 -	403	406
16 „ 17 -	264	222

State of Instruction.	1862.	1863.
Could neither read nor write -	484	442
Could read only, read and write imperfectly, or well - -	713	726

148 boys in 1862 and 101 in 1863 have been in this prison before, many several times.

The county of Middlesex possesses an industrial school at Feltham, which was established under the statute 17 & 18 Vict. c. 169., and numbers at present 568 inmates, but although this school resembles in its objects and in many of its features the reformatory schools certified under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86., it is characterized by two essential peculiarities, namely, that the ages of the inmates on their reception are required to be above 7 and under 14 years, and that the boys are received directly from the Courts,

and therefore do not undergo the preliminary imprisonment required by the Act last cited.

The cases of sickness in this prison are seldom numerous, on account of the shortness of the periods for which prisoners are detained. Two deaths have occurred in men aged respectively 38 and 40, the former from delirium tremens, with fatty disease of the heart, the latter from rheumatic fever. The following table gives some particulars of four cases of insanity which have been sent to asylums:—

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of and Date of Removal.
James O'B.	34	1862. 12th Aug.	49 days	Yes.	1862. 26th Aug.	Removed to Colney Hatch, 30th September 1862.
FrancisB.G.	24	26th Nov.	13 days	No.	On admission.	Removed to Hanwell, 9th December 1862.
Mary L. -	17	1863. 2d March	37 days	No.	1863. 25th Mar.	Removed to Colney Hatch, 8th April 1863.
Henry John R.	29	20th April	143 days	No.	1 Sept.	Removed to Colney Hatch, 10th September 1863.

THE GAOL OF NEWGATE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	1441	329	1770
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	161	44	205
Average daily number -	-	-	135

Average annual charge per prisoner - £42 16*s.* 11*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - -	11	4
Committed for trial at sessions of Central Criminal Court - - -	18	7
Convicted at Central Criminal Court -	35	13
	64	24
Total - - - - -	88	

The convicted male prisoners, nearly all of whom were under sentence of penal servitude, were employed in picking oakum ; the females in washing and needlework. The profits arising to the prison from oakum picking amounted in the last year to 47*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

As this is the prison for the detention of persons committed for trial at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court, the numbers in confinement are necessarily very fluctuating, since all the prisoners who are not acquitted are, with the exception of those sentenced to penal servitude, removed a few days after the close of the sessions to the several houses of correction. At the approach of each session the prison is generally over filled with male prisoners. This was the case in 8 of the 12 sessions from July 1862 to June 1863 inclusive, the number in three of those months having exceeded that of the cells by 30 prisoners. As this state of things is likely to be permanent, it has already been a subject of consideration whether an additional block of cells should not be built on the site of a part of the old building which has not yet been removed, a design in the desirableness of which I fully concur. The females' prison does not require a similar enlargement at present, as the number of prisoners did not exceed that of cells in the period referred to, except in one instance, and to the exent of two. Even this is, of course, undesirable, although it does not warrant a recommendation for the increase of the accommodation, expecially as a small excess of women is more easily provided for than one of the other sex.

The commitments in the year 1863 amounted altogether to 1473 in the following proportions from the several jurisdictions:—

From	Middlesex	662
„	London	476
„	Kent	176
„	Surrey	136
„	Essex	23

The legal advisers of prisoners are admitted to consult with their clients in a private room on any day, except Sunday, from two till four. Of the ordinary visitors to prisoners, females are admitted from half-past ten till twelve, males from one till two. The remanded prisoners

are allowed to see their friends on every day except Sunday; those committed for trial on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only. Convicted prisoners are seldom removed to the house of correction for a few days after the termination of the sessions, and during this interval all decent persons known or believed to be connected with them are allowed to see them once. Prisoners under sentence of penal servitude are allowed to be visited on the Tuesday next after the termination of the sessions.

These exact regulations are rendered necessary by the very large number of prisoners who pass through the gaol every month, and conduce, with other causes, to the perfect discipline and order which I have always found to prevail in the prison.

Very little illness originates in the prison, but there is always a considerable number of prisoners admitted in broken health, who furnish inmates to the infirmary, but not so many as formerly, before the separate system afforded the means of treating them in their cells. The cases of death and those of insanity are shown in the following tables :—

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
Susan L.	18	1862. 30th Dec.	Good.	1863. 29th Aug.	8 months	Three months.	Exhaustion, dependent on bronchitis and mania.
Auguste B.	26	1863. 7th July	Good.	9th Aug.	1 month, 2 days.	Not at all. He died suddenly from a piece of meat sticking in his pharynx and suffocating him.	Suffocation.
William W.	37	3d Sept.	Bad. Phthisis.	14th Sept.	11 days.	Six days. Was attacked with severe hæmorrhage from his lungs.	Hæmoptysis and phthisis.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
James Thos. H.	48	1862. 6th Aug.	3 months	Insane upon arraignment.	On admission.	5th November 1862.—Removed to Wyke House Asylum, Isleworth.
Adelaide C.	30	21st Aug.	2 months, 22 days.	Yes.	On admission.	11th November 1862.—Removed to Fisherton House, Salisbury.
Samuel R.	25	1863. 16th Apr.	2 months, 4 days.	Insane upon arraignment.	On admission.	19th June 1863.—Ditto.
Harriet G.	35	2d May	1 month, 18 days.	Yes.	On admission.	Ditto. Ditto.
Mary Ann P.	21	15th June	2 months	Yes.	Appeared sane on admission, but insane when the act was committed.	14th Aug. 1863.—Ditto.
Susan L.*	18	1862. 30th Dec.	8 months	No. Convicted of robbery.	May 29th 1863.	Died 29th August 1863.

* This prisoner having died in the prison has also been inserted in the above table.

Two men and one woman were executed for murder in the year.

CITY OF LONDON HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT HOLLOWAY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	1500	488	1988
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	373	67	440
Average daily number - -	323	62	385

Average annual charge per prisoner - £20 15*s.* 7*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

		Males.	Females.
Convicted at the sessions of the Central Criminal Court - - -	Felons -	152	24
	Misdemeanors	25	7
Convicted summarily :—			
Under the Criminal Justice Act -		24	8
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -		2	—
Others summarily convicted - -		110	25
		313	64
Total - -		377	
Total on the same day last year -		329	66

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Mat-making - -	77	Garden-labor - -	18
Balling bass - -	4	Smiths and stokers -	4
Winding color - -	20	Carpenters - -	2
Picking oakum - -	95	Painting - - -	2
„ fibre - -	40	Shoemaking - -	8
Cutting junk - -	4	Cooks - - -	5
Tread-wheel, pumping water - - -	53	Book-binding - -	1
		Tailoring - -	11
Washing and cleaning -	13	Barbers - -	—
White-washing - -	—	Knitting - - -	8
Wood-chopping - -	—		

The women were engaged, as usual, in washing clothes for the prison as well as for Whitecross-street, in knitting stockings for Emmanuel Hospital, and in every variety of work for the prison.

The buildings were in an excellent state of repair, and the drainage very satisfactory.

The wards and cells were clean and well ventilated, and the persons of the prisoners clean for men engaged in hard labour. They have a warm bath every fortnight in summer and every month in winter.

The clothing has recently been made up to the full stock, which is generally done annually in September. Every article of clothing and bedding is made by the labour of prisoners.

The diet is identical with that of the "official regulations." It seems to be generally sufficient, and the ingredients which I examined were of good quality.

There were 33 prisoners receiving extra diet, including 9 women, to each of whom 6 oz. of extra bread were allowed on account of the labour of washing. It generally happens that after 12 months prisoners require some extra support.

There were only three men in the infirmary, of whom one was in bed. There has been no epidemic prevalent in the year. A single case of fever was removed to the Fever Hospital three days after his admission, so that he was probably affected before he came in. James P., aged 46, admitted in an advanced stage of consumption, died six weeks afterwards. James G., insane on admission, was removed to the Kent Lunatic Asylum three weeks after his reception; he had been sent to the same asylum before, and had escaped from it.

The duties of the Chaplain and those of the Schoolmaster are the same as those detailed in former reports. The mode of teaching adopted by the latter so much engages the attention of the prisoners that there is no example of any

report having been made against one of his scholars for inattention or misconduct in school. The Chaplain examines into the efficiency of the Schoolmaster's teaching. Ten boys and one girl have been sent to reformatories or schools.

The punishments are very light, and not frequently required. One man has suffered corporal punishment, after many vain attempts to elicit contrition for having committed a violent assault on an officer. This is the first instance of corporal punishment in nine years, and it was not of any effect in subduing the man's temper.

Mat-making is carried on to a great extent, but matting weaving is not performed. There is a contract with Messrs. Dagnall & Co., who pay a fixed sum per foot for each particular kind of mat, according to its quality. Oakum is picked in large quantity, and much tailors' and shoemakers' work is done for Emmanuel Hospital as well as for Newgate and Whitecross-street prisons. The treadmill, upon which 27 prisoners work at once, pumps all the water for the prison. The prisoners work a quarter of an hour, and rest the same time. The pecuniary results of the labour are very satisfactorily shown in the following accounts :—

	Profit.	Materials.	Total Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MAT-MAKING	685 15 7	- - -	685 15 7
OAKUM PICKING	124 4 0	- - -	124 4 0
NEWGATE UNIFORMS:			
Females	1 16 0	12 1 0¾	13 7 0¾
Males	8 2 0	39 0 11¼	47 2 11
DEBTORS PRISONS:			
Washing	45 5 0½	- - -	45 5 0½
Firewood	4 8 0	10 0 0	14 8 0
Uniforms	7 6 0	28 12 6½	35 18 6½
EMMANUEL HOSPITAL:			
Shoes	38 7 7½	26 16 4	65 3 11½
Tailoring	10 4 0	58 4 0	68 8 0
Firewood	2 13 0	6 2 0	8 15 0
LORD MAYOR:			
Uniforms: Mansion House	4 3 9	20 19 7	25 3 4
„ Guildhall	1 13 6	8 7 11	10 1 5
SLOPWORK:			
Jordan	14 17 3	0 17 9	15 15 0
Tailor	3 19 1	0 5 3	4 4 4
Shoemaker	2 15 2	15 7 3¾	18 2 5¼
GARDEN STUFF:			
Potato and Garden Produce	163 1 9½	- - -	163 1 9½
VAGRANTS FORFEITS	2 4 8¾	- - -	2 4 8¾
REIMBURSEMENTS	0 9 11	- - -	0 9 11
KITCHEN STUFF AND SUNDRIES	3 16 0	- - -	3 16 0
TOTALS	1125 2 · 5	226 14 7¾	1351 17 0¼

The estimated value of prisoners' labour in the service of the prison is very moderately stated to be £1352 1*s.* 8*d.* for males and £424 14*s.* 10*d.* for females.

The books are very well kept, and the accounts of the disbursements are taken by the Governor to the Town Clerk's Office, where they are checked by the Chief Clerk. They are then examined by the Gaol Committee, and signed by the Chairman. The general accounts are audited by an accountant, both monthly and quarterly; a custom which was adopted by the recommendation of the present Governor. The provisions and stores are provided by contract.

I have much pleasure in repeating the satisfaction I have so often before expressed with the efficient management of the Governor, and with the manner in which his exertions are seconded by the subordinate officers.

There is an appearance of insecurity in the outer gate, which naturally suggests itself to any person of experience visiting the prison, namely, that there is no inner iron gate, as in most other large prisons, to prevent an assault from within being made upon the gate porter. This defect might be so easily remedied that I cannot help recommending the addition alluded to.

WHITECROSS STREET.—DEBTORS PRISON FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	1812	77	1889
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	121	5	126
Average daily number - -	- -	-	93

Average annual charge per prisoner on the dietary -	£53 7*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto, per prisoner maintaining himself - - - - -	£44 14*s.* 5*d.*

About two fifths of the prisoners are generally on the dietary.

The charges here stated are necessarily very high on account of the large number of officers employed, it being necessary, not only to maintain effectual supervision in the yards and visiting rooms, where the number of visitors is very considerable, but also to furnish trustworthy officers to take the charge of debtors whom it is necessary to take up in custody to the Bankruptcy Court from time to time.

The number of prisoners in custody at the time of one

of my recent inspections amounted to 85, which is rather below the average for the last year. They were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Sheriffs' debtors - - - -	58	2
Remaining from those removed from the late "Queen's Prison" -	4	—
Chancery prisoners - - -	4	—
County Court prisoners - -	16	1
	82	3
	85	

The reduction of the number of sheriffs' debtors is of course mainly due to the operation of the new Bankruptcy Act, but that of the County Court debtors, who at one time of my visits were diminished to 6, is quite independent of that cause.

Sheriffs' prisoners are allowed by the rules of the prison to work at their trades for their own profit; but I am sorry to learn that there is not more than one example in a year, on an average, of a prisoner availing himself of the privilege. It is superfluous to add that no work is done for the prison.

One prisoner having been removed to this prison from Holloway under sentence for misdemeanor, new rules for that class of prisoners have been certified by the Secretary of State.

This prison has been several times visited in the course of the last year, and has on each occasion presented a very satisfactory contrast to the riot and disorder which characterised it some years since.

Of the prison charities, which so abundantly contributed to the comfort and indulgence of the inmates of the Queen's Prison and Marshalsea, a small remnant only, amounting last year to about 5*l.*, is received here.

The health of the prison has been satisfactory, and no disorder of an epidemic character has prevailed in it. One male prisoner, aged 42, has been pardoned, and discharged, on account of congestion of the liver, with fainting fits; and one insane prisoner, aged 46, was in the prison for 20 days, but was not removed to an asylum.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MONMOUTH.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	148	14	162
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	43	10	53
Average daily number	-	-	33

Average annual charge per prisoner - £37 6*s.* 9*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions	24	7
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	1	—
Others summarily convicted	4	—
Debtors	3	1
	33	8
Total	41	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

The men were working a part of the day at the treadmill, and the remainder picking oakum. During the summer they break a good deal of stone, but there was no stock in hand at the time of my visit.

One of the male prisoners was alone in the cook-house, which should, for obvious reasons, be avoided. In his case, too, there was the additional objection that he was dressed as a cook, and not as a prisoner. The Governor, in explanation, said, that the dress was selected as more convenient, which is not unlikely to be the case; but it should be borne in mind that the prison dress is one of the most effectual securities against escape, and should not, therefore, be lightly dispensed with.

I learn from the Chaplain that the prisoner employed as cook is never able to attend the chapel service, as he is always engaged in the cook-house. The last person employed in that capacity did the duty for about a year, during the whole of which time he never attended the

service either on Sundays or week-days. The best remedy for this would be to have a paid cook; but in the absence of that another prisoner should relieve the cook either in the morning or afternoon, or in alternate weeks.

No change has taken place in the duties of the Chaplain or Surgeon; but the former occasionally gives the prisoners easy lectures in meteorology, chemistry, or natural history.

No prisoners died within the year, but the following were sent to lunatic asylums. It will be observed that one had been in the prison six and the other seven months when the symptoms were first noticed.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Sarah Ann W.	28	1862. 4th July	8 months	No.	1863. 16th Feb.	Removed to the Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny, by order of the Secretary of State, on the 26th February 1863.
Ann F. -	18	5th Aug.	7 months	No.	13th Feb.	Removed, as above, on the same day.

The prison was clean and orderly.

USK.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	686	217	903
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	119	39	158
Average daily number - -	-	-	104

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 9*s.* 6*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Convicted at assizes or sessions - -	34	15
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	22	6
Others summarily convicted - -	25	4
	81	25
Total - -	106	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males—At treadmill labour	- - -	20
Stone breaking	- - -	18
Picking and packing oakum	- -	19
Mat-making	- - - - -	1
Carpentry	- - - -	1
Tailoring	- - - -	1
Shoemaking	- - - -	1
Gardening	- - - -	1
Pumping water	- - - -	2
Cleaning and whitewashing cells		9
Females—Picking oakum	- - - -	9
Cleaning, sewing, washing, and knitting for the prisoners	- - -	16

The treadmill is entirely unproductive, not being applied even to the raising of water.

The prison was very clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and in good repair.

The Chaplain's duties continue the same as described in former reports. He expressed to me some dissatisfaction at the form of the chapel service, the prisoners not being all allowed to join in the responses; some lest they should communicate with other prisoners; others because they are unable to read. Besides, the prisoners are obliged to stand during the whole of the week-day services, and on Sundays they are only allowed to sit during the sermon. The Chaplain informed me that he had already expressed his objections upon these points to the Visiting Justices.

The duties of the Surgeon are the same as have been described in former reports. The health of the prisoners has been generally good, although the prison has been very full.

The Surgeon does not think that the Indian meal diet is injurious, although it is at first very distasteful to the prisoners. Its bulk appears to be the greatest objection to its use; for as the 8 oz. allowed for dinner absorb 24 ozs. of water, the stomach is distended with 2 lbs. of the mixture, in addition to a quarter of a pint of milk, in order to obtain sufficient nourishment.

No death occurred in the year; but J. W., aged 23, who was insane on admission, was removed seven days afterwards to the Joint County Lunatic Asylum at Abergavenny.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	733	81	814
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	136	13	149
Average daily number	-	-	108

Average annual charge per prisoner - £28 19*s.* 11*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes	18	2
,, at Banbury Sessions	1	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions	45	4
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	14	2
Others summarily convicted	38	1
Deserters awaiting a route	1	—
Debtors from the county courts	2	—
	120	9
Total	129	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males—On the treadmill (unproductive)	18
At the hard-labour machines	10
At a capstan pump	23
Oakum picking	33
Tailoring	5
Shoemaking	1
Wood-cutting	1
Assisting the stoker	1
Cooking	2
Women—Washing, ironing, and knitting	7

The prison was, as usual, in very good condition, and very orderly throughout. The number of prisoners is so much less than that of the cells that there would be no difficulty in receiving those committed by the borough

jurisdiction, should the Town Council think it expedient to enter into a contract with the county.

The prison was healthy at the time of my visit, but three male prisoners have been pardoned on medical grounds, as shown by the following particulars of their cases.

PARDONS on Medical Grounds in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Health on Admission.	Disorder for which Prisoner was recommended.	When admitted to Infirmary	Date of Pardon.	Whether known to have died since Discharge.
Henry H.	30	1862. 25th June	Appeared to be good.	Pulmonary disease.	1863. 6th Jan.	1863. 9th Apr.	Not known.
John C. -	19	12th Aug.	Do. -	Tubercular pleurisy.	16th Mar.	11th Apr.	Yes.
James S.	29	22d Dec.	Suffering under secondary syphilis.	Tubercular pleurisy, with softening down of right lung.	9th July	30th July	Not known.

Thomas W., aged 48, having been insane on his reception into the prison, was sent to Littlemore Lunatic Asylum 16 days afterwards.

OXFORD.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	200	41	241
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	43	7	50
Average daily number -	-	-	26

Average annual charge per prisoner - £22 5*s.* 1*d.*

There were 35 prisoners present on the last day of inspection, 34 of whom were convicted. There had, however, been 50 in confinement in the course of the previous quarter, by whom the cells were more than filled, as there are only 41 cells in the prison, including the reception cells, and exclusive of those used for itch patients. None of the cells can be certified for separate confinement, so that the prisoners spend their time in day-rooms under inadequate superintendence. Nothing has yet been done towards pro-

viding a new prison, or entering into a contract with the county, by which the cost of a new prison would be avoided.

The only change which needs to be mentioned since my last inspection has been that sheets have been provided for all the prisoners, a measure as conducive to economy as to cleanliness.

The prison was healthy at the time of my visit, and, as far as it could be, clean.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	334	78	412
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	51	10	61
Average daily number			50

Average annual charge per prisoner - £21 3*s.* 8*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at sessions	1	—
Convicted at assizes	4	—
„ sessions	10	—
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	3	4
„ the Vagrant Act	3	—
„ the Malicious Trespass Act	2	1
Others summarily convicted	11	3
Under sentence of court-martial	1	—
Debtors from the superior courts	2	—
„ from the county courts	1	—
	39	8
Total	47	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males—On the treadmill, grinding barley for prison use, in pumping water, in preparing culm for fuel, and in oakum picking The treadmill holds 12 prisoners at at a time, who are relieved by the like number every 10 minutes.

Females—In washing, baking bread, and needlework.

No profit is made by prisoners' labour, except the estimated advantage to the county from the work done in the service of the prison.

Having again called the attention of the magistrates to the non-existence of any special rules for the government of the prison, I have received their assurance that the matter will be considered by them at their earliest convenience.

The alterations referred to in the last report on this prison having now been completed, 25 new cells have been obtained, of which 21 are single sleeping cells and four large enough for three prisoners. As four of the single cells have been taken into the women's prison, the men are gainers of 17 smaller and four large cells, which will generally admit of their all sleeping singly. The whole alteration was effected for a cost of 1,500*l.*, all the labour having been done by prisoners, by which at least 300*l.* was saved to the county.

The prisoners were healthy at the time of my visit. One death occurred in the year, of a man aged 63, who died on the 22d of May of consumption, having been received in a very shattered state seven months previously.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - - -	556	119	675
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	194	28	222
Average daily number - -	158	17	175

Average annual charge per prisoner - - £29 12*s.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination	1	—
Committed for trial at assizes	5	3
„ „ sessions	5	—
Convicted at assizes	6	7
„ sessions	86	1
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	4	3
„ the Vagrant Act	7	1
„ the Game Laws	1	—
Others summarily convicted	20	2
Debtors from the superior courts	1	—
„ from the county courts	5	1
	*141	18
Total	159	
Total on the same day last year	66	16

*The prisoners under contract from Middlesex, now 85 in number, are included in this total ; therefore, as the contract only dates from the 7th November 1862, the number of prisoners of this county is less by 10 than last year.

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Treadwheel	12
Spinning	2
Stonebreaking	32
Pumping water, washing	10
Mat-making	13
Oakum picking	9
Weaving	13
Tailoring	6
Shoemaking	4
Cleaning	4
In cook-house	1
Labouring	2
At work on the grounds	6

The prison buildings are in excellent repair, and the cells in the new building have been provided with all the appliances needed to make them equal with those in the old. A considerable addition has been made to the number of sheds for stonebreaking, and new shoemakers' and tailors' shops have been provided.

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout.

The clothing and bedding were also in good order, and sufficient in quantity.

The diet table is the same as that issued by the Home Office; but it has hitherto been the custom to put 3 ozs. of cooked meat into the soup, in addition to the 3 ozs. used in making it, so that as there are three soup days in the week 9 ozs. of cooked meat have been given weekly beyond the quantity intended by the regulations. This is clearly a misapprehension of the intention of the regulations, and I recommended that it should be rectified at the earliest time. I am informed that at the other county gaol at Shepton Mallet this erroneous interpretation of the rule has not prevailed.

The health of the prison has been very satisfactory; no epidemic having visited it within the year. A single case of typhus fever had occurred, but the Surgeon prudently took the precaution of causing 15 prisoners, whose health seemed to be failing, to be removed to Coldbath Fields Prison, from whence they had with others been received on contract. An aged man died of bronchitis, having been six months in the prison. Two male prisoners were removed to Fisherton Asylum within the year on account of insanity, each of them having been two months in the prison. One young man affected with scrofulous abscesses received Her Majesty's pardon after having been about seven months in the prison.

The duties of the Chaplain and Schoolmaster have been regularly performed without any material alteration.

The punishments are few in number, and the conduct of prisoners generally orderly.

The forms of labour in use are described above, with the exception of flax dressing, which was not proceeding at the time of my visit. It appears to me that the stone-breaking and oakum picking should be regulated by task; and from the best information I can get I think it probable that 1½ cubic yards of stone would be a fair maximum to be broken by able-bodied men, when the time deducted from the day in other occupations is taken into account. The task of oakum might be 3 lbs.; and in both cases all reductions should be at the discretion of the Governor and Surgeon, who should give special orders in writing to authorize them. I should strongly advise the employment of hand-mills for grinding flour and barley meal; or if they were all employed in grinding barley the profit from its sale would be very considerable. The hand-mills have

the great advantage over most other kinds of productive labour, that they can be worked in the cells, and consequently without interfering with the separate system. It may be added, that great profit would result if the bread were made in the prison of the flour ground in the hand-mills. The breaking of stone produces a profit to the prison of about 1*s.* 2½*d.* a ton. It will therefore be seen that an able-bodied prisoner might earn 10*s.* 10*d.* a week at this kind of labour: a cubic yard of stone weighing about a ton.

PARDONS on Medical Grounds in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Health on Admission.	Disorder for which Prisoner was recommended.	When admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Pardon.	Whether known to have died since Discharge.
Joseph C.	28	10 Nov. 1862. From Coldbath Fields Prison. Convicted, Central Criminal Court, 18 August 1862.	Weak state.	Scrofulous ulcers.	1862. 21 April	1863. 21 July	No information.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Thomas B.	22	10th November 1863. From Coldbath Fields Prison. Convicted, Midsummer Sessions, 4th August 1863.	Two months, seven days.	No.	About one month after reception.	Fisherton Asylum, 17th Jan. 1863.
Charles C.	38	4th June 1863 - -	Two months.	Not tried.	When received	Do., 3d August 1863.

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
Joseph H.	63	27th Jan. 1863.	Weak and out of health.	1st Aug. 1863.	Six months and four days.	Twenty-one days.	Chronic bronchitis.

The following is the LABOUR ACCOUNT for the Year ending 29th September 1863 :—

Mat-making.

Dr.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	£ s. d.
Materials in store, Michaelmas 1863	33 12 2	Received for mats sold	211 15 5
Value of mats in store	72 13 10	Amount of accounts unpaid	60 10 2
Cost of materials from Michaelmas 1862 to Michaelmas 1863	293 12 6	Mats in stock, unsold	153 2 10
		Materials in store	26 4 6
	399 18 6		
By profit	51 14 5		
	£451 12 11		£451 12 11

Stone-breaking.

Paid for materials	210 17 7	Received for stone-breaking	329 19 4
,, tools	16 16 6		
	227 14 1		
By profit	102 5 3		
	£329 19 4		£329 19 4

Oakum.

Materials in store, Michaelmas 1862	6 15 0	Received for oakum sold	129 3 1
Cost of junk to Michaelmas 1863	124 1 3	Oakum and junk in store	30 0 0
	130 16 3		
By profit	28 6 10		
	£159 3 1		£159 3 1

Flax.

Account due for flax	9 11 6

Profit on Prisoners' Labour.

	£ s. d.
Mat-making	51 14 5
Stone-breaking	102 5 3
Oakum	28 6 10
Flax	9 11 6
	£191 18 0

SHEPTON MALLET.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	698	113	811
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	117	20	137
Average daily number	-	-	110

Average annual charge per prisoner £26 2*s.* 6*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	2	—
Convicted at assizes or sessions - -	46	4
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	12	3
,, the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	2	—
Others summarily convicted - - -	30	3
	92	10
Total - -	102	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males—Mat-making - - -	11
Treadmill labour - - -	23
Stone-breaking - - -	31
Pumping water - - -	3
Shoemaking - - -	2
Tailoring - - -	1

Females—Sewing, knitting, and laundry work.

The power of the treadmill is applied to grinding corn for the public, from the profits of which about half of the miller's wages are received as profit. I called the attention of the Surgeon to the large quantity of dust visible in the cells of the mat-makers, but he assured me that he had not observed any injurious effects from it. The prisoners who make mats in the cells are allowed 2½ hours exercise daily in the air. The prison was very healthy at the time of my visit ; there has, however, been one death in the course of the year from pulmonary consumption ; the patient, a woman, aged 26, having been 33 weeks and 2 days in confinement, of which 2 months were passed in the infirmary. Two prisoners (also females) have been pardoned on medical grounds, whose cases are shown below :

PARDONS on Medical Grounds in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Health on Admission.	Disorder for which Prisoner was recommended.	When admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Pardon.
Jane S. -	30	1862. 6th Aug.	Good.	General debility	Not in infirmary.	1863. 22nd April
MaryAnnM.	38	7th Aug.	Good.	General debility	1862. 25th Dec.	2nd Jan.

All the three females here referred to entered the prison in good health ; a fact which, taken in connection with the

circumstance that it has been found necessary to increase the allowance of food to female prisoners, by the addition of 2 oz. of cheese, on account of the severity of the labour performed by them, makes it necessary to call attention to the subject.

The ordinary duties of the Chaplain are the same as have been described in former reports, but I wish to call attention to an innovation well worthy of imitation in other prisons, which has been introduced by that very zealous and humane officer. I refer to the use of a form of register in which the Chaplain carefully records all that he can learn of the present condition, and future prospects of prisoners after their discharge from the gaol, which promises to be very useful after it shall have been in use for a longer time; but as the whole number of individuals recorded amounted at the time of my last visit to 35 only, it was too early to draw any safe general inferences from it. It may, however, be already gathered from it that a large proportion of prisoners get into permanent employment after their discharge, in which respect the agricultural districts have a great advantage over the towns. The Chaplain also keeps up occasional correspondence with prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, which has satisfied him that a large number of this class desire to do well after they leave the prison, but that the difficulties they meet with are all but insurmountable.

The Schoolmaster, who is employed about nine hours daily in summer and eight in winter, is considered very efficient by the Chaplain, who observes, "The school is our strength; when prisoners begin to read they begin to think."

Additional cells were being built in the yard for stone-breaking.

The net profits of prisoners' labour in the last year have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
For breaking stone for the road surveyor	73	5	2
For 850 mats sold	55	2	10
For 616 yards of towelling sold	1	6	0
For 288 mops	1	2	9
For breaking small stone	0	16	0
	£131	12	9

The estimated value of work done for the county in the same time has been 240*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

WELLS.—BOROUGH PRISON.

This prison, as has been stated in former reports, is seldom used for any other purpose than for the temporary detention of the county prisoners during the sessions, for which it is not ill adapted, especially since the alteration which has recently been made, by which the females are more completely separated from the prison of the males by the aid of a separate staircase. They have now the exclusive use of seven cells, and one cell of larger size is provided for the matrons, who accompany them.

At the time of my last visit there was a prisoner on remand. None are ever retained after committal for trial, upon which they are always removed to Shepton Mallet.

BATH.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	342	133	475
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	60	25	85
Average daily number	-	-	67

Average annual charge per prisoner - £34 9*s.* 11*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at sessions	8	6
Convicted at sessions	18	4
Convicted summarily :—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	17	9
Others summarily convicted	4	2
	47	21
Total	68	

The male prisoners were employed in stone-breaking and oakum picking. Those who perform the former kind of labour, work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with the exception of three hours devoted to chapel, school, and meals. The females knit excellent stockings for the use of the gaol, besides washing and oakum picking.

The number of prisoners has very much increased in the last two years, especially that of females, to provide accommodation for whom the magistrates have it in contemplation to replace the partition between the male and

female prison, which was moved ten years ago, by which the 12 cells at that time taken from the women's side will be restored.

The health of the prisoners has been good. No death has occurred in the year, but two lunatic prisoners have been removed to an asylum. Their cases are referred to in the subjoined table :—

LUNATIC Prisoners in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Henry B. -	49	1862. 31st May	11 months and 27 days.	No.	1863. 30th April	Sent to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, 26th May 1863.
MaryAnn D.	19	1863. 21st April	5 weeks and 2 days.	No.	2d May	Sent to Fisherton Lunatic Asylum, 28th May 1863.

SURREY.

COUNTY GAOL, HORSEMONGER LANE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	2910	838	3798
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	167	50	217
Average daily number -	-	-	141

Average annual charge per prisoner - £37 15*s.* 1*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
For re-examination - - - -	16	3
Committed for trial at assizes and Central Criminal Court - - -	11	—
Committed for trial at sessions - -	19	7
Convicted at assizes and sessions -	24	7
Convicted summarily - - -	22	8
Acquitted, being insane - -	1	—
Deserters awaiting a route - -	5	—
Debtors, from the superior courts -	10	1
„ from the county courts -	7	1
	115	27
Total - -	142	

The prison buildings are all in excellent repair, and very well drained. The improvements made in 1857, by which the prison was fitted for the practice of separate confinement, have been fully described in the 27th Report.

The passages and cells of the prison were perfectly clean and in good order, and had been recently whitewashed.

The clothing and bedding are fully sufficient; and when any of the former is wanted it is supplied from Wandsworth. The debtors are now supplied with sheets as well as the criminal prisoners.

The dietary differs somewhat from that of the official regulations, and is quite sufficient for health. After the 1st of October the prison will be supplied with bread made in Wandsworth Prison from the flour ground by the hand-mills. Not only is that great prison supplied with bread by the hand labour of its own prisoners, but it is now proposed even to include this prison in the supply.

The health of the prison has been generally satisfactory, and no epidemic has prevailed in the prison since the date of the last report. Two slight cases were in the infirmary at my last inspection.

The duties of the Chaplain and Schoolmaster continue the same as were detailed in the 27th report. I found that the rule relating to the withholding of Protestant Bibles from the Catholic prisoners, which has lately been adopted at Wandsworth, had not extended to this prison; but in September last an order was made by the Visiting Justices, "that Douay Bibles be procured for the use of Catholic "prisoners who may apply for the same;" an order which was immediately complied with.

The punishments are few, and generally mild, only two instances having occurred of the Governor having gone to the limit of three days' dark cell. No punishments have been ordered by the Visiting Justices.

As this is a prison almost exclusively used for untried prisoners, there is of course very little work performed. The penal servitude prisoners and the prisoners sent for non-payment of fines pick oakum. Some untried prisoners complained of the want of work or employment of some kind. It would be most desirable that some kind of light labour should be provided for this class of prisoners.

The journals and other books are very creditably kept. The Visiting Justices audit the accounts prior to each session. Most of the provisions are furnished by contract. Clothing and bedding are always supplied from Wandsworth.

The debtors are very much reduced in numbers by the operation of the new Bankrupt Law. On the same day in 1861, before the Act came into operation, there were 49 sheriffs' debtors, in custody, as compared with 11 this day. They are divided into two classes; the sheriffs' debtors, who maintain themselves, being in one class, and those who do not maintain themselves being put into the same class with the county court debtors, who are not allowed to do so.

The officers are very efficient, and sufficiently numerous for the satisfactory performance of the duties.

The deaths and cases of insanity which have occurred in the year are shown in the subjoined tables.

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
James R. (debtor).	66	1862. 8th Oct.	Ill on admission.	1862. 1st Dec.	54 days	All the time.	Debility from abscesses.
Auguste B. (convict).	29	1863. 14th Mar.	Ditto -	1863. 15th May	62 days	38 days	Consumption.
William C. (want of sureties).	54	11th May	Imbecile mind on admission. Health good.	8th July	59 days	2 days	Effusion on brain.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Thomas L.	60	1863. 25th May	60 days	Found insane by a jury.	Never observed any insanity.	Removed to Fisherton House, 23rd July 1863.
Thomas R.	28	28th July	39 days	Ditto -	On admission.	Ditto, 4th Sept. 1863.
Daniel D.	48	1862. 26th Aug.	54 days	No - -	Ditto -	Removed to the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, 18th Oct. 1862.

WANDSWORTH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Received in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	2979	1288	3267
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	660	188	848
Average daily number			762

Average annual charge per prisoner - £20 16*s.* 1*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

Convicted at assizes	8	3
„ sessions	234	55
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act	119	51
„ the Vagrant Act	74	20
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	19	4
„ the Game Laws	4	—
Others summarily convicted	107	20
	565	153
Total	718*	
Total on the same day last year	626	186

* Of these 110 were under the age of 16 years.

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males—Mat-making	25
Hammock-making	1
Tailors	8
Shoemakers	7
Blacksmith	1
Engineer	1
Labourers and cleaners	24
Cooks	4
Bakers	5
Stokers	2
Pumping water	96
Bricklayers	4
Grinding wheat	114
Smutting wheat	3
Wood cutter	1
Carpenters	3
Painters	5
Storekeeper's Assistants	3

	In the junk and oakum rooms - -	2
	Bookbinder - - - -	1
	Gardeners - - - -	8
	Nurses - - - -	2
	Tinman - - - -	1
	Wheelwright - - -	1
	At hard-labour cranks - -	93
	Picking oakum - - -	118
Females—	Washing and ironing - -	28
	Picking coir - - - -	45
	Mending and making linen, clothing -	38
	Infirmary nurses - - - -	2
	Cleaners - - - -	24

The most severe labour performed in the prison is that of grinding wheat by hand-mills, of which there are now 26 in use. Each man selected for this description of labour works at it continuously for the whole of his sentence, doing on an average 3½ hours work, at two spells, in the course of the day. The rest of the wheat is ground by a crank-mill, at which 10 men work at once, five on each side being in association. The objections to this departure from the rule of separation have not been disregarded by the magistrates, who were preparing at the time of my last visit to re-arrange the machinery in such a manner as to admit of the separation of all the prisoners while their combined power should be applied to the work. The plan also contemplated the increase of the number of workers to 18. The flour produced by these several mills is sufficient to admit of 10 sacks per week being supplied to the County Asylum, retaining about 20 sacks for the consumption of the prison.

There are 100 hard labour cranks in daily use, at which prisoners are employed for portions of their sentences, not exceeding 42 days and averaging 21 days, before they are allowed to apply their labour to any productive purpose. This kind of work is admitted to be very inferior in severity to that of the hand-mills. If, therefore, the deterring effect of prison punishment is to be estimated by its severity, it must be allowed that more than 30,000 days' labour of able-bodied men are wasted annually in this profitless toil, which might be utilized in other ways, with a positive increase in the severity of the discipline. It is true that difficulty might be experienced in substituting for the labour of unproductive machinery the particular kind to which I have alluded; but the picking of oakum,

which may profitably give employment to any number of persons, is one of the most distasteful to prisoners, and, when required to be done in definite tasks sufficiently high, is found to be as efficacious as any.

A great saving might be effected by employing infirm persons, of whom there are always many in custody, in knitting stockings, by which warmer and more durable stockings might be procured at less than half the present cost.

The net profits actually received in the last year for the products of the labour of prisoners amounted to £823 10*s.*, and the estimated value of their labour in the service of the county is shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED EARNINGS of Male and Female Prisoners for the Year ending 29th September 1863.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
MALES.						
Tailors, making and repairing clothes for prison	80	5	9			
Shoemakers, making and repairing for prison	59	18	9			
Mechanics' work, making and repairing	93	12	0			
Labourers, cooks, stokers, gardeners, &c.	255	9	0			
Sundry trades, including tinman, bookbinder, painters, basket-maker, bricklayers, &c.	208	4	0			
Pumping water for the use of prison	93	12	0			
Grinding wheat	122	5	0			
				913	6	6
FEMALES.						
Making various articles of clothing	19	7	7			
Washing, ironing, and mangling	262	3	0			
Repairing prisoners clothing	74	4	0			
				355	14	7
Total				1,269	1	1

Labourers, &c. - - - - charged at 3*d.* a day.
Skilled tradesmen, mechanics, &c. „ 1*s.* „

The prison was in very good order at the time of my visit, and no alteration had been made or was contemplated, except such as would be required for the improvement of the mill above referred to. The number of sick was small at the time of my visit, but there were five cases of fever in the infirmary, four of which were convalescent. These individuals were all affected with the disease at the time of their admission. Joseph H. and Mary A. were pardoned on medical grounds in the course of the last year, the former being affected with phthisis, of which he has since died, the latter with general debility.

The following tables show some particulars of prisoners who have died or been removed to lunatic asylums during the same period :—

DEATHS during the Year ending 29th September 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Admission.	Date of Death.	How long in the Prison before Death.	How long in the Infirmary before Death.	Cause of Death.
John S. -	47	1863. 6th Mar.	(Delirium tremens). Appetite good.	1863. 9th Mar.	4 days	4 days	Delirium tremens.
Joseph S.	63	13th Mar.	Indifferent	24th May	2½ months	10 days	Apoplexy.
Joseph M.	44	1862. 20th Dec.	„	14th June	6 months	1 month	Phthisis.
George S.	26	1863. 13th April	„	23d Aug.	4 months	2 days	Choleraic diarrhœa.
John C. -	17	1862. 16th Sept.	Appetite good.	28th Aug.	11 months	12 days	Epilepsy and congestion of brain, &c.
Clara S. -	22	15th Oct.	„	1862. 2d Nov.	18 days	Not at all	Epilepsy.
Susan A.	47	19th May	„	17th Nov.	6 months	3 weeks	Phthisis.
Ann A. -	39	27th Oct.	Indifferent	1863. 8th Feb.	3 months	1 month	Ditto.
CharlesC.	15	1863. 3d March	Appetite good.	30th Mar.	1 month	- -	Suicide by hanging.

LUNATIC PRISONERS in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	When first observed to be insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Joseph M. -	50	1862. 30th Aug.	2 months.	On reception.	Sent to county asylum, 1st Nov. 1862.
John C. -	35	1863. 22d July.	1 month.	On reception.	Ditto, 20th August 1863.
John C. -	17	1862. 16th Sept.	11 months.	1863. 2d Aug.	Died 16th August 1863. Epilepsy and congestion of the brain.
Henry W. -	30	1863. 16th July.	7 weeks.	On reception.	Sent to county asylum, 7th Sept. 1863.
William C.	18	21st July.	10 weeks.	1863. 29th Aug.	Ditto, 29th Sept. 1863.
Mary W. -	62	1862. 3d Dec.	10 weeks.	On reception.	Ditto, 15th February 1863.

With reference to the boy who committed suicide, it should be stated that he was seen by the Governor half an hour before he was found strangled with a piece of yarn

tied to the handle of the register. He had been well conducted and cheerful, and never showed any depression of spirits during his confinement, nor had he been on any occasion subjected to punishment. He left a letter for his father, which gave no explanation of the motives for self-destruction.

Having felt it to be my duty some months since to call the attention of the Secretary of State to a rule of the prison which obliged the Governor to supply the Roman Catholic prisoners with the Protestant version of the Bible, even though such prisoners might be attended by ministers of their own religion, and supplied by them with Douai Bibles, I have now to state that the rule has been so far modified as not to require that Protestant Bibles should be furnished to Roman Catholic prisoners, except at their own request. The Prison Ministers Act, 1863, has not been acted on to the full extent, but the magistrates in Quarter Sessions have passed a resolution which is thus cited in the minutes of the Visiting Justices:—"That it should be "referred to the Visiting Justices to appoint from time to "time a Roman Catholic priest to attend at the House "of Correction on such of the Roman Catholic prisoners "there as may not object to receive his visits, and that "the said Visiting Justices be authorized and empowered "to recompense such Catholic priest for his services in such "ministration at a rate not exceeding 100*l.* per annum." Under this authority the Visiting Justices have awarded to the priest a recompense of 60*l.* per annum. The priest attends at the prison four times a week (not on Sundays), and sees prisoners in rotation, so that each prisoner is seen by him once a fortnight. The Chief Warder and the Matron furnish him at each visit with lists of the prisoners to be seen on that day, but no special list is given of prisoners admitted since his last visit, these being merely enrolled in the other lists. Collective worship by Roman Catholic prisoners is impossible, under the present circumstances, as there is no large room which could be set aside for the celebration of mass, and it has not been formally proposed to lend the chapel for the purpose. Rules have been drawn up for the information of Roman Catholic prisoners, which are read to them on admission, stating that their ministers are permitted to attend at the prison, but that no prisoner will be compelled to receive their visits if they intimate any objection to the Governor. They are also informed that they will be permitted to attend the services in the prison chapel, if they make a request to that effect.

Fifty-four juvenile prisoners have been sent to Reformatory Schools during the year, seven of whom were girls.

Exclusive of the sum of 20*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* given to prisoners on discharge in sums not exceeding one shilling, 61*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* has been advanced under the provisions of the 25th & 26th Vict. Cap. 44. These advances are usually made through the agency of the Surrey Society. The Governor and the Chaplains are constituted a committee to select prisoners deserving of this assistance.

SUSSEX.

LEWES.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863	1091	260	1351
Greatest number in confinement at any one time	198	60	258
Average daily number			214

Average annual charge per prisoner - £23 8*s.* 11*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection :—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	25	5
Convicted at assizes or sessions	70	22
Convicted summarily:		
Under the Revenue Laws	2	—
„ the Criminal Justice Act	28	10
„ the Vagrant Act	20	8
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act	3	2
„ the Game Laws	7	—
Others summarily convicted	21	—
For want of sureties	2	2
Debtors	5	—
	183	49
Total	232	

The male prisoners were employed in mat-making, picking oakum and wool, and turning hard-labour cranks, which are not applicable to any useful purpose, and of which

16 had lately been added. Hand-mills for grinding corn would form, in my opinion, a much more suitable addition to the means of giving hard labour to prisoners, and would not involve the waste of human power attendant on the employment of the unproductive instruments alluded to. It would also be very useful to set up a crank pump by which hard and healthful labour might be given to prisoners, and 90*l.* per annum, now paid for water, might be saved. Six frames were in use for mat-making, and another was being constructed. The quantity of oakum which prisoners are required to pick daily is 3 lbs., which is by no means a difficult task, as many finish it easily in the afternoon. A murderous attack was made in January upon the Governor by a Frenchman under sentence of nine months' imprisonment for stealing plate. The offender was awaiting trial at the assizes at the time of my visit.

It is necessary again to call attention to the rule which requires that all prisoners shall have daily exercise. Since this subject was first noticed in my reports, prisoners for trial and those sentenced for 12 calendar months have been allowed to take exercise on Sundays, but the rest are confined to their cells, contrary to the provisions of the rule certified by the Secretary of State. There had been some cases of fever prior to my visit, but not of a very severe character, and the health of the prison had been generally good. Three prisoners, some particulars of whose cases are shown below, had been removed to lunatic asylums.

Lunatic Prisoners in the Year ending Michaelmas 1863.

Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Date of Committal.	How long in the Prison.	Whether found Insane by Jury.	When first observed to be Insane.	How disposed of, and Date of Removal.
Emma J.	38	1861. 24 Dec.	302 days	Yes, and acquitted on that ground of the murder of her infant child.	When received into the prison.	Removed to the Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum, near Salisbury, 21 Oct. 1862.
George C.	36	1862. 1 Dec.	46 days	No - - - -	26 Dec. 1862	Removed to the Sussex County Lunatic Asylum, 15 January 1863.
Wm. M.	17	8 Dec.	213 days	No - - -	8 July 1863	Removed to the Fisherton House Lunatic Asylum, near Salisbury, 27 July 1863.

No prisoner died in the year from natural causes, but three of them committed suicide in their respective cells. The first was John M., 34 years of age, under sentence of

six years' penal servitude for receiving stolen goods, he having been previously sentenced to a period of the same kind of punishment. This prisoner destroyed himself on the 17th January 1863 by hanging from the gas-pipe in his cell. The second, Thomas J., chose precisely the same means of death. He was a boy, 16 years of age, under sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a skin value 1*s.* and two fowls value 8*s.* His death took place on the 24th April last, and on the same day a third male prisoner, William W., aged 44, destroyed himself by hanging from the ventilator over his cell door. This prisoner was under sentence of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a sheet value 3*s.* Two days after the first of these men had destroyed himself a woman, Sarah C., made an attempt at suicide by hanging from the gas-pipe, but the attempt was fortunately frustrated.

The magistrates have since the above occurrences caused all the gas-pipes in the cells to be lowered.

PETWORTH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	550	66	616
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	115	5	120
Average daily number -	-	-	91

Average annual charge per prisoner - £24 11*s.* 5*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection: —

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	11	1
Convicted at assizes and sessions - -	30	1
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	13	1
Others summarily convicted - -	29	4
Military prisoners - - -	9	—
Debtors - - - -	2	—
	94	7
	101	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Pumping water for prison and police station, and other crank labour	29
Tread-wheel labour	26
Mop making (various branches)	16
Spinning blanket yarn	3
Weaving linen	1
Mat-making	1
Rope-making	1
Tailoring	1
Carpentering	1
Whitewashing	1
Cleaning the prison	5
Employed in kitchen	2

The treadmill, which had been very little used for several years past, has been resumed, in consequence of the difficulty of finding remunerative labour for the increased number of prisoners. The building in which it is situated is very close and oppressive, and I am of opinion that it would be better on every account to connect it with an open shed. The number of women is so small in proportion to that of the men that the washing could not be done without the aid of a washing machine.

The prison, although built as early as 1787, is in very good repair. It is believed to have been the first prison constructed for the individual separation of prisoners in this or in any other country, having been opened several years earlier than the Penitentiary at Gloucester; besides which the separation that was maintained was more complete than in the latter prison. There is no certified reformatory in the county, boys sentenced to that discipline being sent either to Red Hill or to the ship "Cornwall" in the river Thames. No Schoolmaster has yet been appointed. The Chaplain still continues to do that duty.

The prison was healthy at the time of my visit, but influenza of a severe character had prevailed very extensively. No death had occurred, but William B., aged 21, had received a pardon on account of a severe pulmonary disease, which has ended fatally since his discharge. Jonathan J., aged 39, who was affected with insanity when received into the prison, has been removed to a lunatic asylum. A feigned attempt at suicide, which produced no result, was made by a male prisoner.

RYE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	31	7	38
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	8	4	12
Average daily number - - -			5

Average annual charge per prisoner - £25 8*s.* 10*d.*

No change has taken place in this prison since the description given in the last report. Four male prisoners were in custody at the time of my last inspection, three of whom were under sentence for gambling, the landlord of the public house where the game was played being one of the prisoners. The fourth was under three months' imprisonment for stealing a boot. All the prisoners were picking oakum in their cells, communication being as far as possible avoided.

I am bound to repeat the opinion expressed in former reports, that this prison should be restricted to the confinement of prisoners under remand, and that all convicted prisoners, and those committed for trial more than a month before the sessions, should be sent to the county gaol of Lewes.

WILTSHIRE.

SALISBURY.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Committed in the year ending Michaelmas 1863 - -	303	47	350
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - -	64	8	72
Average daily number - - -			58

Average annual charge per prisoner - £33 2*s.* 1*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions	7	1
Convicted at assizes or sessions - -	12	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	4	2
Others summarily convicted - -	29	1
Debtors from the superior courts - -	1	—
„ from the county courts - -	2	—
Total - -	55	7

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Some of the men were working at a crank grinding corn, others at a capstan-pump raising water, the rest in cleaning the prison. The hard labour in this prison is little more than nominal, three hours work daily being sufficient to fill the reservoir, and the work of the capstan ceasing as soon as this is accomplished. The grinding at the crank continues through the day, but it is not sufficient to employ all the prisoners sentenced to labour. Oakum picking, which is so useful in employing prisoners elsewhere, is not practised.

This prison has experienced very little increase in the number of its inmates during the last few years. It was in very good order at the time of my inspection, and no alteration had taken place in the building, which was in very good repair.

The prison has been generally healthy. A debtor aged 89 died in July last, after having been six years and a half in confinement.

The Chaplain still performs all the duties of instruction, as no Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress is employed.

The cooking is entirely done by a prisoner without the supervision of any officer. This arrangement is very objectionable on many grounds. It gives a prisoner the uncontrolled management of the food, enabling him to eat more than his share, and thus creates jealousy in other prisoners. I would strongly advise that a paid officer should perform this duty.

DEVIZES.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Committed in the year ending	Males.	Females.	Total.
Michaelmas 1863 - -	546	111	657
Greatest number in confinement at any one time - - -	98	23	121
Average daily number - - - -			94

Average annual charge per prisoner - £27 14*s.* 1*d.*

Prisoners present on the day of inspection:—

	Males.	Females.
Committed for trial at assizes or sessions -	20	7
Convicted at assizes or sessions - -	19	3
Convicted summarily:—		
Under the Criminal Justice Act -	27	3
„ the Juvenile Offenders' Act -	1	—
Others summarily convicted - -	21	7
	88	20
Total - -	108	

The prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Males—On the treadmill grinding corn, 44. The rest were picking oakum, except one man who was weaving sheeting at a loom, which had been put up since my previous visit.

Females—Washing, making and mending clothes, and knitting stockings.

The mill-house is situate outside the prison, and the shaft, which passes under ground from the treadwheel, is 40 feet in length. As the mill works admirably well there can be no doubt that the exclusion of the building from the prison is an advantageous arrangement, since the persons bringing the corn and carrying away the flour are not required to be admitted within the prison. The labour on the wheel is more severe in this than in most other prisons, as the prisoners, in the long days of summer, when they work nine hours, daily ascend 11,232 feet. In the short days of winter the time is necessarily much shorter, and in December is reduced to six hours; so that the punishment in winter, as compared with that in summer, is as 2 to 3, exclusive of the exhausting effect of the heat. When the heat is extreme the prisoners are allowed a quarter of an hour at 11 o'clock, and the same at 4 p.m. Each prisoner is on the wheel 6 minutes, and rests 1½ minute, so that there are eight spells in an hour, during each of which the wheel goes round 12 times. 48 men can work on the wheel at one time, making with the 12 at rest a total of 60. The Surgeon calls all the men off the wheel twice a week, and asks the men if they have any complaint to make. Prisoners are weighed on admission and discharge; but the state of their health, although recorded when they are received, is not described when they leave the prison. The treadwheel grinds corn for the use of the prison as well as for the public, and about 40*l.* a year is received for the work. If there were enough grinding to occupy two pair of stones a profit of 60*l.* might be realized without any increase of expense.

The chapel would be very much improved by lowering the divisions where the prisoners sit, which are now so dark as to make it difficult in dull weather to inspect them sufficiently.

The allowance of food appears to me to be too scanty for prisoners for trial, and convicted prisoners in class 2., some of whom, having made complaints, I brought before the notice of the authorities. The Governor is led, by his ob-

servation, to believe that prisoners who work on the treadwheel ought to have the full diet. The loss of weight consequent upon the very low scale of class 2. leads to the necessity for much extra diet. At the time of my inspection there were 26 men taking an additional ½ lb. of bread daily by order of the Surgeon.

The prison was in very good order at the time of my visit, but I think that a necessity exists for the appointment of a female turnkey, as the number of female prisoners in the present year has sometimes attained 26, which is a larger number than the matron can attend to properly, as she has to cook all the extra diets ordered by the Surgeon, to cut out the linen for the males and all the clothing for the females.

The prison has been very healthy during the year, one prisoner only having died of apoplexy four days after his admission in a bad state of health. Another death has occurred by suicide. Silvanus B., aged 26, received in the prison in April, was removed to a lunatic asylum on the 27th of May. He is believed to have been insane on admission.

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TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1864.

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL

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TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, Uffington, Stamford, 27th April 1864.

I BEG herewith to submit the 29th Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for the Northern District.

In my last Report I referred to the danger and inconvenience arising from the want of a sufficient number of officers in some of the small gaols in Scotland.

Prisoners charged with serious offences are frequently confined in these gaols for lengthened periods, awaiting trial, and the knowledge that there is only one male officer in the prison is a great temptation to such persons to try to effect their escape; such attempts have recently been made, and in more than one instance accompanied by violence. Moreover, during the necessary absence of the governor (who has to purchase the provisions) the prison is left under the charge of the matron, and without any male officer. I would therefore suggest, as a rule, that the services of one male officer at least, in addition to the governor, should be retained in all gaols to which prisoners may be committed for trial, or in which they may be confined in pursuance of their sentences for periods exceeding two months.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

HERBERT P. VOULES.

II.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND,

INCLUDING THOSE IN THE COUNTIES OF

CHESTER, CUMBERLAND, DERBY, DURHAM, LANCASTER, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NORTHUMBERLAND, NOTTINGHAM, RUTLAND, STAFFORD, WESTMORELAND, AND YORK.

CHESHIRE.

CHESTER CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	137
Females	43
Debtors	8
Total	188

Average daily number:—

Males	117
Females	25
Debtors	5
Total	147

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	139
Females	39
Debtors	8
Total	186

Committed during the year:—

Males	538
Females	141
Debtors	174
Total	853

An increase of 161 males and 25 females compared with the preceding year; the increase has not been confined to any particular class of criminals. The number of debtors has decreased.

The buildings are in good repair; there have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The health of the prisoners has been good; there has been one death. The jury returned the following verdict: "Died from exhaustion in consequence of dissipated habits "previous to his admission into prison." Two prisoners who were insane when admitted were removed to an asylum.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, basket-making, tailoring, shoemaking, rug, cotton, and linen weaving, joiners', smiths', and masons' work, picking oakum, washing and mending clothes, and 20 prisoners are employed daily pumping water for the use of the prison. The clear profit on work done for the prisoners was 153*l.* 14*s.* 0½*d.* The total expenditure was 4,241*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 27*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*

CHESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	77
Females	13
Debtors	1
Total	91

Average daily number:—

Males	55
Females	12
Debtors	2
Total	69

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	77
Females	15
Total	92

Committed during the year:—

Males	447
Females	142
Debtors	24
Total	613

Of this number 87 males and 44 females had been before convicted.

The prison has been much crowded during the past year, the average daily number in confinement having increased from 49 to 67. Some prisoners, therefore, have necessarily been placed in association at night as well as by day; and although there are 16 cells certified for separate confinement, I found all the prisoners were associated in the day rooms under little or no supervision. I communicated with the magistrates on the subject, and the association in the day rooms has been discontinued.

There has been more sickness than usual, but there has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

The Chaplain states, "not much has been done in our "school the last few months, owing to the large number "of prisoners who have lately been confined in the gaol, "and who require the close attention of all the officers of "the prison."

The prisoners are employed mat-making and picking oakum; the profit on their labour amounted to 177*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The total expenditure was 2,014*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 26*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

In addition to the increased number of prisoners committed to the gaol, two cells within the walls, and close to the females prison, were used as a temporary lock-up by the police, in consequence of the town hall (under which the police cells were located) having been burnt down in December 1862. The number confined in these cells from the 30th December 1862 to 30th September 1863 was, males 763, females 199. Many of these persons were apprehended by the police for being drunk and disorderly, and disturbed the prison at a late hour at night by their noise and obscene language.

KNUTSFORD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	234
Females	60
Debtors	4
Total	298

Average daily number	281

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	270
Females	66
Debtors	16
Total	352

Committed during the year:—

Males	1,673
Females	472
Debtors	217
Total	2,362

Of this number, 665 males and 195 females had been before convicted; and of the County Court debtors, 86 had been before in prison.

The committals show an increase of 249 males and 13 females compared with the preceding year.

The buildings are in good repair; there have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." Two prisoners have died. The verdict in each case was, "Death from natural causes;" and one prisoner, a female, was removed to the County Lunatic Asylum. Her mind was unsettled when she was admitted; and she had been previously confined in an asylum, from which she had escaped.

The schoolmaster is employed giving instruction to the prisoners 30 hours per week. He is well qualified, and performs his duties to the satisfaction of the chaplain. There is a sufficient library.

The prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, weaving, picking wool and oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, at crank labour, mat-making, and at smiths' and joiners' work. The clear profit on their work amounted to 173*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

The total expenditure for the year was 6,423*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 22*l.* 4*s.* 9¾*d.*

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	57
Females	21
Total	78

Average daily number:—

Males	75
Females	22
Total	97

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	90
Females	26
Total	116

Committed during the year:—

Males	584
Females	159
Debtors	9
Total	752

Showing an income of 108, compared with the preceding year. 100 males and 53 females had been in prison before.

The buildings are in good repair; there have been no alterations since the last report.

The number sick during the year has been:—

Males	354
Females	54
Total	408

Two deaths occurred, one the result of an accident, a prisoner having fallen down the steps as he came from chapel (he is supposed to have been in a fit), the other from natural causes. Two prisoners were removed to the County Lunatic Asylum; they are both represented to have been insane when admitted to the gaol.

The schoolmaster is engaged 33 hours weekly giving instruction to the prisoners. The chaplain states that he is

well qualified for his office, and that the prisoners make satisfactory progress.

The prisoners are employed in association during the day, "mat-making, weaving, breaking stones, and on the tread-wheel and crank;" females "sewing, washing, and mending the prison clothes." The clear profit on work done for sale was 135*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Three prisoners made complaints, which on inquiry proved to be without foundation.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 84, principally for talking and neglect of work.

Prisoners committed from the County Court are required to work, I should be glad to see this rule extended to other gaols, instead of classifying them as debtors, and allowing them to waste their time in idleness.

The total expenditure for the year was 2,366*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* The net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, was 23*l.*

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	214
Females	31
Debtors	24
Total	269

Average daily number:—

Males	247
Females	36
Debtors	19
Total	302

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	287
Females	40
Debtors	20
Total	347

Committed during the year:—

Males	1363
Females	250
Debtors	518
Total	2131

Of this number 416 males and 60 females had been before convicted.

The building is in a good state of repair; but the cells occupied by the females are small and badly ventilated. There are only 125 separate sleeping cells for the male prisoners, leaving an average of 122 prisoners associated at night without any supervision. The Lords Committee of last session strongly recommended that the principle of separation should be adopted in all gaols; and it is admitted that the system known as the separate system must now be accepted as the foundation of prison discipline. I hope, therefore, shortly to see some provision made in this gaol for separating the prisoners at all times when they are not employed on the treadwheel, or in other labour where association is necessary. When associated they should invariably be under close supervision, but this is scarcely practicable at night.

The number of sick during the year was 425; three deaths occurred, "two from general exhaustion and one from insanity." Two prisoners were removed to an asylum; they were both insane when admitted into the gaol.

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change; he states the schoolmaster and schoolmistress are well qualified for their duties, and discharge them to his satisfaction.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 364, principally for insolence and disobedience to the officers, and idleness.

The treadwheel labour is applied to grinding corn; the other employments are stonebreaking, joiners' and smiths' work, tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, weaving, and picking oakum, for the males; the females,—washing and sewing.

The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The total expenditure amounted to 7,696*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners labour, 28*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*

DURHAM.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	261
Females	90
Debtors	8
Total	359

Average daily number 386

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	303
Females	111
Debtors	10
Total	424

Committed during the year:—

Males	2,071
Females	921
Debtors	185
Total	3,177

Of this number 470 males and 305 females had been before committed.

There has been an increase of 134 males and 130 females compared with the committals in the preceding year. This increase has been principally under the heads of disorderly and street brawls.

There has been no alteration in the building, but the time for which prisoners are at labour has been increased 2 hours since the last inspection.

The building is in a good state of repair, but the accommodation for females is insufficient, and the ventilation of some parts of the prison is very indifferent.

The number under medical treatment has been 1,086. The surgeon in his annual report states—"Although a great "number of these when admitted were in a very unhealthy "and debilitated state from a variety of causes, yet they "generally improved in health." He adds, "I think it my "duty to draw your attention to those suffering from "mental affections who are still sent to prison. Some are "actually insane, some demented, some idiotic, and there "are others who are not less difficult to manage,—those "suffering from delirium tremens."

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good, although the number of deaths has been large compared with former years, but this mortality has not proceeded from any local cause, or from the treatment of the prisoners while in the gaol.

There were 7 deaths; six from natural causes, and one from suicide, a deserter, who was admitted on the 27th February, and hung himself in his cell on the following day. The surgeon saw him in the morning, when he made no complaint, nor did he appear the least depressed in spirits. One prisoner, who was in a very indifferent state of health when admitted, was pardoned on medical grounds; and another committed for trial was found insane, and removed to the County Lunatic Asylum.

The surgeon in his report further states, that he considers the diet in some classes too good, and refers to a table showing the loss and gain in weight, by which it would appear that of the prisoners sentenced for the longer periods more have gained than have lost in weight.

The dietaries of this gaol are not in my opinion excessive. No prisoner receives any solid animal food until he has been six months in the prison. The quantity of bread issued to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment range from one to three months has been decreased, but I do not think it would be safe to make any further reduction.

The ordinary diet of a prison should not be more than is necessary to maintain health and strength, but at the same time it was never intended that it should be made an instrument of punishment. Loss of liberty, with the deprivation of all indulgences, forced labour without benefit to the prisoner, and strict discipline, are the approved means of punishment in a prison. If to these is added an insufficient diet, there is much danger that the health of the prisoners would be seriously injured, and they would thus be subjected to a punishment not contemplated by law.

Since the last Report the use of hammocks has been discontinued, and prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding three months lie on boards; beyond that period they have a small mattress. I would recommend that the use of the guard bed, as it is usually called, should be limited to one month; and that the last month of imprisonment, where the sentence exceeds that period.

The number of punishments was 507; generally for idleness and minor offences. Six prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, having made an attack on an officer of the

prison, were several days in irons, by order of the Visiting Justices.

The following table shows how the prisoners were employed, and earnings at each employment during the year:

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners, exclusive of Sundays.			Actual Profit on Work done by the Prisoners for Sale.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking	171	31	202	
Oakum packing	2	—	2	
Rope yarn drawing	4	—	4	230 14 6
Rope making	2	—	2	
Tailoring and mending	6	—	6	
Shoemaking and mending	6	—	6	
Weaving	11	—	11	209 0 4½
Knitting	—	22	22	
Needlewomen	—	30	30	
Mat-making, &c.	10	—	10	
Coir picking and plaiting	3	—	3	
Stack and cart cover making	4	—	4	141 16 3
Stone breaking	4	—	4	
Work done by females for slop shops	—	—	—	66 3 3
Work done by different trades for officers of the prison, &c.	—	—	—	24 8 0
Total number employed at profitable labour	223	83	306	672 2 4½
Daily average number employed at labour not estimated, viz.:	—	—	—	
Painters, Masons, Joiners, Cooks, general cleaning and incidentals	42	10	52	
Unemployed, viz.:				
Debtors	19	—	19	
Sick	6	3	9	
Total	290	96	386	

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 6,221*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, was 14*l.* 7*s.* 6¼*d.*

LANCASHIRE.

KIRKDALE COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Average daily number of prisoners:—

Males	427
Females	98
Total	525

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	496
Females	116
Total	612
Committed during the year:—	
Males	2,261
Females	613
Total	2,874

Of this number 602 males and 192 females had been before in prison.

No less than 31 persons were committed for murder, or attempts to murder; 108 for burglary and housebreaking; and 51 for street robberies (generally accompanied with violence). With regard to the sentences, it appears nine prisoners were sentenced to death (of whom two were reprieved, and their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life); 112 were sentenced to penal servitude for various periods; 13 were sentenced to two years' imprisonment; and 119 to periods varying from 20 to 12 months. Three men were sentenced to be flogged for street robberies with violence; and 14 boys and 4 girls have been sentenced to terms varying from three to five years in Reformatories.

The chaplain states, "In examining the causes which "have led to an increase in our numbers during the past "year, I have been quite at a loss to find any one pre-"dominating over those of former years. I certainly have "not found that amongst the manufacturing population of "the distressed districts the want of their ordinary em-"ployment has led to the commission of crime to any great "extent, or to any of a very serious nature. I am unable "to mention a single instance of any grievous crime having "been committed during the year (directly, at least,) con-"sequent upon the cotton famine."

Eight deaths occurred from natural causes, and one from suicide. Of the former, one died suddenly, from heart disease, on the morning of the day on which he was to have been tried for wilful murder. The act of suicide was committed by a young man 21 years of age, awaiting his trial for "wilful murder." The surgeon characterizes it as the "most deliberate act of the kind I have ever had brought "under my notice."

Three prisoners were found to be insane on arraignment, and removed to Fisherton Asylum; and another was

acquitted of the offence with which he was charged on the ground of insanity.

The use of the padded cell is restricted to prisoners who are undoubtedly insane. I would recommend that the surgeon be empowered to use his discretion in directing any prisoner to be placed in this cell who may be under observation as suspected of being insane or feigning insanity

Two new wings, containing 120 cells each, are now in course of erection. I shall be glad to see them completed and occupied, for the prison is much crowded. At present 162 male prisoners only are in separate confinement; the others are associated under imperfect supervision in cells and workrooms, which are defective both in construction and arrangement.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 2,417. One prisoner was flogged by order of the Visiting Justices for assaulting an officer.

One prisoner effected his escape by breaking out of the prisoner during the night.

The principal employments for the males are:—weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, rug and mat-making, masons', smiths', and joiners' work, picking oakum, and 16 prisoners are employed daily on the crank, pumping water. For the females:—washing, sewing, knitting, making and mending prison clothes, and picking oakum.

Tho profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 995*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The average daily cost of the diet was 4½*d.* per head.

Total expenditure during the year, 9,258*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 17*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*

LANCASTER CASTLE.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	5
Females	70
Debtors	51
Total	126

Average daily number:—

Males	5
Females	78
Debtors	39
Total	122

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	9
Females	89
Debtors	53
Total	151

Committed during the year :—

Males	72
Females	170
Debtors	717
Total	959

The increase in the number of debtors is explained by the debtors from the County Court at Liverpool being now committed to this gaol, instead of to Kirkdale, as was formerly the case.

The building is in good repair. Some alterations were being made at the time of my visit, with a view to provide additional accommodation.

The number entered on the books as sick during the year was 449, but there has been no case of serious illness. One prisoner committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. There was nothing in his conduct or treatment to account for the act. The jury returned a verdict of "temporary insanity."

The chaplain states, "The schoolmistress is well qualified, "and discharges her duties very efficiently. She attends at "the prison from 8.30 to 5 p.m., and instructs the female "prisoners both in class and in their cells. They make "satisfactory progress, especially in reading and writing."

The prisoners are employed picking oakum and cotton, pumping water, repairing and washing the prison clothes.

The clear profit on work done by them was 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 3,368*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 27*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.*

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	634
Females	484
Debtors	6
Total	1,124

Average daily number:—	
Males	553
Females	387
Debtors	7
Total	947
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	635
Females	506
Debtors	4
Total	1,145
Committed during the year:—	
Males	5,491
Females	5,005
Debtors	75
Total	10,571

Of this number 2,330 males and 3,593 females had been before committed.

The committals show an increase of 1,100, compared with the number in the preceding year.

The number of juveniles was 481 males, 81 females.

The number of persons committed for three days for non-payment of their fines for drunkenness was, 836 males, 1,131 females. Out of the 10,496 committals, 8,024, or 76·4 per cent., were committed for terms not exceeding one month; 255, or 2·5 per cent., were sentenced to different terms of penal servitude.

The number of prisoners having exceeded the number of cells, the separate system has been departed from frequently during the past year. When this has been necessary three prisoners on the male side have been placed in a cell which, from its size, ventilation, and fittings, is only suitable for one inmate. (In the females' prison two have been placed together.) Such close contact in a prison cell is morally as well as physically injurious. I would therefore recommend, in the absence of better accommodation, that a dormitory be fitted up, one on either side of the prison, for the prisoners in excess of the number for whom separate accommodation is provided, where they might be confined during the night, under such restrictions and supervision as may be found practicable. The prisoners who sleep in the dormitories should be selected from the long-sentenced prisoners about to be discharged, and

who by reason of their good conduct or other circumstances may be allowed some relaxation from the strict seclusion of the separate system.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "good." The number of cases of sickness entered in the books has been 2,088. Of this number 352 were removed to the hospital, the rest being treated in their cells. The number of deaths was ten. The verdict of the jury in each case was, "Death from natural causes." Of these two died from typhus fever and one from small-pox. In neither case did it appear that the disease was contracted in the prison, or did it extend to any of the other inmates of the prison. Three prisoners were pardoned on medical grounds, and three were removed to the Rainhill Lunatic Asylum.

The surgeon states, "In seven cases I found it necessary "to order prisoners from their separate cells into associa- "tion, in consequence of their having exhibited symptoms "of insanity. In only one or two of the cases did I imagine "the confinement had been instrumental in developing the "disease; in the other cases the affection might have "exhibited itself if they had not been sent to prison."

The chaplain in his report, referring to the distribution of books from the prison library, states, "In the old gaol "my habit, in the absence of any rule on the subject, was "to deny the use of the library to prisoners who were "committed more than a second time, and within that "limit even to exercise a discretion in individual cases; "but on the adoption of the separate system in the present "prison I thought it safer to allow more latitude, under "the apprehension that the mental depression likely to be "produced by cellular confinement might require a larger "indulgence. The apprehension was groundless; and I pro- "pose, with your sanction, to revert to the old practice. "When a book may be used as a moral agent likely to "produce a beneficial influence on the character, I would "employ it; but in cases wherein it is only desired as a "relief to the tedium of separation, and (to use the "prisoners' expression) 'to get the time nicely over,' I "would withhold it. The primary object of our prison "system, whether it be moral reformation or the mere "punishment of the offender, ought to be to make a man "feel he is a prisoner, and this will be best accomplished "by depriving him of all indulgences, and of everything "having the character of a luxury."

The prisoners are employed mat-making and weaving matting, weaving for prisoners' clothing and bedding,

tailoring, shoemaking, as tinmen, joiners, coopers, and basket-makers, opening junk and picking oakum, pumping water, and in the general duties of the prison.

The profit on work done for sale or hire was 1,621*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 15,240*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 14*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

The Rev. James Nugent, of the Roman Catholic church, has been appointed minister to the prisoners of that denomination, subject to the same rules and regulations, so far as they are applicable, as those laid down for the guidance of the chaplain. Mr. Nugent had not entered on his duties at the close of the year.

MANCHESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	374
Females	199
Debtors	16
Total	589

Average daily number	554

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	401
Females	201
Debtors	13
Total	615

Committed during the year:—

Males	2,710
Females	1,621
Debtors	373
Total	4,704

Of this number 742 males and 496 females had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations since the last inspection. The building is in a good state of repair. The governor again called my attention to the windows, some of which

are not provided with wrought-iron bars, cast-iron window frames being the only provision made for the safe custody of the prisoners.

Three cases of small-pox occurred; otherwise the general health of the prisoners has been "good." There were six deaths. The verdict of the jury in each case was, "Death from natural causes". There have also been six cases of insanity, as follows:—

1. Committed for 3 months for want of sureties; was of weak mind on admission; removed to the workhouse.
2. Admitted 18th October 1862; sank into a state of dementis, and removed to asylum 6th February 1863.
3. Remanded for medical examination; certified to be insane, and disposed of by court.
4. Remanded prisoner for attempting suicide; certified to be insane, and sent to workhouse.
5. Sentence 3 months for want of sureties. Found to be of weak mind, and sent to the workhouse.
6. Under remand for attempting to destroy her children and cut her own throat. Found to be insane and removed to asylum.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress are occupied giving instruction to the prisoners in their cells, and in classes in the chapel, and in other duties, from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. The chaplain states, "all to whom instruction, whether secular "or religious, is given, make satisfactory progress".

The number of punishments for prison offences was 1,708, principally for attempting to communicate. Six persons have received corporal punishment, one for threatening to stab an officer, another for assaulting an officer, the other 4 were for wilfully destroying prison property, neglecting work at the crank, and disobedience of orders, and insolence.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, weaving, making and repairing prison clothes, at crank labour, sewing, and washing. On an average, 28 prisoners are employed daily at crank labour.

The clear profit on work done for sale was 2,051*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*

The total expenditure amounted to 10,300*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 14*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

SALFORD NEW BAILEY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	441
Females	171
Debtors	19
Total	631
Average daily number:—	
Males	400
Females	152
Debtors	19
Total	571
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	476
Females	171
Debtors	29
Total	676
Committed during the year:—	
Males	3,045
Females	1,083
Debtors	609
Total	4,737

Of this number, 1,041 males and 366 females had been before convicted.

The prison was much crowded on the day of inspection, there being 110, and there had been at one time as many as 145 prisoners in excess of the number for whom proper accommodation is provided. Many of the cells, therefore, were necessarily occupied by two and three prisoners.

The new gaol will be proceeded with in the spring, and when completed separate accommodation will be provided for 564 males and 240 female criminals and 60 debtors.

Seven deaths occurred; viz., 4 from consumption, 1 from bronchitis, 1 from fever, and 1 from tumour of the liver. There were 3 cases of small-pox in the month of July, all of which recovered. Otherwise the general health of the prisoners is represented to be "good," notwithstanding the crowded state of the prison; but their conduct has not been equally satisfactory. The number of punishments for prison offences was 5,889 by the governor, and 59 (including 40

cases of corporal punishment) by order of the Visiting Justices. The corporal punishments were principally under a dozen strokes, each with the birch. The governor, in explanation, states, "Association, and the defective construction of the prison, cause much misconduct; but, except 3 cases of assault by females on the female officers, there was very little approaching to insubordination.

Idleness and talking amongst the short-sentenced prisoners are the principal offences. All the prisoners are tasked at their work, and the forfeitures of a meal for not completing the task are very numerous.

On an average, 40 prisoners daily are on the tread-wheel and cranks. The other employments are mat-making, weaving, picking oakum, wool, and cotton, making and repairing the prison clothes, and the ordinary repairs of the prison. The females, sewing, washing, and winding bobbins.

The clear profit on work done for sale was 2,187*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 8,594*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 11*l.* 4*s.* 5½*d.*

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection, exclusive of 140 government convicts received under contract:—

Males	60
Females	6
Debtors	6
Total	72

Average daily number:—

Males	76
Females	9
Debtors	6
Total	91

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	89
Females	18
Debtors	7
Total	107

Committed during the year:—

Males	480
Females	57
Debtors	193
Total	730

Of this number, 159 males and 10 females had been before convicted.

The buildings are in good repair, and the prison is in good order.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good." The number of sick during the year was 108. One prisoner, a government convict, died from disease of the heart; and one, who was weak minded on admission, was removed to Bethlem Hospital. There were three cases of "delusions." They were put to some employment out of their cells, and were cured.

The chaplain states, "The schoolmasters are well qualified, "and discharge their duties satisfactorily. They are em- "ployed in giving instruction both in school and in the "cells. The majority of the prisoners are painstaking, "and many are very grateful for the instruction they "receive."

The number of pnnishments for prison offences was 228. The chief offences were—idleness at crank, attempting to communicate, and wilfully damaging prison property. Three adults were punished with the cat, for insubordinate conduct, and one for idleness at crank labour, and three juveniles with the birch, two of them for talking in chapel, and one for idleness at the crank.

The prisoners are employed shoemaking, tailoring, carpenters' and smiths' work, mat and matting weaving, mat and mop making, coir picking and plaiting, coir rubber and brush making, waste picking, mending hammocks, framework knitting, and an average of 21 prisoners daily at crank labour.

The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 438*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This includes the work done for the prison, which is charged in the prison account.

Total expenditure for the year, 4,679*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 46*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

LEICESTER BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	46
Females	13
Total	59

Average daily number 62

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	66
Females	15
Total	75

Committed during the year:—

Males	404
Females	73
Total	477

Of this number, 163 males and 12 females had been previously committed.

There have been no alterations since the last report. The buildings are in a good state of repair; and the discipline in the new wing occupied by male prisoners has been effectually maintained, but the females are still confined in a portion of the old prison, where the evils inseparable from indiscriminate association are in full force. With the males, instances of insubornination have been few, the reports against them being confined principally to "attempts "to communicate, and damaging cell furniture;" while with the females there have been several instances of violence and insubordination which could never have occurred had separate accommodation been provided, as was proposed in the plans approved by the Secretary of State so far back as the year 1858.

A committee has been appointed by the town council to consider and carry out an improved plan for building a new wing for the females; and I understand the borough surveyor has received instructions to prepare the plans, but they have not yet been submitted. These plans should include infirmaries and punishment cells for males and females, store rooms, and offices.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; one death occurred from natural causes.

The following are the employments carried on in this prison:—making mats and matting, coir scrubs and brushes. Tailors and shoemakers are employed at their own trades. The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 111*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The total expenditure was 1,843*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 27*l.* 18*s.* 8¼*d.*

LINCOLNSHIRE.

FALKINGHAM COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	37
Females	3
Total	40

Average daily number	41

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	51
Females	6
Total	57

Committed during the year:—

Males	225
Females	35
Total	260

Of this number 64 had been before convicted.

The buildings are in a good state of repair. Thirty of the cells only are provided with the means of artificial light. The prisoners who occupy these cells go to bed at 8 o'clock all the year round, while those confined in the other cells retire to rest at 5 o'clock in the winter months. I would recommend that gas fittings should be extended to all the cells, and that no prisoner should be allowed to go to bed before 8 o'clock.

A prisoner sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour died on the 14th June, It appears that he had been frequently reported and several times punished for "neglect of work;" on the 9th May he was again reported, and the surgeon having certified that he was able

to work, he was ordered by the Visiting Justices to receive 12 lashes. On the following day he was placed under medical treatment in his own cell for an ulcer on his foot, and continued under the care of the surgeon until his death. The verdict of the jury was "death from diarrhœa "and paralysis."

The prisoner was 63 years of age, and evidently was in indifferent health from the time of his admission. Without implying that his death was in any way hastened by his treatment while in the prison, I think the surgeon ought at least to have recommended that he should not be subjected to corporal punishment.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the treadwheel and the cranks. No employment is provided for prisoners who are not sentenced to or are unfit for hard labour. They are associated in the yards and day rooms without supervision.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 957*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The net cost per prisoner was 23*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

GRANTHAM BOROUGH GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	3
Average daily number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	9
Females	6
Total	15
Committed during the year:—	
Males	17
Females	5
Total	22

Of this number 8 had been before convicted.

The four cells recently built have not yet been certified, as the flues by which they should be warmed and ventilated are out of order. The other cells, ten in number, are cold and damp, and unfit to be used for the confinement of prisoners in the winter months. I have recommended that prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding one month should be sent to one of the county prisons.

The male prisoners, both the convicted and those for trial, are all employed together in one yard, chopping wood for kindlers. The females are also associated at needlework. The profit on their labour amounted to 58*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

One prisoner was pardoned on medical grounds; and a female, remanded for further examination, poisoned herself with strychnine before she had been two hours in the prison.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 219*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The daily cost of the diet was 5½*d.* per head. Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 40*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	56
Females	9
Total	65
Average daily number	55
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	59
Females	12
Total	71
Committed during the year:—	
Males	365
Females	69
Total	434

Of this number 71 males and 23 females had been before convicted.

Two reception cells, a bath-room and store-room, have been added to the prison, and other alterations have been made, separating the governor's kitchen and offices from the corridors; but the females prison remains in the same state, and calls urgently for some improvement. I would also recommend that the prison kitchen should be raised by altering the form of the roof.

The wards occupied by the male prisoners are in good order.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. One prisoner died on the 11th August of jaundice, and one woman, sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment as a rogue and vagabond, showed symptoms of religious monomania. Application was made to the Secretary of State for an order for her removal. In the meantime she recovered, and was discharged at the expiration of her sentence.

A female prisoner effected her escape. Having dressed up a figure to deceive the warder when she visited at the usual hour of locking, she secreted herself in the yard, and during the night climbed to the top of the prison by a waterspout, descending on the outside, with the aid of a clothes line which she procured from the laundry. She was recaptured after she had been a week at large. She is represented to be either insane, or feigning insanity; a question that will be decided when she is brought up for trial.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 71. One prisoner received 24 lashes for making several feigned attempts to hang himself. The offence has not since been repeated.

The prisoners are employed ten hours a day in summer and eight hours in winter, as follows:—On the treadwheel, breaking stones, mat-making, shoe and clog making, tailoring, joiners' and smiths' work, sewing and washing. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 24*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 1,618*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 28*l.* 19*s.* 8½*d.*

LINCOLN CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	7
Females	4
Debtors	7
Total	18

Average daily number:—

Males	15
Females	2
Debtors	9
Total	26

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	37
Females	2
Debtors	10
Total	49

Committed during the year:—

Males	102
Females	18
Debtors	169
Total	289

Of this number 26 criminals had been before committed. The increase in the number of criminals is explained by the removal to this gaol from the several houses of correction in the county of all convicts sentenced at the quarter sessions to penal servitude. There has been no other alteration since the last inspection. The building is in good repair.

The number of cases of sickness has been 53. One prisoner died from disease of the kidneys. Verdict accordingly.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, shoemaking, tailoring, picking oakum, pumping water, and washing prison clothes. The profit from their labour amounted to 14*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 1,525*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 58*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

It is, I think, very desirable that County Court debtors should be compelled to employ themselves in some work, not severe, instead of spending their time in idleness; the profit arising from their work to go towards the cost of their maintenance.

LINCOLN CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	21
Females	4
Total	25

Average daily number:—

Males	18
Females	8
Total	26

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	30
Females	17
Debtors	5
Total	52

Committed during the year:—

Males	157
Females	50
Debtors	24
Total	231

Of this number 26 males and 10 females had been before convicted.

The building is in good repair.

A great improvement has been effected by the removal of the separate airing yards. The sum realized by the sale of the materials was expended in the erection of a crank-mill for grinding corn.

The prisoners are now exercised in a circle.

The number of sick during the year has been 96. There has been no death or removal on medical grounds.

The number of punishments has been 15; the offences were:—"attempting to communicate," and "not performing their task work." The refractory cell in the basement is small, and is not provided with any means of warmth or ventilation; and in case of any insubordination there is no cell away from the other prisoners in which the offender could be confined.

The employments are:—grinding corn by crank-mill, making straps for machinery, picking hair and oakum, sack-making, washing, and mending the prison clothes,

The clear profit from the prisoners' labour amounted to 48*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 762*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 26*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

LOUTH COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	45
Average daily number	42
Greatest number in confinement at one time	72
Committed during the year:—	
Males	337
Females	2
Total	339

Of this number 91 had been before convicted.

The female prisoners from this division of the county are committed to the house of correction at Spilsby.

The building is in good repair, but it does not afford the means of separating the prisoners during the day. Those not at work on the treadwheel are employed in association, making and mending the prison clothes and shoes.

The governor retired at the close of the year, having been for some time in bad health ; the chaplain has also resigned. Their successors had not been appointed at the time of my visit.

A convicted prisoner effected his escape on the morning of the 6th February. He was employed at the pump, and the officer in charge having been called away for a few minutes, he managed, with the aid of a rake, to scale the boundary wall, and has not been recaptured.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good. There has been one case of small-pox and one of scarlet fever ; both recovered. The disorders were prevalent in the town and neighbourhood. Two cases of insanity occurred. The surgeon states, "B. D. was suddenly attacked with "insanity. The paroxysm continued a few days, and then "he recovered. The attacks returned in a week or two, and "he again recovered. He was placed at night in a cell with "two other prisoners until he was discharged at the expira-"tion of his sentence. The other patient, W. P., was rather "imbecile than insane."

The total expenditure amounted to 1,063*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Net cost per prisoner, 25*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

SPALDING COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	49
Females	7
Total	56
Average daily number:—	
Males	58
Females	15
Total	73
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	73
Females	23
Total	96
Committed during the year:—	
Males	348
Females	95
Total	443

Of this number, 145 males and 22 females had been before convicted.

The building is in good repair; but the alterations recommended at the treadwheel have not been carried into effect, and the governor declares his inability to check the misconduct which is frequently occurring at the wheel, the prisoners not only talking and using bad language, but in some instances fighting.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." The total number of medical and surgical cases has been 153; but there was only one case of serious illness, that of a female, who was certified to be insane, and removed to the County Asylum at Lincoln.

The prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, picking oakum, tailoring, and shoemaking; the females, washing, making, and repairing prison clothes.

The profit on the work done by the prisoners was 84*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 1,667*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 21*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.*

I would recommend that the treadwheel should be divided into separate compartments, and a better system of supervision adopted over the prisoners thus employed.

SPILSBY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	32
Females	21
Total	53

Average daily number:—

Males	26
Females	16
Total	42

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	34
Females	23
Total	57

Of this number, 70 males and 28 females had been before convicted.

The building is in good order and repair. There have been no alterations since the last inspection. The prisoners are associated during the day; and although they are supposed to be at all times under supervision, they have abundant opportunity of communicating with each other. The chaplain in his annual report observes—"In the system "carried out in this gaol, the silent associated, it is difficult "and most trying to maintain discipline thoroughly. A "hardened offender, skilled in deceit, finds many little "ways to irritate the warders; breaks the rules designedly, "and for the mere love of mischief will get himself and "every prisoner near him into difficulty. In association, "ways and means are found by old offenders for the still "further corruption of younger and more inexperienced "prisoners; and it is impossible, under the present system "of association, to prevent it."

The chief prison offences were: "Disobedience of orders," "Refusing to work," "Insolence to officers," and in a few cases threatening them, "Talking in the day room," &c.

Three prisoners were flogged; viz.,—

J. S.; 10th report; repeated disorderly behaviour; 12 strokes with cat.

T. W.; 6th report; threatening officers, and extreme violence; 24 strokes with cat.

J. S.; 5th report; general insubordination and striking chief warder; 24 strokes with cat.

The number of punishments was 82; but these punishments were inflicted on 34 prisoners, two of them having been punished 10 times each.

The number of cases of sickness has been 69; but there was no case of serious illness.

The prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, pumping water, picking oakum and cocoa yarn for mats, mat-making, bookbinding, tailoring, shoemaking, joiners' work, washing, and needlework.

The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 22*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 1,361*l.* 4*s.* 3½*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 31*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

STAMFORD BOROUGH GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	5
Females	0
Total	5
Average daily number	5
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	9
Females	6
Total	15
Committed during the year:—	
Males	44
Females	22
Total	66

Of this number 22 males and 7 females had been before in gaol.

The building is in good repair. It contains 13 cells for males and 3 for females, but the prisoners are all in association. Those sentenced to hard labour are employed between 4 and 5 hours daily on the treadwheel; the rest of their time they are associated in the yards and day-rooms without supervision. No employment is provided for prisoners who are not sentenced to hard labour. I communicated with the magistrates on the subject, and it has been determined to discontinue the use of the day-rooms, to remove the open fire-places, and warm the prison by hot air flues, and to make other alterations necessary to fit the cells for separate confinement.

The health of the prisoners has been "good;" the number under medical treatment during the year has been 13; there has been no case of serious illness.

There is no schoolmaster, but the prisoners receive some instruction from the chaplain, who says, "the influence of "the chaplain for good is in a great measure counteracted "by the association of prisoners; a system of separate con-"finement is urgently needed."

The number of punishments for prison offences was ten; two prisoners are represented to have been very refractory; the other punishments were for minor offences.

A prisoner made an attempt to escape. The governor having very improperly taken him into the town-hall (adjoining the prison) to remove some benches, the prisoner rushed through the door into the street, and being pursued jumped into the river, where he was recaptured. I cautioned the governor that a prisoner when taken out of the prison without a sufficient warrant is not in custody.

The total expenditure for the year was 300*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

The daily cost of the food was 6*d.* per head.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	107
Females	12
Debtors	2
Total	121
Average daily number	121

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	144
Females	20
Debtors	3
Total	167

Committed during the year:—

Males	571
Females	80
Debtors	88
Total	739

Of this number 224 males and 26 females had been before committed.

The number of committals shows a decrease of 57, chiefly vagrants, compared with the preceding year.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the prison is in good order throughout.

130 prisoners have been under medical treatment. Two deaths occurred; the verdict of the jury in each case was "Death from natural causes." One prisoner has been liberated on medical grounds, and a female who was of unsound mind when committed, became worse, and was removed to the County Lunatic Asylum with as little delay as possible.

There has been no change in the duties performed by the chaplain. The schoolmaster is employed about 35 hours weekly, instructing the prisoners in the school and in their cells; and the chaplain states he discharges those duties to his satisfaction.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, picking oakum, and on the treadwheel and cranks. The treadwheel labour pumps water for the use of the prison. Prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 21 days only are employed on the cranks, averaging about six daily. The clear profit on work done for sale was 167*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was 86, principally for not performing the proper quantity of work, and attempting to communicate.

The total expenditure for the year was 3,704*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, was 29*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	116
Females	17
Total	133
Average daily number	129
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	123
Females	20
Total	143
Committed during the year:—	
Males	317
Females	61
Total	378

Of this number 116 males and 17 females had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations in the building or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

Several of the prisoners received under contract from the Middlesex House of Correction have been very violent and insubordinate. The governor states—"the bad conduct of prisoners has been chiefly confined to those "received under contract, some of whom evinced a spirit "of insolence and insubordination, refusing to work, "damaging prison property, endeavouring to communicate, "being insolent, impudent, and defiant to the warders." These cases were severally reported to the Visiting Justices, and punished by confinement in the dark cells. One of these men, it is stated, was punished 15 times in Coldbath Fields previous to his removal to Northampton.

There were 133 cases of sickness during the year. One prisoner died from "natural cases."

The duties performed by the chaplain and the schoolmaster continue without change. The schoolmaster is occupied, on an average, 25 hours in the week giving instruction to the prisoners.

Mat-making, cocoa-mat weaving, tailoring, and shoemaking are the employments provided for the prisoners. The profit from their labour amounted to 330*l.*

Total expenditure for the year, 2,807*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 19*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

PETERBOROUGH LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	16
Females	4
Total	20
Average daily number	23
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	24
Females	12
Total	36
Committed during the year:—	
Males	115
Females	25
Debtors	2
Total	142

Of this number 16 had been before committed.

There have been no alterations since the last report. The prison generally is in a good state of repair; but the drains still terminate in a closed cesspool, which is pumped out about once in six weeks. The operation, I understand, is very offensive, and must be injurious to health. It is very desirable that the drainage of the prison should be carried off by the common sewer which, has now been laid down very near the prison.

The prisoners continue to be confined separately in cells which have not been certified owing to the insufficiency of the means used for warming and ventilating the prison.

The number of prisoners under medical treatment has been 35. There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds.

The number of punishments for prison offences has been 31, principally for idleness at task-work, and attempting to communicate when at crank labour.

The following employments are provided for the prisoners:—mat, brush, and sack making, carding wool and hair, carpenters' work, and crank labour for the males; for

the females,—knitting, making, mending, and washing the prison linen. The clear profit on work done for sale was 93*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 604*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 22*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

ALNWICK COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The periods for which prisoners may be committed to this gaol has been reduced to 14 days.

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

Greatest number in confinement at one time -	6
Committed during the year - - -	47

The building is in good repair.

The police lock-up is under the same roof, and the keeper has the charge of it. He enters in his books all police prisoners who are dieted, as he has to supply them with food.

The prisoners have been healthy and well conducted, and there has been no occurrence calling for remark.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED BOROUGH PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males - - - - -	12
Females - - - - -	6
Total - -	18

Average daily number - - -	8
Greatest number in confinement at one time -	21

Committed during the year:—

Males - - - - -	52
Females - - - - -	33
Total - -	85

Number sick during the year, 17. There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds.

The buildings are in good repair, and the prison generally in good order.

The warder serving the dinners having neglected to secure the prisoner's door before he passed on to the next cell, a

prisoner endeavoured to effect his escape, and was eventually found on the roof of the prison.

When there is only one officer present at the distribution of the meals, the food should invariably be passed to the prisoners through the falling doors.

The prisoners are employed teasing hair and oakum, at crank labour, and pumping water. The profit on the work done by them amounted to 15*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 359*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 43*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

HEXHAM COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	2
Average daily number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	13
Females	3
Total	16
Committed during the year:—	
Males	135
Females	32
Total	167

The building is in good repair.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good. There were 12 cases of sickness during the year, but none of a serious nature. Male prisoners are employed tailoring, shoemaking, and picking oakum; females sewing, knitting, and washing.

The profit on the prisoners' labour amounted to 1*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The net cost per head, after deducting the profit, was 33*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	67
Females	19
Debtor	1
Total	87

Average daily number:—

Males	78
Females	22
Debtors	2
Total	102

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	99
Females	35
Debtor	1
Total	135

Committed during the year:—

Males	425
Females	162
Debtors	39
Total	626

An increase of 119 criminals, compared with the preceding year. The increase was principally in the number committed under the Game Laws, Vagrant, and Criminal Justice Acts.

136 males and 43 females had been before committed.

The building is in good repair, and the prison in good order. The accommodation in the chapel has been improved. There has been no other alteration since the last report.

The health of the prisoners generally has been "good." One prisoner (a female) died of pulmonary consumption. Of 571 prisoners discharged during the year, 147 had gained in weight, 124 had lost, and 304 had neither gained or lost.

It has been the practice in this prison to give prisoners under punishment under the 42nd section of the Gaol Act bread and water only; whereas the bread and water diet should be limited to prisoners under punishment for 3 days. Beyond that period they should receive 1½ lbs. of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day.

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change. Pending the appointment of a new schoolmaster, one of the warders is acting in that capacity.

Three prisoners committed for trial, charged with robbery with violence, complained that they were kept in separate confinement. Their object was, evidently, to be employed

in association with convicted prisoners in the labour shed. I recommended that they should be exercised as directed by the surgeon, and be furnished with employment in their cells, if they desired.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel about 2 hours per day, pumping water. The other employments are, "mat-weaving, making mats and ships' "fenders, repairing and washing the prison clothes."

The clear profit on work done by the prisoners for sale was 158*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 3,464*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit as above, 32*l.* 4*s.* 1½*d.* If the estimated value of the work done for the prison is deducted, it would reduce the cost per head to 26*l.* 12*s.* 3¾*d.*

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	100
Females	46
Debtor	1
Total	147
Average daily number	152

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	124
Females	69
Debtors	3
Total	196

Committed during the year:—

Males	823
Females	466
Debtors	75
Total	1,364

Of this number 235 males and 214 females had been in prison before.

The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the drainage is sufficient. The ventilation in the wing occupied by male prisoners is defective, and the lower cells in the females prison are damp. The damp is caused by the height

of the ground outside; and it is proposed to construct an area to remedy this defect. Plans are also under consideration for converting a portion of the old buildings into an infirmary, which is much required.

The number of cases of sickness entered in the surgeon's books was 668. One death occurred from suicide. Two prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; one is represented to have been excited and irritable when she was admitted; the other had been eccentric since he was 10 years of age, and at the age of 20 became idiotic.

The duties performed by the chaplain and schoolmaster and schoolmistress continue without change. The chaplain speaks favourably of the conduct of the female prisoners since they have been placed in separate confinement.

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males	289
Females	6
Total	295

The chief offences are attempts to communicate, and not completing task work.

The following employments are carried on in the prison:—making mats and matting and ships' fenders, tailoring, shoemaking, joiners' and smiths' work, picking oakum, making and mending prison clothes, and washing. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners for sale was 385*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 3,765*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 22*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	26
Females	9
Debtors	6
Total	41
Average daily number	37

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	36
Females	11
Debtors	20
Total	67

Committed during the year:—

Males	314
Females	50
Debtors	172
Total	536

Of this number 108 males and 8 females had been before in gaol.

The building is in good repair. Considerable alterations have been made in the chapel by prison labour. The drainage has been improved, and alterations have also been made in the debtors' ward.

The number of sick during the year has been 109. There has been no case of serious illness.

The male prisoners are employed picking oakum, tailoring, shoemaking, and in the repairs and alterations of the prison; the females washing, sewing, and knitting.

The profit on the oakum picked by the prisoners was 5*l.*

Total expenditure for the year, 1,234*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 33*l.* 4*s.* 8¾*d.*

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	71
Females	22
Debtors	4
Total	97

Average daily number	94

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	94
Females	25
Total	119

Committed during the year: —

Males	569
Females	132
Total	701

Of this number, 203 males and 35 fmales had been before convicted.

The building is in good repair; and the discipline in the new wing (occupied by male prisoners) has been well maintained.

The plans approved by the Secretary of State in the year 1859 have only been partially carried out. The females' prison having been pulled down to make room for the new buildings, the female prisoners were removed to a portion of the old building formerly occupied as sleeping cells by male prisoners.

The construction of this building is so defective that it is not possible for the matron and her assistant to enforce proper discipline; the ventilation is bad, and no means are provided by which the prisoners may communicate with an officer in case of sickness.

The number of sick during the year has been 74. One prisoner died from natural causes, and one prisoner, being of weak intellect when admitted, was pardoned on medical grounds. An insane prisoner was also remanded to this prison for a few days, until he could be removed to his friends.

The male prisoners are employed mat-making and picking oakum, and occasionally as tailors and shoemakers; the females washing, and mending the prison clothes.

The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 50*l.*

The total expenditure, including the sum of 984*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, repayment of loan for the new building, was 3,057*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit and the sum repaid for building, 21*l.* 10*s.* 3¾*d.*

SOUTHWELL COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection: —

Males	114
Females	16
Total	130
Average daily number	133

Greatest number in confinement at one time: —

Males	142
Females	16
Total	158

Committed during the year: —

Males	817
Females	73
Total	890

The following table shows the number of commitments and recommitments in each year ending at Michaelmas, from 1856 to 1863 inclusive: —

	Number of Commitments.	Number of Re-commitments.	Percentage.
1856	615	190	30·8
1857	726	266	36·6
1858	681	256	36·1
1859	590	226	38·3
1860	579	244	42·1
1861	739	308	40·3
1862	850	387	45·5
1863	890	385	43·2

Showing an increase of 275 in the number of committals since the year 1856, and of 195 in the number of recommitments.

There has been no alteration in the building, which is in good repair; but an additional warder has been appointed, to assist in carrying out the discipline of the prison. This addition has been found necessary, as there are only 20 cells fitted for separate confinement. Prisoners beyond that number are in association. I recommended that the association of prisoners in the yards and day-rooms should be discontinued, and that the prisoners employed on the wheel or elsewhere out of their cells should be under constant supervision, and return each to his own cell to take their meals, and after hours of labour.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be very good. The number of cases of sickness entered in the books has been 175. There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds.

The chaplain (the Rev. F. Dimock) resigned his office, having been presented to a living. The gentleman appointed to succeed him has also been compelled, from bad health, to retire.

On an average, 63 prisoners are employed daily on the treadwheel and cranks; the other means of employment provided are:—Mat-making, plaiting cocoa yarn, picking oakum, framework knitting, tailoring, shoemaking, making and mending prison clothes and bedding, washing, laundry, and needlework.

Twenty cells only are provided with light in the winter months. The occupants of the other cells go to bed at 6 p.m. and rise at 7 a.m., or as soon as it is light. They are therefore 13 hours in bed in winter.

The clear profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 89*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

The total expenditure was 2,538*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit from the prisoners' labour, 18*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*

RUTLAND.

OAKHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:

Males	3
Female	1
Total	4

Average daily number	7

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	13
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	17

Committed during the year:—

Males	51
Females	4
Debtors	6
Total	61

Of this number 10 males had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations since the last report. The prison is in good order and repair; and the conduct of the prisoners, with one exception, has been satisfactory, there having been only one punishment for a prison offence during the year.

The number of prisoners who have been under medical treatment was 27, but there has been no case of serious illness.

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change. There is no schoolmaster, but some of the prisoners who could not read when admitted have been taught by the chaplain, with the assistance of the warders.

The chaplain in his report remarks, "the last year has "witnessed opposite extremes, for a little over one day, the "gaol, for the first time since its erection, had no prisoners, "and for the first time also (I believe) the violence of a "prisoner who was generally discontented culminated in "an attack on the governor."

The prisoners are employed on the treadwheel, and in the general work of the prison.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £867. 9*s*. 1*d*. The daily cost of the food was 5¼*d*. per head.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORD COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	499
Females	124
Debtors	27
Total	650
Average daily number	657
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	564
Females	122
Debtors	50
Total	736
Committed during the year :—	
Males	3,348
Females	928
Debtors	701
Total	4,977

Of this number 936 males and 380 females had been before convicted.

The above numbers show a slight decrease in all classes, compared with the preceding year.

The buildings are in a good state of repair. The old crescent building is being altered and enlarged by 218 additional cells. It is proposed also to move the tread-wheel for grinding corn. Diarrhœa was prevalent in the prison at one time of the year; a general change was in consequence made in the diet until it ceased. Four deaths occurred. The verdict of the jury in each case was "Died from natural causes." One prisoner was liberated on medical grounds. Three prisoners were insane when admitted, and one became insane in the prison. Of these three have been removed to the county asylum, and one remained in the prison at the close of the year.

The duties of the chaplain and the schoolmaster continue without change.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 1,233, including 5 cases of corporal punishment for repeated misconduct and acts of insubordination.

The prisoners are employed shoemaking, tailoring, making mats and brushes, in carpenters' work, and on the tread-wheel and cranks. The clear profit on work done for sale was 82*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; to this may be added the profit arising from grinding corn by tread-wheel labour and the bakery.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 12,259*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

The net cost per head, after deducting the profit on work done for sale, was 18*l.* 10*s.* 7¾*d.*

WESTMORELAND.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	6
Females	5
Total	11
Average daily number	7

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	9
Females	5
Total	14

Committed during the year :—

Males	36
Females	11
Total	47

This prison is of old construction, and affords no means of carrying out an effective discipline. The prisoners are associated throughout the day, without any supervision; but at night, while few in number, they each occupy a separate sleeping cell. It would be better to build one gaol for the whole county, rather than to continue to maintain two inefficient prisons. In the meantime, I recommended that the prisoners when not on the wheel should be employed separately in task work in the large cells in the debtors' ward, which are now seldom used. The employments provided are, mat-making, washing, and repairing the prison clothes, and the treadwheel.

A prisoner under sentence of penal servitude, and who had been twice transported, was ordered to be flogged for insubordinate conduct. The punishment appears to have had the desired effect.

The number of sick during the year was 12. There had been one death, "from natural causes."

The total expenditure during the year was 448*l.* 9*s.* Profit on prisoners' labour, 20*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 61*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

Average daily cost of the diet per head, 5¼*d.*

KENDAL COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	22
Females	4
Debtors	2
Total	28

Average daily number	28
Greatest number in confinement at one time	37
Committed during the year	311

Here, as at Appleby, the prisoners are associated during the day, with little or no supervision; and as there are only 17 sleeping cells for male prisoners, there was a daily average of 5 prisoners in excess of the number for whom separate sleeping cells are provided. I would here repeat the recommendation made in my report on the gaol at Appleby, viz., that one prison of approved construction should be built for the whole county.

The number of sick during the year was 115. One death occurred; a female who was attacked with apoplexy about an hour after she was admitted.

There are no drains from the privies. They are emptied twice a week; an offensive operation, the frequency of which must affect the health of the inmates.

The prisoners are employed making mats, grinding corn and beans, picking wool, and repairing the prison clothing.

The profit arising from their labour amounted to 49*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The average daily cost of the diet was 4¾*d.* per head. Total expenditure for the year, 720*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 23*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

YORKSHIRE.

BEVERLEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	68
Females	12
Total	80

Average daily number	86

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	94
Females	15
Total	109

Committed during the year:—	
Males	577
Females	100
Total	677

Of this number 159 males and 28 females had been before convicted.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." There were only 42 prisoners under medical treatment, and no case of serious illness during the year.

The duties performed by the chaplain and the schoolmaster continue without change.

With a few exceptions, the conduct of the prisoners has been good. One man, a returned convict, received corporal punishment for assaulting an officer; and another prisoner, awaiting trial, was punished by close confinement on bread and water for assaulting an officer, and violently resisting the governor.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, crushing oats by hand mill, teasing hair and oakum, and on the treadwheel. The clear profit on their labour amounted to 81*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 2,393*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 26*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.*

HALIFAX DEBTORS GAOL.

Number of debtors in confinement on the day of inspection	32
Average daily number	33
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	46
Females	2
Total	48
Committed during the year:—	
Males	695
Females	19
Total	714

The terms of imprisonment average 20 days, the highest being 40, the lowest 8 days.

The building is in good repair. The inmates made no complaints; they spend their time in idleness, lounging about the yards and day-rooms. There was not one of the whole number employed. It is very desirable that these debtors, all of whom are committed from the County Courts, should be furnished with some employment, and be required daily to perform a reasonable amount of work.

Their conduct generally is represented to be satisfactory; there were 11 punishments, all for minor offences.

The daily cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per head. Total expenditure for the year, £593. 0*s.* 8*d.*

HULL BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	103
Females	61
Debtors	1
Total	165
Average daily number	160

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	138
Females	72
Debtors	8
Total	218

Committed during the year:—

Males	926
Females	458
Debtors	34
Total	1,418

Of this number 254 males and 176 females had been before convicted.

The committals have increased from 1,194 in the preceding year to 1,384, principally under the heads of "larceny," assaults, and drunkenness.

The very inadequate accommodation provided for the prisoners in this gaol has again been brought under the notice of the Town Council, and I am happy to say there

is a prospect of active measures being now taken to build a new gaol, and also to provide some additional accommodation for the immediate requirements of the borough.

The surgeon states, "There have been very few cases "of sickness, considering the large number of prisoners; "no epidemic of any sort has existed, and although small-"pox has prevailed largely both in the town and neigh-"bourhood, we have only had two cases, both exceedingly "mild, and distinct from each other. Although the amount "has been small, still the number of serious cases has been "decidedly above the average. The number of deaths has "been 4; viz., two of acute phthisis, one dropsy, one "chronic pericarditis, three of whom were old drunkards; "one prisoner has been released on account of diseased "lungs, threatening rapid destruction."

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change. The schoolmaster, who was also governor's clerk, died suddenly at the close of the year. The matron acts as schoolmistress.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 956. The governor has been in the habit of fastening prisoners to their bedsteads with handcuffs for shouting and other offences. I explained to him that handcuffs should not be used as a means of punishment, but only to restrain prisoners from doing violence to themselves or others, or from wilfully destroying prison property; and they should not be continued without the written authority of a Visiting Justice. The practice of fastening a prisoner to his bed, except it is absolutely necessary as a protection from violence, is improper.

The prisoners are employed weaving mats and matting, shoemaking, tailoring, teasing hair and oakum, washing and sewing. The treadwheel labour is applied to grinding and making whiting. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 396*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 2,513*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 13*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.*

LEEDS BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males - - - - -	216
Females - - - - -	69
Total - -	285

Average daily number	252
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	231
Females	81
Total	312
Committed during the year:—	
Males	1,785
Females	632
Total	2,417

Of this number 887 males and 343 females had been before convicted.

The building is in good repair.

Fifteen cells have been added to the females prison, and certified for separate confinement. There has been no other alteration.

The health of the prisoners generally has been "good." Three females have died; one from typhus fever.

The following employments are carried on in the prison:— "mat-making," "mat and canvas weaving," "tailoring," "shoemaking," "wool and oakum picking," "sewing," "knitting," "washing," and "crank labour."

All prisoners sentenced to hard labour for periods not exceeding three calendar months are employed at the crank half the term of their sentence, and those employed in profitable labour are tasked. The task at oakum picking is—

3½lbs.	per day for men,
2½lbs.	„ „ women,
2lbs.	„ „ boys.

The number of punishments has been:—

Males	537
Females	88

principally for non-fulfilment of task, and talking at exercise and in chapel.

The profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 765*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 5,102*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 16*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

From the 1st July last, 40 government male convicts have been received in this prison under contract.

NORTHALLERTON COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	124
Females	28
Total	152

Average daily number 146

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	163
Females	23
Total	186

Committed during the year : —

Males	726
Females	154
Total	880

Of this number 127 males and 28 females had been before convicted.

The building is in a good state of repair ; the prison clean and in good order.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Five prisoners have died, one from typhus fever. There has also been one case of small-pox ; the prisoner was infected before admission, and proper precautions having been taken the disease did not spread. One prisoner showed symptoms of insanity. He was removed to the hospital, but was not bad enough to be removed to an asylum. He was of weak intellect when admitted.

The duties performed by the chaplain and the schoolmaster continue without change. The prisoners are instructed separately in their cells, except a few who are taken, three at a time, to the schoolmaster's room, to be taught to write. The chaplain states—Many of the " prisoners make great progress both in religious and secular " knowledge. I frequently find that men do not advance " at all for the first two months, but afterwards do very " well." In his last report to the magistrates the chaplain also states—In speaking of long sentences, I would remark " that I think some change is required in the punishment. " I have noticed that most of those prisoners who have " been sentenced to 12 months or more have been more

" or less injured, both physically and mentally, by the " separate system. The governor has endeavoured to avert " ill effects by varying their work, so far as the rules " will allow; but yet something is required to render the " long terms a punishment, without injuring the mind or " body of the offender. I noticed the disuse of the tread- " wheel, and the introduction in its stead of oakum picking, " and the improvement in the discipline of the prison " therefrom."

All the male prisoners are, so far as practicable, employed picking oakum for the first six months of their imprisonment; after which time they now have an additional hour for exercise, and are generally removed to some other employment. Picking oakum by task work in a separate cell is the most irksome labour to which a prisoner may be put. I consider it a most valuable means of giving employment to prisoners sentenced for short periods, both from the facility it affords of adjusting the task to the powers of each prisoner, and that it does not in any way interfere with the separate form of discipline; but if it is applied to prisoners sentenced for longer periods, they should, except in special cases, where it may be deemed advisable to continue it, be removed to other employment at an earlier stage of their imprisonment than six months. This precaution, with the additional hour for exercise which has lately been conceded, would, I feel assured, avert the evils mentioned by the chaplain. But I would observe that the surgeon, in answer to my inquiries, says—" He does not know anything in the " prison tending to cause illness;" it is therefore not improbable that the chaplain may have been deceived by some of the prisoners as to their state of health.

The number of punishments for prison offences was:—

Males - - - -	251
Females - - - -	12

principally neglect at work, with the males; with the females, talking, and abusive language to the matron and wards-women.

Prisoners are employed mat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, chopping wood, picking oakum, grinding corn with the crank mill, knitting, and washing. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 118*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The total expenditure was 4,430*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit as above, 29*l.* 10*s.* 8¼*d.*

There is no schoolmistress, and only one female warder besides the matron. I would recommend that another female warder should be appointed, a portion of her time to be occupied in giving instruction to the female prisoners in their cells. I would also recommend that a new wash-house and laundry should be provided.

RICHMOND BOROUGH GAOL.

There was one prisoner on the day of inspection.

Greatest number in confinement at one time	3
Committed during the year	8

The building was in good repair. The keeper is 74 years of age; the matron (his wife), 71; they are both infirm. The keeper has also charge of the lock-up. I recommended that he should have the assistance of a policeman when there are any prisoners in confinement.

Prisoners are employed breaking stones and picking oakum.

The average daily cost for food and clothing was 3*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The average cost per head, including all expenses, was 9*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

RIPON LIBERTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection: —

Males	8
Female	1
Total	9

Average daily number	9

Greatest number in confinement at one time: —

Males	16
Females	3
Total	19

Committed during the year: —

Males	66
Females	6
Total	72

The building is in good repair.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good. There had been one case of small-pox, but no other prisoner took the infection.

A prisoner effected his escape on the 22nd January, but was recaptured on the following day, near Leeds.

The prisoners are employed picking oakum, and sawing and chopping wood. The clear profit on their labour amounted to 39*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 375*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 40*l.* 2*s.*

SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	11
Females	3
Total	14
Average daily number	14
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	21
Females	5
Total	26
Committed during the year:—	
Males	147
Females	53
Total	200

Of this number, 17 males and 12 females had been before convicted.

Prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding 3 months are sent to the House of Correction at Northallerton, under a contract with the county.

This prison is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the borough. From the number of inmates, it has frequently been found necessary to place three prisoners in a cell. There is no proper hospital accommodation, and the wash-house and other offices are insufficient for their several purposes. I communicated with the magistrates on the subject; and it has been determined by the local authorities to build a new gaol on the outskirts of the town.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "moderately good." One prisoner, afflicted with "paralysis," was liberated on medical grounds, and there was one case of monomania. The prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance.

The prisoners are employed breaking stones, tailoring, and making clogs. They are under no supervision, the governor being the only male officer in the gaol. Amongst his other duties, he is required to purchase the provisions in the market, and in his absence, the prison with a daily average of 11 male prisoners, is left without any male officer. I recommended that a person may be immediately engaged as a warder, and that the prisoners may be under constant supervision while employed out of their cells.

The clear profit on the prisoners' labour was 32*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Total expenditure for the year, 476*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 31*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*

WAKEFIELD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—			
West Riding prisoners—males 852, females 214 ; total			1,066
Government convicts, males	-	-	408
Total	-	-	1,474
Average daily number :—			
West Riding prisoners—males 796, females 190 ; total			986
Government convicts	-	-	381
Total	-	-	1,367
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—			
West Riding prisoners—males 884, females 244 ; total			1,128
Government convicts	-	-	412
Total	-	-	1,540
Received during the year :—			
West Riding prisoners–males 4,858, females 1,286; total			6,144
Government convicts	-	-	587
Total	-	-	6,731

Of the West Riding prisoners, 1,912 males and 635 females had been before committed.

The committals show an increase of 680 males and 178 females, compared with the preceding year; the increase extends to all classes.

The buildings are in a good state of repair; some additional cells have been built, but they were not completed when I visited the prison in August last. It is proposed to occupy these cells as sleeping cells when the prison is much crowded. But the object of separation is very imperfectly attained, as the partitions are very slight, being made of wood. The prisoners, therefore, would find no difficulty in communicating with each other; and I doubt whether sufficient ventilation can be obtained.

The diet, which had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State as an experiment for 6 months, having failed, an amended diet table has been substituted.

The following is an extract from the annual report of the surgeon of the West Riding Prison:—

"During the last 5 years, the number of prisoners has "very largely increased, the number in custody having "risen from 3,784 in 1859 to 6,144 in 1863, and the daily "average from 598 in 1859 to 986·7 in 1863. The largest "number at any one time has been 1,128.

"You will recollect that on the 18th March last it was "my duty to report unfavourably of the diet and discipline "which had been in use for the previous six months.

"I then showed that the mortality had increased from "1·21 per cent. (the average of the four previous years) to "1·81 per cent.

"The number on extra diet had risen on the 30th April to "4 per cent., and the number in hospital to 3·52 per cent., "as will be seen by the Table No. 5. The rate of mortality in the whole year is 1·82 per cent., which is "equivalent to 5 deaths in the year above the highest "and 6 above the average rate of the four previous years.

"The diet and discipline were changed on the 1st May; "and I am truly thankful to be able to say that the results "have been most gratifying; the sickness and mortality "have both very considerably diminished.

"As regards the sickness, whilst on the 30th April, as "stated above, the hospital cases had risen to 3·52 per "cent., on the 30th September they had fallen to 2 per "cent., and the number on extra diet, which had risen on "the 30th April to 4 per cent., had on the 30th September "fallen to 1·8 per cent.

"With regard to the mortality, Table No. 1 shows that "there has not been a death since the 11th July, and only "two since the alteration in the diet on the 1st May, ex- "cepting cases which were in the prison prior to that date, "and which had therefore undergone, at least, some portion "of the experimental diet and discipline.

"Two prisoners have been sent to the asylum. There "have been 7 cases of small-pox and 2 cases of typhus "fever."

The chaplain of the West Riding Prison, in his annual report, states—

"The number of boys and girls under sixteen years of "age committed during the prison year of 1861–62 was "209. During the year 1862–63, 239; being an increase "of 30. Of these were committed to reformatory school "in 1861–62, 41 boys and 15 girls; during the year 1862– "63, 46 boys and 14 girls, being an increase of 4."

"There have been very few reports for misconduct in "chapel, and those only for very trifling offences. Few, "however, as the reports have been, I believe they would be "fewer still were it made more a privilege to attend the "public worship, were none allowed to go except on the "condition of good behaviour, and were non-attendance at "chapel for three, seven, or ten days, according to the "offence, made the regular punishment for misconduct "when present at the service.

The chaplain of the convict department suggests, with reference to convicts removed to public works, "that a "period of not less than 4 months should be spent in "separate confinement prior to their being released with a "ticket of leave."

The surgeon of the convict department reports—"The "general health of the convicts has been 'pretty good.' "Nine prisoners were removed, as being unfit for separate "confinement. There were two deaths, one from bron- "chitis, the other from suicide, a prisoner having hung "himself in his cell, probably with the intention of "being heard by the warders, and of obtaining relief from "work and discipline. Three prisoners were removed to "Fisherton Asylum:

"The 1st was found to be insane, and to be affected with "paralysis, very shortly after he was received. It "was ascertained that he had been of unsound mind "for above a year before he was committed to "prison:

" 2nd had been in several prisons, and great suspicions of
" his sanity was entertained in all of them:
" 3rd was supposed to be feigning insanity at Worcester,
" from whence was received.
" It soon became evident that he was really insane, and
" he was removed to the Asylum at Fisherton on
" the 1st September last."

The number of punishments for prison offences has been:

West Riding prisoners	1,025
Government convicts	516

One convict was flogged for making a violent assault upon an officer of the prison.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, weaving, shoe-making, and in joiners' and other mechanical work.

The profit on work done was,—

In West Riding Prison	3,341*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*
In Convict Prison	2,111*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

But it is not stated how much of this large amount was due to steam power.

The total expenditure for the year was:—

West Riding Prison	17,462*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*
Convict Department	11,987*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit, as above:—

West Riding Prisoners	14*l.* 6*s.* 5¼*d.*
Convicts	25*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

YORK CASTLE COUNTY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	91
Average daily number	113
Greatest number in confinement at one time	199
Committed during the year	400

The governor died in the summer, and has been succeeded by Captain Lowrie.

The association of prisoners in the yards and day-rooms was discontinued at the close of the year. They are employed during the day, under close supervision, in the work-room, and each prisoner returns to his own cell to take his meals and after the hours of labour. On Sunday they are assembled in the work-room before and after the services. Each prisoner occupies a separate compartment, where they read, and are catechised by the chaplain, and no communication whatever is allowed.

No alteration has been made in the building, which is in a good state of repair.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Four deaths occurred; one from disease of the heart; the other three from natural causes.

One prisoner committed for trial was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to Bethlehem Lunatic Asylum.

On the 18th April a prisoner attempted to escape. He scaled the wall by means of a rope and a piece of iron, and concealed himself in the tower, where he was found, and brought back to the prison, about 9 o'clock in the evening.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 146, principally for talking and idleness. At the time of my first visit two prisoners were under punishment for endeavouring to incite the other prisoners to insubordination.

The principal employments are mat-making and chopping wood for kindlers. The clear profit on the prisoners' labour was 241*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.*

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 4,339*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 36*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

YORK CITY GAOL.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	27
Females	9
Total	36

Average daily number 34

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	27
Females	19
Total	46

Committed during the year—

Males	327
Females	234
Total	561

Of this number 46 males and 48 females had been before convicted.

Separate compartments have been built for the prisoners employed in the stone yard. There have been no other alterations. The prisoners are still under very imperfect supervision. There has been much misconduct, and altogether a very lax state of discipline, so much so that I felt it to be my duty to make a special report on the subject, and to recommend that all prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding two months should be committed to some other prison, where they may be placed in separate confinement; that the association of prisoners at their meals and in the yards and day-rooms should be discontinued; and that they should be under close supervision while employed in the stone yard or elsewhere in association.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good." There has been no death, or removal on medical grounds.

The duties performed by the chaplain continue without change. There is no schoolmaster.

The prisoners are employed breaking stones and cutting up wood. The clear profit on work done for sale was 170*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Total expenditure, 1,125*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per head, after deducting the profit on the prisoners' labour, 28*l.* 10*s.* 3¾*d.*

PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ABERDEEN COUNTY PRISON.

Aberdeen County Prison, comprising the East and West Prisons.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	21
Females	16
Debtors	5
Total	42

Average daily number :—

Males	34
Females	20
Debtors	6
Total	60

Greatest number in confinement at one time - 75

Committed during the year :—

Males	639
Females	510
Debtors	60
Total	1209

Showing an increase of 223 males and 194 females. criminals, and 18 debtors, compared with the number of committals in the preceding year.

The number of committals during the last year to the prisons in Aberdeenshire shows an increase of 38 per cent., when contrasted with 1860; but as that appears to have been rather a favourable year, a more correct state of the

crime of the county may be seen by contrasting the committals for 12 years; as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850	617	326	943
1851	539	261	800
1852	501	233	734
1853	568	242	810
1854	517	239	756
1855	547	383	930
1856	436	317	753
1857	458	362	820
1858	510	375	885
1859	507	403	910
1860	471	314	785
1861	604	487	1,091

The increase during the past year has been principally in the committals under the Aberdeen Police Act, the Public House Act, and other breaches of the public peace.

The number of re-committals was:—

Males	140
Females	235
Total	375

The governor observes, "The frequency with which a "number of old offenders of a certain class revisit the "prison for trivial offences shows that to such individuals "imprisonment for short periods has no deterring effect "whatever."

In my last report on the prisons at Aberdeen I expressed an opinion that the inconvenience and expense of two establishments might be avoided, as one prison with some alterations would afford accommodation for all the prisoners. I understand that a new court house is about to be built adjoining the East Prison, and would recommend, on the ground of efficiency as well as economy, that the question of retaining only one prison should at the same time be brought under the consideration of the local authorities. I do not consider the West Prison by any means secure in its present state; the cells also are small, the ventilation is bad, and the lower cells are damp.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. One male prisoner died from inflammation of the lungs; he was admitted on the 3d and died on the 25th

January. Three prisoners were removed to a lunatic asylum; they were insane when admitted to the prison.

The teacher was absent nearly four months from severe indisposition. During this period his duties were discharged by the chaplain, who states "The progress of the prisoners "imprisoned for long periods has been satisfactory, and in "several cases highly creditable." Many of the books for the use of the prisoners are in a dilapidated state.

The prisoners are employed weaving, shoe-making, tailoring, matmaking, sewing, knitting, and picking oakum, hair, and wool. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners was 102*l.* 13*s.* 7½*d.* The total expenditure for the whole of the prisons in the county—viz., the prisons at Aberdeen, Fraserburgh, Peterhead, and Huntly—was 1,770*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* The net cost per prisoner was about 25*l.*

FRASERBURGH PRISON.

Number of commitments during the year:—

Males	14
Females	4
Total	18

Greatest number in confinement at one time - 4

The prisoners are without employment.

The buildings are in good repair, but the cells are badly ventilated and damp.

There has been no occurrence of importance during the year.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

There was only one prisoner, a female, on the day of inspection.

Average daily number - - - 2

Greatest number in confinement at one time - 8

Committed during the year:—

Males	30
Females	36
Total	66

The prison has been several times without any inmates during the year.

Pipes have been laid down to supply the prison with water from the waterworks in the town; there have been no other alterations. The buildings are in good repair, and the prison clean and in good order. The prisoners are employed picking oakum, knitting stockings, and mending the prison clothes. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 4*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. The total expenditure for the year was 112*l*. 6*s*. 10*d*.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

ARGYLESHIRE.

INVERARY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	3
Female	1
Debtor	1
Total	5

Average daily number	5
Greatest number in confinement at one time	11
Received during the year	53

The building is in good repair, but the cells on the ground floor in the females prison are damp. The ventilation is good, and the warming apparatus effective.

The male prisoners are employed teasing oakum, the females sewing and knitting. But the task allotted to each prisoner (2 lbs. of oakum per day),is I think insufficient. The usual task varies from 3 to 5 lbs. per day according to the quality of the oakum. The profit arising from the prisoners' labour was 9*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. The total expenditure for the year amounted to 227*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*. Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 43*l*. 8*s*.

CAMPBELTON PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	11
Females	4
Total	15
Daily average number	8
Greatest number in confinement at one time	15
Committed during the year:—	
Males	63
Females	24
Total	87

The prison contains only 10 cells, as follows:—

For males 6, females 3, debtors 1, so that ten of the male prisoners and two females were confined two in a cell, the cells being suitable for only one prisoner.

Plumbers were employed repairing the gas and water pipes, otherwise the buildings were in good order.

The health of the prisoners has been good; they are employed principally picking hair and oakum, and their general conduct is represented to be "good."

The average cost of the prison diet is $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day.

The total expenditure for the year was 222*l.* 5*s.* $0\frac{2}{3}d.$

The governor has not been in the habit of keeping a journal or any record of the daily occurrences within the prison; he was instructed to do so in future.

LOCHGILPHEAD PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	2
Greatest number in confinement at one time	2
Committed during the year	6

The buildings are in good repair, the drainage and ventilation sufficient; there have been no alterations since the last report.

Prisoners sentenced for periods exceeding ten days are employed picking oakum and making nets.

The governor has hitherto kept no journal; but he has been directed to do so.

Total expenditure for the year, 59*l.*

TOBERMOROY PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The number committed during the year was 14.

The old building now used as a prison will shortly be closed, a new prison having been built near the court house. The cells are of a good size, but the fittings were not complete at the time of my visit. The prison contains accommodation for :—

Males	3
Females	1
Debtors	1
Total	5

The governor has hitherto kept no journal, and there is no record in the inspection book of the prison having been visited by a member of the County Prison Board since the year 1848.

AYRSHIRE.

AYR COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	22
Females	63
Debtors	2
Total	87

Average daily number	47

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	30
Females	69
Debtors	9
Total	108

Received during the year :—

Males	289
Females	187
Debtors	27
Total	503

These numbers include 53 female convicts received, under contract, from the General Prison at Perth.

The building is in good repair. Since the last inspection, a new airing yard has been enclosed for the use of the female prisoners; a proper airing yard is also much required for the male prisoners; at present the only place in which prisoners sentenced for long periods can take exercise is in the narrow passages leading to the cells, and as there is no chapel for the males they do not, except under special circumstances, leave the ward in which they are confined during the whole period of their imprisonment.

I would recommend that a proper airing yard may be provided for the use of the male prisoners similar to that which has lately been enclosed for the females.

The general health of the prisoners has been "very good;" there have been no deaths, or removals on medical grounds.

The daily services in the chapel in the females prison had been discontinued; there had also been some irregularity in the attendance of the chaplain, calling for remark by a member of the County Prison Board, as entered in the inspection book. I called the attention of the chaplain to the subject, and the daily services have been resumed, with the attendance required by the rules.

The library for the use of the prisoners is insufficient, and many of the books are in a dilapidated state. Books for the use of prisoners of the church of Scotland should be under the sole care of the chaplain, to be distributed to the prisoners under his directions. It is also very desirable that some arrangement should be made by which the male prisoners may be assembled for divine service on Sunday.

Some of the female convicts made complaints, which had reference princpially to the periods for which they had been kept in the probationary class, and in two cases, being Roman Catholics, that they had not been visited by their priest.

The prisoners are employed,—the males, mat-making, tailoring, and teasing oakum; the females, making shirts and other needlework, and teasing oakum.

The clear profit arising from their labour amounted to 100*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; the total expenditure for the year was 1,345*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 28*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	10
Females	5
Total	15
Average daily number	15
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	18
Females	8
Total	26
Committed during the year :—	
Males	153
Females	82
Total	235

The building is in good repair. The ashpit referred to in my last report has been removed, but there is still no secure place in which the prisoners may be taken out for exercise, and the inconvenience caused by the steam from the prison kitchen and washhouse continues. I would recommend that a new kitchen and washhouse should be built, and the 5 cells which were converted to that purpose be restored to the use for which they were originally designed; the prison would then afford all the accommodation required. A prisoner committed for trial, charged with housebreaking, set fire to his work materials and the furniture of his cell; he was not punished in any way for the offence, but was afterwards tried on the charge of housebreaking, and sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude.

The prison had not been visited by any member of the County Prison Board for more than 12 months.

The prisoners are employed mat making, picking oakum, and sewing. The average earnings were 2*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per head; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 20*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 344*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

BANFFSHIRE.

BANFF PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	5
Females	4
Total	9
Average daily number	12
Greatest number in confinement at one time	20
Committed during the year :—	
Males	63
Females	28
Debtors	15
Total	106

Of this number 18 had been before convicted.

The cesspools referred to in my last report have been closed, and a communication opened into the main drain; there have been no other alterations, and the prison buildings are in good repair.

Referring to the remarks in my last report respecting the insufficient number of officers, I would here insert the following extracts from the Governor's Journal.

"7th November 1862.—Made the usual night inspection "and found all right. There are still eighteen prisoners "in confinement; it is quite impossible for one male "officer to do the duties of the prison in terms of the rules. "Often when I am out getting work for the prisoners and "taking in provisions for the civil prisoners, and many "other things that have to be done from time to time, the "only individual left in charge of the prison is the matron "(the keeper and matron being the only prison officers); "this is very unsafe.

"9th July 1863.—George and Andrew Stevenson, who "very recently have had the small pox, were this day "committed to prison on a charge of poaching; whereupon "James Grant, temporary warder, left the prison without "giving any notice, and gave as his reason that he did "not feel called upon to run the risk of infection not "having a permanent appointment. 20 prisoners at present "in confinement.

"13th July 1863.—All the prisoners were assembled "to-day for divine service, 22 in all, 17 males and 5 "females, no warder.

" It is impossible to keep up any kind of discipline " without an assistant; when prisoners are taken from " their cells in the first gallery to the second for divine " service, they are of necessity left there alone until I take " the prisoners down from the third gallery, and are left " in the same way after the service is over, where they " have an opportunity of speaking to each other, and " even of speaking in at the doors of those of the second " gallery."

The surgeon states, "The health of the prisoners has been " so remarkably good that I have had no occasion to make " a single entry in the Register of Sickness." The chaplain observes, " Upon the whole the conduct of the prisoners " has been good; but I often think that it is an inducement " leading to misconduct to have so many prisoners assem- " bled in one place, as are at chapel, with only one " man in charge of them. It is out of the power of the " governor to conduct the duties of the prison as they " ought to be done without assistance, especially when he " is taking the prisoners to and from chapel."

The prisoners are employed mat and sack making, breaking stones, and teasing oakum, hair, and wool. The clear profit on their work amounted to 57*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 11*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Total expenditure for the year 289*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Net cost per prisoner 23*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

KEITH PRISON.

Number of commitments during the year :—

Males	8
Females	1
Total	9

Greatest number in confinement at one time - 2

There have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The buildings are in good repair, the prison well ventilated and in a clean and healthy state. There are no gas lights in the cells, but candles are supplied, when necessary, at the expense of the keeper.

BERWICKSHIRE.

GREENLAW PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	6
Female	1
Debtor	1
Total	8

Average daily number	7
Greatest number in confinement at one time	16
Committed during the year	67
Number of sick during the year	12

The building is in good repair; there have been no alterations since the last report. To add to the insecurity of the airing yards, I found two ladders in one of the yards, merely fastened to the wall with a chain and small padlock.

A prisoner who effected his escape from the prison at Dunse after assaulting the keeper made a desperate attempt to escape from this gaol on the 3d September last. William Johnston, the keeper's son, went to the prisoner's cell at 8 p.m. to give him his bed, and was immediately attacked by the prisoner, who struck him several times on the head and shoulders with the cross-bar of his cell table. With the assistance of a prisoner the man was secured, but he continued so violent that it became necessary to restrain him with irons. The irons were removed on the 6th, but were again resorted to on the 16th, the surgeon stating, "he considered it necessary for the safety of the officers "who had charge of the prisoner."

Here is another instance of the danger of confining a prisoner of desperate character in a gaol where there is only one officer. In this case the son of the keeper (not being an officer of the prison) visited the prisoner for his father, who is 76 years of age. Had the keeper himself performed the duty, the result would probably have been far more serious; and it was only the accident of a well disposed prisoner being employed in the corridor that enabled William Johnston to overpower the prisoner who assaulted him. A person residing in the village has since been appointed to assist the keeper to distribute the meals, and at the hours of exercise; but I am of opinion that no county gaol to which prisoners charged with serious offences

may be committed should be without two male officers at least.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, teasing oakum, and sewing. Amount of earnings 2*l.* 3*s.* 3¾*d.* Expenditure for the year 300*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

DUNSE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	3
Female	0
Total	3

Average daily number	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time	6
Committed during the year	102

The rain finds its way into the bath room, where the roof joins the main building ; if this is not attended to, it will damage the walls ; in other respects the building is in good order.

The keeper having resigned, Thomas Simpson, late of the 79th Foot, has been appointed to the office.

A prisoner assaulted and knocked down the keeper with a stone tied in a handkerchief, and effected his escape ; he was apprehended a short time afterwards for another offence, and committed to the prison at Greenlaw, where he made a similar attempt, the particulars of which may be found in the report upon that prison.

The prisoners, being all sentenced to periods not exceeding 14 days, are without employment, but they are supplied with books.

The total expenditure for the year was 71*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*

BUTESHIRE.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	3
Females	2
Debtor	1
Total	6

Average daily number	7
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	14
Females	4
Debtors	2
Total	20
Committed during the year:—	
Males	78
Females	25
Debtors	5
Total	108

The prison only affords accommodation for 6 males and 5 females, criminals, and 2 debtors; it has therefore been proposed to make some alterations and additions. The plans were submitted for approval during the summer, but as they did not fulfil all the requirements, they were returned for amendment and have not been again submitted. It is very desirable that the proposed additions should be proceeded with without delay, otherwise it will be necessary to limit the periods for which prisoners may be confined here, and to send all prisoners sentenced for long periods to a prison in another county.

The general health of the prisoners is good. A man who had been confined in an asylum became again insane while in the prison; his sentence having expired, he was given into the charge of his friends.

The male prisoners were employed picking oakum, the females sewing and knitting; the profit arising from the prisoners labour was 8*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Total expenditure for the year 300*l.* Average daily cost of the diet $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

ALLOA PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	6
Females	0
Total	6

Average daily number	7
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	9
Females	7
Total	16
Committed during the year :—	
Males	70
Females	39
Total	109

The buildings are in good repair and the prison in good order. One male prisoner suffering from low fever was liberated and removed to his home, on the recommendation of the surgeon, five days prior to the expiration of his sentence. The health of the prisoners generally has been good; they are employed principally picking oakum and making nets. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 3*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 334*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 44*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

An upper room in the governor's house is used as an armoury in which the rifles belonging to the Volunteers are deposited, and the outer gate of the prison is frequently opened at a late hour to admit the members of the corps. It is very objectionable that any persons unconnected with the prison should have the right of entering the premises at all times, and I do not think the keeper should be subjected to any such inconvenience.

A prisoner having been guilty of cursing and swearing, and striking a warder, was placed in handcuffs, and punished by the governor by the loss of his dinner,—a punishment wholly inadequate to the offence.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	5
Females	2
Debtor	1
Total	8

Average daily number:—

Males	9
Females	4
Total	13

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	26
Females	5
Total	31

Committed during the year:—

Males	210
Females	74
Debtors	10
Total	294

Of this number 62 males and 19 females had been in prison before.

There have been no alterations since my last inspection. The window of the back kitchen or scullery is not made to open, and there is no ventilation; the walls are quite green in consequence from the damp, but in other respects I found the prison in good order.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The library books are in bad condition and require to be renewed.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, picking oakum, sewing, and washing; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 31*l.* Total expenditure for the year 336*l.* 18*s.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 23*l.* 13*s.* 7¾*d.*

HELENSBURGH PRISON.

This prison is limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 10 days. There are only 3 cells, and there were at one time as many as 5 male and 2 female prisoners n confinement.

The number committed during the year was:—

Males	60
Females	10
Total	70

Of this number 20 males and 1 female had been previously committed.

The chief offences were thefts and breaches of the peace.

The building is in good order and repair, and the general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good.

Total expenditure for the year 30*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

KIRKINTILLOCH PRISON.

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection.

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	2
Females	4
Total	6

Committed during the year :—

Males	29
Females	13
Total	42

Of this number 5 males and 6 females had been before in the prison.

The building is in good repair.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners is represented to be good ; as the prison is legalized for periods of 10 days only, they are not provided with employment.

The prison has only once been visited by a member of the County Prison Board since the month of September 1861 ; but it is inspected quarterly by the Governor of the county gaol at Dumbarton.

Total expenditure for the year 33*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	18
Females	10
Debtors	2
Total	30

Average daily number of criminals:—

Males	20
Females	7
Total	27

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	29
Females	11
Total	40

Committed during the year:—

Males	341
Females	147
Total	488

The building is in good repair, and the prison generally in good order. There has been no extraordinary occurrence since the last report.

The health of the prisoners has been good. The number "sick" during the year was 13.

The prisoners are employed picking hair and oakum, mat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, crank labour, bruising oats, sewing, and knitting; the profit arising from work done by the prisoners amounted to 123*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Total expenditure for the year 604*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 17*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	222
Females	233
Debtors	20
Total	475

Average daily number:—

Males	175
Females	179
Debtors	9
Total	363

Committed during the year:—

Males	2,304
Females	2,941
Debtors	72
Total	5,317

Of this number, 1,159 males and 2,292 females had been before in prison, 1,329 females having been recommitted within the year.

The large number of recommittals of females (more than three fourths of the whole number committed) is the best evidence of the inefficiency of the system here adopted.

The centre division of the prison, in which the females are confined was built in the year 1791, on the panopticon principle, recommended by Jeremy Bentham; it contains 52 large cells, (all of which open in front on a common hall, from which they are divided by iron railings) and 130 small cells. It was originally intended that the prisoners should be employed during the day in association, in the 52 large cells, and that they should be confined separately in the smaller cells at night; but all the cells, large and small, are now occupied by prisoners both day and night, and frequently by more than one. The small cells are altogether unfit to be used for this purpose; the greater part of them contain only 410 cubic feet, the ventilation is defective, and association in such a confined space (the circular form of the narrow corridor rendering it impossible to maintain anything approaching to strict discipline) must be most injurious in every respect.

It has been attempted in Edinburgh to check the "social evil" by imprisonment, and a large number of females are committed for "importuning;" if such a hopeless experiment is to be continued, suitable accommodation, at least, should be provided, and care should be taken that the inmates are not exposed to the evil influences inseparable from association in a prison.

The buildings are in a good state of repair; there have been no alterations since the last report.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be "very good;" three deaths occurred; one prisoner was liberated on medical grounds, and one insane when admitted was removed by the Poor Law Authorities.

The chaplain visits the prison daily; there are also two Bible readers, who attend 2½ hours, and a schoolmaster

and mistress, who are engaged 5 hours daily teaching the prisoners.

Prisoners are employed mat-making, tailoring, shoemaking, teasing hair and oakum, stone breaking, crank labour, sewing, and knitting. The clear profit on work done by prisoners amounted to 859*l.* 13*s.* Total expenditure for the year 5,966*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 14*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

EDINBURGH COURT BUILDINGS.

This prison is used for prisoners awaiting examination only.

Number of prisoners in custody	11
Average daily number	10
Committed during the year	745

The building is in good repair, and nothing has occurred to call for any special remark.

MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

Number of prisoners in custody	4
Committed during the year	45

The building is in a good state of repair, and nothing has occurred to call for any special remark.

This prison is visited frequently by the governor of the Edinburgh Gaol, and he has invariably found it in good order.

ELGINSHIRE.

ELGIN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	4
Female	1
Debtors	2
Total	7

Average daily number:—

Males	10
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	14

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	20
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	24

Committed during the year:—

Males	104
Females	29
Debtors	12
Total	145

The following return shows the number of prisoners confined in this prison in each year from 1842 to 1863 inclusive:—

Years.	Total Number in Confinement during each Year.		Average daily Number in Confinement.		Greatest Number in Confinement at any One Time during the different Years.	
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
1842–43	72	4	9	—	17	2
1843–44	80	4	7	—	13	2
1844–45	76	4	7	—	13	1
1845–46	77	5	10	—	19	2
1846–47	110	5	7	—	18	2
1847–48	98	11	8	1	17	4
1848–49	117	11	8	—	16	3
1849–50	99	3	9	—	18	2
1850–51	91	12	10	1	21	5
1851–52	104	11	11	1	18	2
1852–53	115	11	12	1	19	3
1853–54	114	9	13	1	18	4
1854–55	116	8	13	1	20	2
1855–56	96	5	8	—	17	1
1856–57	126	9	8	—	18	4
1657–58	146	19	11	1	18	4
1858–59	152	21	12	2	22	4
1859–60	144	7	12	1	22	4
1860–61	102	11	17	2	24	4
1861–62	143	12	8	1	22	3
1862–63	144	12	13	1	23	3

The prison contains only 10 cells for criminals and 2 for debtors, while the daily average number in confinement last year was 13 criminals and 1 debtor; it has therefore frequently been necessary to follow the very objectionable practice of placing two prisoners together in a cell which is only fitted for one person. I would recommend that additional accommodation should be immediately provided; and the opportunity should be taken to separate the wards occupied by the male and the female prisoners, and to provide proper airing yards (one for each sex). At present they are all exercised in a gallery within the prison.

The health of the prisoners generally is "good," the food of good quality and sufficient to maintain health and strength. In answer to my inquiry, whether he knew anything in the prison tending to cause illness, the surgeon states, "I know nothing with the exception of the ven-
" tilation of the cells when two prisoners have to be put
" together, and if continued for any length of time I
" consider it would injure their health." The rules of the English prisons require that every male prisoner shall, during the night, be confined "either in a separate cell,
" or in a cell with not less than two other male prisoners." It is desirable that this rule should be extended to the prisons in Scotland.

The chaplain states, "When the prisoners are in separate
" confinement they make satisfactory progress under
" instruction, but I find from 12 years experience that
" when prisoners are in association, for however short a
" period, they generally become indifferent and inattentive,
" and devote their leisure time to idle intercourse. When
" in separate confinement prisoners read the books issued
" to them, but on examining those in association on the
" books which they say they have read I generally find
" that they have not perused them."

The prisoners are employed making mats and sheep nets, sackmaking, tailoring, shoemaking, knitting, sewing, and at crank labour; the clear profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 59*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* The estimated value of work done for the prison was 22*l.* 13*s.* Total expenditure for the year 320*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* Net cost per prisoner 18*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*

FORRES PRISON.

Limited to prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding 10 days. There was only one prisoner at the time of my visit.

Number committed during the year - - 23
Greatest number in confinement at one time - 2

The prisoners are not provided with any employment.

The buildings were in good repair, but, as is frequently the case with these small prisons, it was not so clean as it ought to be. I would recommend that, in addition to the visits by members of the County Prison Board, the governor of the County Gaol at Elgin should be required to visit the prison at least once in each quarter, and make an entry in the inspection book, showing the state of the prison at the time of his visit.

FIFESHIRE.

CUPAR COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	18
Females	11
Debtors	2
Total	31

Average daily number - - - - 24

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	30
Females	5
Debtors	3
Total	38

Committed during the year:—

Males	201
Females	88
Debtors	8
Total	297

Of this number 49 males and 36 females had been before in prison.

The buildings are in good repair. A strong netting has been stretched across the corridor from the lower

gallery to prevent accident, a prisoner, feigning insanity, having dropped from the upper gallery, a height of 27 feet; he escaped without injury, and was acquitted when brought up for trial. The chaplain is required to attend at the prison 3 hours daily, and to act as "teacher" as well as chaplain. He died in the month of August; his successor had not been appointed at the time of my visit.

I found two boys of 12 and 11 years of age sentenced to 3 months imprisonment for placing a plank on the railway. One of the boys, in answer to my questions, quietly said "he wanted to see a train toppled over." He did not appear to have any idea of the loss of life that would result from such an act.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been very good; they are employed making mats and shoes, netting, picking oakum, and at crank labour; the profits arising from their labour was 75*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 832*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; the average daily cost per head, after deducting the earnings, was 28*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	5
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	9
Average daily number	6

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	11
Females	3
Debtors	2
Total	16

Committed during the year:—

Males	72
Females	27
Debtors	4
Total	103

Of this number 27 males and 7 females had been before in prison.

The buildings were in good repair; but the cells are not kept clean and tidy. When I entered the prison I found it most offensive, the prisoners being engaged emptying their night pans, the officer superintending them not having even taken the precaution to open any of the windows. The practice of using the night pans in the cells during the day, which is not uncommon in the prisons in Scotland, is very objectionable, and might easily be avoided to a great extent by fitting a watercloset in each of the airing yards; the prisoners themselves would gladly avail themselves of this convenience when let out for exercise, and the atmosphere of the prison would be more wholesome.

The prisoners are employed mat-making and picking oakum, and in the general work of the prison; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 25*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Total expenditure for the year 347*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* . Average cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

FORFARSHIRE.

DUNDEE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	49
Females	37
Debtors	2
Total	88
Average daily number	78
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	55
Females	55
Debtors	5
Total	115
Committed during the year :—	
Males	641
Females	547
Debtors	27
Total	1,215

Of this number, 277 had been before committed.

Since the last report a great improvement has been effected by the removal of the governor's house, which was in the centre of the prison, impeding the ventilation and contracting the airing yards. New houses have been built at the south-west end of the prison for the governor and matron, a gatekeeper's lodge, refractory cells, and other necessary offices. Waterclosets are also about to be built as recommended, and proper accommodation provided for prisoners affected with the itch.

The ventilation of the cells is still defective, many of them being close and offensive, especially those on the south side, and the prisoners are still without the means of communicating with the officer of the ward except by knocking at the door, or calling to the watchman at night.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. One male prisoner was liberated on medical grounds, and four prisoners were removed to the lunatic asylum, of these, three were insane when admitted to the prison. The surgeon expresses an opinion that the diet of the male prisoners, especially those on the 1st and 2d rate of diet is insufficient; "they in general fall off in weight and have to get extra allowance." I received no complaints from the prisoners to this effect.

The chaplain acts also as schoolmaster, and is engaged 41 hours weekly giving instruction to the prisoners, who he states make satisfactory progress. He recommends that "a register or book containing the names of prisoners (and "their occupations) who wish for employment on their "liberation, be kept, and that it be accessible to the "public," and the chaplain offers himself to keep this "employment register." I am afraid there would be very few applications to see the book with a view to give employment to a discharged prisoner, otherwise it might be made a means of testing the sincerity of prisoners who plead the impossibility of obtaining an honest livelihood as an excuse for their return to prison.

The prisoners are employed weaving, winding, hackling, teasing jute, rope, and oakum, tailoring, and shoemaking. The clear profit on their work amounted to 222*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 1,374*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* Net cost per prisoner after deducting their earnings, 16*l.* 15*s.* 6¼*d.*

FORFAR PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	13
Females	2
Debtors	3
Total	18
Average daily number	16
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	27
Females	3
Total	30
Committed during the year :—	
Males	142
Females	34
Total	176

The old airing gallery on the upper floor of the male prison has been fitted up as a chapel at a cost of 25*l.* 10*s.*, and one wing of the males prison has been warmed with hot water pipes at a cost of 65*l.* 5*s.*, but the inefficient stoves remain in the other parts of the prison.

I observe an entry in the surgeon's journal to the effect that three prisoners who were removed in good health to the county gaol at Perth for trial at the circuit court were affected with the itch when they returned. On inquiry at Perth, the governor of the gaol stated that the prisoners sent up for trial from each gaol in the circuit were kept by themselves, and had no opportunity of communicating the contagion. As the three prisoners referred to had all been upwards of 3 months in gaol, and occupied clean beds the two nights they were in Perth Prison, they must have contracted the disease from their own clothes, which were restored to them when they were removed for trial; and it shows the necessity for some better system of fumigating the prisoners' clothes when placed in store.

Neither the chaplain or the surgeon visit the prison regularly, as required by the rules.

The prison at Arbroath having been closed the governor of that gaol has been appointed to succeed the late governor, who was removed from his office for misconduct, as stated in my last report.

The wards and cells were clean and in good order, and I observe a great improvement throughout the prison since my last visit.

The clear profit on work done by the prisoners during the year amounted to 42*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.* The total expenditure was 416*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 23*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

HADDINGTON COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	10
Females	2
Debtor	1
Total	13

Average daily number	11

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	11
Females	4
Total	15

Committed during the year :—

Males	153
Females	34
Debtors	7
Total	194

The prison is in good repair, clean, and in good order.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory, and nothing of any importance has occurred during the year.

The prisoners are employed mat and sack making, as tailors, and shoemakers; the females making shirts and sewing. The profit arising from their work amounted to 35*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 31*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Total expenditure for the year, 378*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

INVERNESS PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	16
Females	6
Debtor	1
Total	23

Average daily number :—

Males	14
Females	3
Debtor	1
	18

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	30
Females	5
Debtor	1
Total	36

Committed during the year :—

Males	138
Females	27
Debtors	16
Total	181

Showing an increase of 42 males compared with the preceding year. This increase may be explained by the influx of labourers employed in the construction of the new line of railway.

There have been no alterations in the buildings, or in the discipline of the prison, since the last inspection.

The prisoners are all in separate confinement, and are employed weaving, net and mat making, tailoring, shoemaking, sewing, knitting, and teasing oakum. The clear profit on work done by the prisoners amounted to 98*l.* 15*s.* The estimated value of the work done for the prison was 47*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 636*l.* 5*s.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 28*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

The general health of the prisoners has been good. One prisoner committed for trial, charged with arson, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and removed to an asylum. Another prisoner charged with housebreaking, and confined in the prison at the time of my visit, had been in an asylum and was evidently insane when I saw him. The governor recommends that treacle should be issued to the prisoners at certain periods of the year when milk cannot readily be procured.

The prisoners are instructed by the schoolmaster about 12 hours in each week; they are generally attentive and respectful, but do not make much progress. There is a small library for the use of the prisoners, but it requires to be renewed.

The number of punishments was 16; all for minor offences.

PORTREE PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

Number committed during the year :—

Males	14
Females	11
Total	25

The building contains six cells, 4 for males, and 2 for females, but the two latter are at present appropriated, the one as an office for the keeper and the other as a store room; female prisoners being confined in the same corridor with the male prisoners. I would recommend that the passage at the end of the "Exercise Gallery" should be fitted up as a store room, the open iron gate being replaced by a door, and the small window on the staircase being made to open when required, so as to admit more air to the Exercise Gallery.

By a simple arrangement, enclosing the warm-air pipes with Welsh slabs thrown across the corridor arch, the warm air is equally distributed through the cells, and the whole of the prison is well aired and free from damp.

The prison was neat and clean, and in good order throughout.

LOCHMADDY PRISON.

There was one prisoner on the day of inspection.

The number committed during the year was :—

Males	6
Females	3
Total	9

One prisoner only was sentenced to hard labour, and that for the last 10 days of his imprisonment.

The buildings are in good repair, and there has been no occurrence since the last inspection calling for special remark.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

STONEHAVEN COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	1
Average daily number	6
Greatest number in confinement at one time	12

Committed during the year :—

Males	72
Females	24
Debtors	8
Total	104

Of this number 21 had been before in prison.

At the time of my visit extensive alterations were in progress in the court house, which encroached on the prison buildings. The plans for these alterations, so far as they affected the prison, had not been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State as required in the 26th section of the Prisons Administration Act for Scotland, and although the accommodation of the prison is in some respects improved, the alterations are open to the following objections, which I pointed out to the clerk of the works, who was on the premises.

A window has been opened from the police cell in the court house buildings immediately opposite to the prison cell windows.

The inmates of the cells on either side of the yard may easily communicate with each other, and drunk and disorderly persons in the custody of the police would disturb and probably cause disorder in the prison; or a man might cause himself to be apprehended for the purpose of communicating with an inmate of the prison.

The prison is already disposed to be damp, being on a level with the sea; it is completely shut in by walls and buildings to the north, east, and west, and it is now proposed to raise a boundary wall to the south, within 8 or 9 feet of the corridor window, thus excluding the sun and air from the prison. This wall should be at least 20 feet from the building, otherwise I fear the prison will be damp and unhealthy.

I would recommend that a day room should be provided for the use of the civil prisoners.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners is represented to be "good;" they are employed picking oakum and making small chains for tobacco pipes. The clear profit on work performed by prisoners was 15*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* The total expenditure for the year amounted to 206*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 34*l.* 2*s.* 5½*d.*

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	4
Females	3
Debtor	1
Total	8

Average daily number 11

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Males	22
Females	4
Debtors	4
Total	30

Committed during the year:—

Males	154
Females	41
Total	195

There has been no alteration in the building since the last report; the cells are damp, and the ventilation defective. I observe the following remarks in the inspection book by the chairman of the County Prison Board:—

"The establisment in its usual good order as regards "the duties of the governor and matron, but proper dis- "cipline and enforcement of prison rules impossible in the "present crowded state of the prison; when there are "more than 11 male and 3 female prisoners, as is frequently "the case, two are confined in a cell with no ventilation." And another member of the Prison Board observes: "In the "present state of the walls, the cells on the second and upper "stories are not habitable by prisoners not of a strong "constitution; one prisoner complained of being unwell, "and I was not surprised, considering the very damp state "of the walls of the prison."

It has been proposed to build a new prison; a site has been selected, and a committee appointed to prepare the plans. I trust there may be no delay in submitting these plans, in order that the new building so much required may be commenced forthwith.

The prisoners are employed at crank labour, bruising corn, picking hair and oakum, sewing, and knitting. The profit on work done by them amounted to 15*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. The total expenditure was 354*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 30*l*. 16*s*. 4*d*.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

There were no inmates on the day of inspection.

The greatest number in confinement at one time was 6, all females.

Committed during the year:—

Males	36
Females	31
Total	67

The longest period for which a prisoner was confined in this prison was 30 days. Of the above number 6 males and 2 females had been before in prison.

The building is in good repair. There has been no sickness, and no extraordinary occurrence since the last inspection.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at the crank, the females sewing. Total expenditure for the year 44*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	323
Females	243
Debtors	23
Total	589

Average daily number	506

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	336
Females	246
Debtors	29
Total	611

Committed during the year :—

Males	2,918
Females	2,233
Debtors	193
Total	5,344

These numbers, compared with the committals in the preceding year, show an increase of 611 male and 619 female criminals ; the increase has been principally in the number charged with being "drunk and disorderly" and "loitering for the purpose of prostitution."

Since the last inspection an additional hospital has been made by removing the division walls between 3 of the cells, and a new milk house has been erected. There have been

no other alterations. The buildings are in good repair. The Prison Board have under consideration, plans for improving the ventilation, which I hope to see soon carried out.

The health of the prisoners generally has been very good. Four deaths occurred from natural causes, and two prisoners were removed on medical grounds, as follows:—

1st. A prisoner with the small-pox, removed by authority of the Procurator Fiscal to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, where he died.

2d. A police prisoner, insane, removed by order of police magistrate to hospital, under the care of the parochial authorities.

Two male prisoners were removed as insane to the general prison at Perth; one was a case of epileptic mania; the other (aged 19) the surgeon states "became melancholic " and afterwards maniacal apparently from grief, caused " by a sentence of 16 months imprisonment."

The chaplain states, "I continue to visit all prisoners " immediately after their admission; as often as possible " during their stay; the sick daily; those whom I consider " hopeful, very frequently; and those committed for the " first time, as often as circumstances seem to require. " Every cell contains a bible; all who can read receive a " library book weekly, those entitled to have writing " materials are allowed to write one page each day, a slate " and arithmetic book (for use) constantly by them; a " useful tract is very often given to those who can read, " while those who are unable to read have a portion of the " bible or some useful book read to them." Of the schoolmasters and mistresses he says, "they are well qualified, " and discharge their duties to my satisfaction."

The prisoners are employed, "weaving, winding, shoe- " making, tailoring, mat-making, teasing oakum and cotton, " carpenters and smiths work, sewing, knitting, and in the " general work of the prison." The clear profit on their work amounted to 347*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

The number of punishments for prison offences was males 205, females 35, principally for not completing task work, defacing the walls of their cells, and destroying prison property. The ordinary punishments are, bread and water for 3 days, confinement in dark cells for the same period, and in the case of refractory prisoners, handcuffs for terms not exceeding 3 days. Handcuffs should not be used as a means of punishment, but only in cases of absolute necessity, to restrain a prisoner from doing violence to himself or others, or from injuring the prison property.

The prisoners go to bed at 7.30 throughout the year, as they rise at 6 A.M.; they have ten hours and a half in bed, which is too much. I recommend that they should go to bed at 9, and be provided with employment and books in their cells.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to 10,479*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; the net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, was 19*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.*

AIRDRIE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	23
Females	7
Debtors	0
Total	30

Average daily number :—

Males	14
Females	11
Debtor	1
Total	36

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Criminals	60
Debtors	4
Total	64

Committed during the year :—

Males	552
Females	221
Total	773

Of this number 393 males and 123 females were committed as drunk and disorderly or for breach of the peace.

The prison is in good repair, clean, and in good order throughout. There is at present no cell in which a refractory prisoner may be placed while under punishment. I would reccommend that a cell for this purpose should be built in the situation pointed out to me by the governor.

The general health of the prisoners has been good; there were eight cases of sickness during the year, one only of serious illness.

The prisoners are employed teasing hair and oakum, breaking stones, sewing, and knitting; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 102*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; net cost per head, after deducting the profit, 17*l.* 6*s.*; total expenditure for the year 743*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

HAMILTON PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	18
Females	8
Debtors	6
Total	32

Average daily number:—

Males	23
Females	8
Debtors	4
Total	35

Greatest number in confinement at one time:—

Criminals	43
Debtors	9
Total	52

Committed during the year:—

Males	403
Females	110
Total	513

Of this number 115 males and 60 females had been previously committed.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good;" one death occurred.

The prison is in good repair, but is frequently overcrowded. When the number of prisoners exceeds the accommodation, it is desirable that the sheriff should commit to the prison at Lanark, where there is plenty of room.

A prisoner was detected filing the bars of his cell window, with a view to effect his escape; the tools, which were secreted in the cell, should have been discovered by the warder before the attempt was made.

The governor complained of the misconduct of some of the civil prisoners and the females; the latter, he states,

constantly communicate with each other, and with persons passing in the street, and he has not been able to prevent it; on five occasions it had been necessary to place prisoners in handcuffs.

The number of punishments for prison offences was 39.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, teasing hair and oakum, shoemaking and sewing, and knitting. The profit arising from their labour amounted to 57*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; total expenditure for the year 699*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; net cost per prisoner after deducting the earnings, 20*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

LANARK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	6
Females	2
Debtors	2
Total	10
Average daily number of criminals	9
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	18
Females	2
Total	20
Committed during the year:—	
Males	108
Females	20
Total	128

The buildings are in good repair; since the last report three of the cells, formerly occupied by criminals, have been appropriated for debtors; there have been no other alterations.

The general health of the prisoners has been "very good;" one death occurred; a prisoner committed for trial having destroyed himself by hanging, he had only been one day in the prison, and the hook from which he hung himself was not three feet from the cell floor.

The prisoners are employed picking oakum and sewing; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 22*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; the total expenditure for the year was 328*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; net cost per prisoner 33*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Males	17
Females	4
Debtor	1
Total	22
Average daily number	20
Greatest number in confinement at one time:—	
Males	23
Females	10
Total	33
Committed during the year:—	
Males	129
Females	44
Debtors	6
Total	179

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last report.

The building is in a good state of repair; but the warming apparatus is ineffective.

A prisoner committed for 28 days for insubordination on board ship, jumped from the lower gallery to the ground floor on the 15th November, and seriously injured his spine. It appears that on the 3d November he run a pin through his hand to disable him from doing any work; on the 14th he set fire to the oakum in his cell, and on the 15th jumped from the gallery as above stated with a view to escape from the prison. He was sent back to his ship on the 20th and thence to the infirmary in Edinburgh, where he died from the injury. The surgeon makes no mention of the case in his journal, and in the Register of Sickness merely makes the following entry. "H. S., injury "to spine from a fall after attempt to escape; rest in bed "until removal. November 20th, removed to Her Majesty's "Ship, Edinburgh; 5 days off work." From the report of the surgeon of the ship and subsequent inquiry, it would

appear that the surgeon of the gaol must have made only a superficial examination of the prisoner when he visited him after the accident, and therefore did not know the extent of the injury he had sustained.

The prisoners are employed weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, mat-making, making nets, sewing, tambouring, and teasing oakum; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 55*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Total expenditure during the year 417*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 18*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

NAIRN.

NAIRN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	2
Average daily number	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time	7
Committed during the year:—	
Males	28
Females	9
Debtor	1
Total	38

The prisoners are employed in picking oakum.

The buildings are in good repair; but the ventilation is very indifferent, and the wards and cells were not as clean and neat as they ought to be.

The prison is not visited regularly by a member of the County Prison Board, as required by the rules. The three last visits recorded in the Inspection Book are dated June 26th, 1861; October 10th, 1861; July 10th, 1862; there had been no visit in 1863, and the keeper has hitherto kept no journal or record of occurrences within the prison.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners has been good; there were only two cases of slight indisposition during the year, and no case of punishment for misconduct in prison.

PEEBLESSHIRE.

PEEBLES PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	5
Females	0
Debtors	0
Total	5

Average daily number	5
Greatest number in confinement at one time	12

Committed during the year:—

Males	81
Females	8
Total	89

By the general register it appears, that with two exceptions the committals were for minor offences, such as assaults, contravention of fishery laws, principally by men employed constructing a new railway. The two exceptions were, one for forgery, the other for embezzlement.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners have been good; the building is in a good state of repair, and nothing has occurred to call for any special remark.

The prisoners are employed principally making mats, with little or no profit.

The total expenditure for the year was 306*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per prisoner 61*l.* 7*s.*

PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	35
Females	20
Debtors	5
Total	60

Average daily number	60

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	59
Females	23
Debtors	4
Total	86

Committed during the year :—

Males	504
Females	263
Debtors	14
Total	781

Of this number, 157 males and 179 females had been before in the prison, twenty-two (all females) having been in the prison as many as 50 times.

The prison affords proper accommodation for only 30 male and 17 female criminals, and 2 debtors. The average daily number in confinement has therefore been in excess of the accommodation ; and it has been necessary to confine two or more prisoners in cells in which the ventilation is only sufficient for one person. Moreover, such close and unrestricted association must be morally as well as physically unwholesome. I have communicated with the County Prison Board on the subject, and have pointed out that if adequate accommodation is not provided, it would become necessary to remove the prisoners in excess of the number of cells to some other prison, to be maintained there at the cost of the county.

The building is in good repair, and the prison generally in good order, but the cells in which more than one prisoner was confined were close and offensive. Much relief has been experienced in this respect from the erection of water-closets in the airing yards ; the prisoners now seldom having occasion to use their night-pans during the day.

The general health of the prisoners is represented to be good. There were 86 cases of sickness during the year, only 4 of which were of a serious character. One prisoner (a female) died suddenly. There were 4 cases of insanity ; two of which were persons committed for temporary custody as "dangerous lunatics." The other two were found by the court unfit for trial.

The prisoners are employed,—Males : netting, knitting, teasing hair, oakum, and rope, shoemaking, and tailoring.

Females: shirtmaking, sewing, knitting stockings, making the prison clothing, and washing, &c.

The clear profit on their work was 84*l.* 12*s.* 0½*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 1,133*l.* 8*s.* 7¼*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 17*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

DUNBLANE PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	1
Average daily number	4
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	5
Females	3
Total	8
Committed during the year :—	
Males	45
Females	12
Total	57

The buildings were in good repair.

A prisoner charged with housebreaking made a desperate attempt to escape on the afternoon of 2d July last; an attempt which shows the danger of confining a prisoner charged with a serious offence in a small gaol where there is only one male officer. The circumstances are as follows :—

"The prisoner having been taken into the airing gallery on the upper floor of the prison for exercise, called attention to the blankets, and while the gaoler was examining them contrived to slip through the door and lock him in. The matron hearing a noise went up to her husband's assistance, and was met on the stairs by the prisoner, who forcibly took the keys from her and locked her in one of the cells. Fortunately the cell window overlooked the street, and the matron was enabled to give the alarm to some persons who were passing; a crowd soon collected, and two men got over the prison wall, and secured the prisoner just as he had reached the open court in front of the prison. Had the prisoner met with any resistance from the gaoler or the matron in the first instance, he would probably have seriously assaulted them, and he would certainly have effected his escape but for the accident of the matron being able to make herself heard by persons passing on the road.

The prisoners are employed principally picking oakum, their earnings amounted to 3*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 101*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

RENFREWSHIRE.

GREENOCK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	14
Females	6
Total	20

Average daily number	23
Greatest number in confinement at one time	59

Committed during the year :—

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder	0	2	2
Assault with intent	2	0	2
Assault and robbery	0	10	10
Theft	127	93	220
Fraud	5	1	6
Assault	65	32	97
Disorderly	46	80	126
Soldiers for military offences	1	0	1
Other offences	45	14	59
Total	291	232	523

Of this number 84 males and 152 females had been before in gaol, 9 of them (all females) upwards of 50 times.

Picking oakum is the only employment provided for the prisoners; the earnings for the year amounted to about 31*l.*

Persons outside can without difficulty communicate with the inmates from the high ground at the back of the prison, and a prisoner effected his escape by scaling the boundary wall on the 21st July, but was recaptured the same day. The governor in his report says, "The bad construction of "this prison destroys all discipline; besides it is very "insecure."

The prison contains 33 cells, 29 of which are very small (containing 367 cubic feet in each). The number of prisoners frequently exceeds the number of cells, and there were as many as 59 prisoners in confinement at one time, so that it becomes necessary to place two prisoners together in one cell. The state of the prison in the month of June

last, when it was much crowded, is represented by the surgeon, the governor, and by the members of the county board who visited it to be most offensive, so much so that I felt it to be my duty to make a special report on the prison, and to recommend that all prisoners committed for trial should be sent to the prison at Paisley in the same county, and that the period for which convicted prisoners may be confined there should be limited to 10 days, and in no case should more than one prisoner be placed in a cell at one time. At the time of my last visit (the 31st August) workmen were employed making some alterations with a view to improve the ventilation, but the building is very old, and so ill adapted for the purpose that it would be impossible to make it an effective or a sufficient prison.

PAISLEY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	56
Females	49
Debtor	1
Total	106

Average daily number	82

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	78
Females	49
Debtors	2
Total	129

Committed during the year :—

Males	751
Females	379
Debtors	32
Total	1,162

Of this number, 289 males and 195 females had been in prison before.

There have been no alterations in the buildings or in the discipline of the prison since the last inspection.

The surgeon states, " There have been 58 cases of disease, " only one of which arose in the prison ; nearly one fourth " of the whole were syphilitic ; all more or less benefited, " and most of them were cured when they were a month " in the prison. As a preventative to disease during the

" warm months of the year, a portion of chloride of lime " in solution has been supplied to each individual when " the night-pans are emptied, so that there is in general " no decaying matter in the cells, and all is kept perfectly " clean. The ventilation is particularly attended to, and " the drainage gas has been carried off to the top of the " prison by pipes ; this has been a great improvement."

The drainage is good in all parts of the prison.

The duties of chaplain and schoolmaster are combined; for which purpose the chaplain is in attendance 4 hours daily. He states, "Some prisoners make rapid progress, " especially in secular knowledge ; while others make little " or none." And he complains, that the library for the use of the prisoners is insufficient.

Prisoners are employed,—the males, mat making, weaving, teasing hair and oakum, tailoring, and shoemaking ; the females, sewing, knitting, and washing. The clear profit on their labour amounted to 196*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Three prisoners made an attempt to escape on the night of the 14th June last ; they passed through many of the prison doors and the chapel to the airing yard at the top of the building, from whence they lowered themselves with ropes into the yard, where they were met by the night watchman, whom they violently assaulted ; he gave the alarm, and was soon joined by the governor and his son, and the prisoners were secured. The locks of the cell doors were all in good order, as were all the other locks with the exception of that on the chaplain's room, which had been forced and some articles of clothing taken away.

From all the circumstances it was evident the prisoners had been assisted by an officer, or some other person having access to the prison ; and after further inquiry it was found that Warder James Dunbar had connived at or assisted them to escape ; he was therefore immediately dismissed.

The three prisoners were tried at the circuit court upon the charges of "prison breaking, theft, and assault," and sentenced ; two of them to 8 years penal servitude each, and one to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Act 4 Geo. 4. cap. 64. s. 43. provides, with respect to prisons in England and Wales, that " if any person shall " by any means whatever aid and assist any prisoners to " escape, or in attempting to escape from any prison, every " person so offending, whether an escape be actually made " or not, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted " thereof shall be transported for any term not exceeding

" 14 years." I am not aware whether the law in Scotland anywhere provides for the punishment of such an offence; but I think it is very desirable that a person holding the responsible situation of warder in a gaol, who may have been guilty of aiding a prisoner to escape, should not, as in this case, be permitted to do so with impunity.

The total expenditure for the year was 1,471*l.* 11*s.* 0½*d.* Net cost per head, after deducting the earnings, 17*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

DINGWALL PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	6
Females	2
Debtors	2
Total	10
Average daily number	6

Committed during the year :—

Males	68
Females	7
Debtors	8
Total	83

The cells, 19 in number, are used indiscriminately for the confinement of prisoners of either sex.

With the exception of some obstruction in the drains, to which I called the governor's attention, the buildings are in good order and repair.

The prisoners are employed principally picking oakum and breaking stones. One man, employed in the open yard breaking stones, attempted to escape on the 15th July last, by rushing out of the gate which was opened by the governor's servant to admit one of his children; the keys should never be intrusted to any person except an officer of the prison; in this case it was more especially culpable as the prisoner referred to was unattended by an officer, and the key of the outer gate was given to a female servant; fortunately the sheriff's clerk was passing at the time and he at once secured the prisoner. There was no other occurrence of importance, and no punishment for a prison offence during the year.

TAIN PRISON.

There was only one prisoner in confinement on the day of inspection, a little girl sentenced to one month's imprisonment for housebreaking. Another girl of 14 and a boy of 11 years of age, committed with her for the offence, and each sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, had been removed to the county prison at Dingwall, this prison being limited to prisoners sentenced for periods not exceeding 60 days.

The number committed during the year was :—

Males	18
Females	9
Debtors	5
Total	32

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	4
Females	5
Debtors	2
Total	11

The prisoners were employed teasing oakum ; their conduct was good, there was no punishment for a prison offence.

The buildings were in good repair.

STORNOWAY PRISON.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit.

The daily average number was	2
Greatest number in confinement at one time	8

Committed during the year :—

Criminals	68
Civil prisoners	5

The prison was in a neglected and very dirty condition, and the books were not properly kept. I pointed out the several omissions and defects, and warned the keeper of the consequences of such continued inattention to his duties.

The general health and conduct of the prisoners is represented to be "good;" there had been no case of sickness or punishment for a prison offence during the year.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.

JEDBURGH COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	8
Female	1
Debtor	1
Total	10
Average daily number	14
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	20
Females	4
Total	24
Committed during the year :—	
Males	175
Females	36
Total	211

Number of sick during the year 20; of these 9 were affected with the itch.

The building is in a good state of repair, and nothing has occurred since the last report calling for special remark.

The prisoners are employed picking wool and oakum, making stockings, and at crank labour. The profit from their work amounted to 56*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* The total expenditure for the year was 542*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 34*l.* 15s. 1*d.*

HAWICK PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time	8
Committed during the year :—	
Males	96
Females	23
Total	119

The general health of the prisoners has been good; they are employed principally picking hair or oakum.

One prisoner was discharged with a free pardon the day before I visited the gaol, his case being one of mistaken identity.

The prison is visited regularly by the surgeon, but being limited to periods not exceeding 10 days it is seldom visited by a chaplain.

There was only one entry in the Governor's Journal; his attention was called to the rule on the subject.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

SELKIRK COUNTY PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Males	2
Females	2
Total	4
Daily average number	3
Greatest number in confinement at one time	8

Committed during the year:—

Males	47
Females	12
Total	59

Of this number 9 had been before confined in this prison.

The prisoners were employed preparing sand, making mats, shoes, and stockings, teasing hair, sewing, and crank labour; the profit arising from their labour amounted to 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

The rules of the prison have been in full operation, except that the prison has not been inspected by a member of the county prison board as required. At the time I was at the prison in April, it had not been visited for upwards of 6 months. There was only one punishment for a prison offence during the year.

The general health of the prisoners has been "good."

Plans for certain alterations were submitted to the Secretary of State in September 1862; they were considered insufficient, and were therefore referred back to the County Prison Board, who appear to have taken no further steps in the matter.

The prison is still without any proper yard for the exercise of the prisoners, and the ventilation of the cells is defective.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

STIRLING PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—

Males	28
Females	13
Total	41

Average daily number :—

Males	29
Females	16
Debtors	2
Total	47

Greatest number in confinement at one time :—

Males	44
Females	20
Debtors	3
Total	67

Committed during the year :—

Males	368
Females	167
Debtors	13
Total	548

There have been no alterations since the last inspection.

The buildings were in good repair, and the prison in good order throughout. I found one man in hospital. The number sick during the year was 21 ; there had been no case of serious illness amongst the prisoners, but a female warder had the small-pox, she was at once removed from the prison, and none of the other inmates took the infection.

The chaplain having retired, the Rev. George Anderson has been appointed to succeed him.

The prisoners are employed mat-making, shoemaking, tailoring, teasing oakum, at crank labour, sewing, and knitting ; the profits arising from their labour amounted to 101*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* ; the total expenditure for the year was 1,084*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* ; net cost per prisoner, after deducting the earnings, 20*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*

FALKIRK PRISON.

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection.

Average daily number	1
Greatest number in confinement at one time	11
Number committed during the year :—	
Males	109
Females	32
Total	141

This prison is in all respects unfit to be used as a place of confinement for prisoners, it is also insecure, and there is no accommodation for the keeper on the premises. A special report on the state of the prison was made in November last, with a view to its being immediately closed, and the prisoners from this district sent to the county gaol at Stirling.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.

WIGTOWN PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection :—	
Males	3
Females	7
Debtors	0
Total	10
Average daily number	6
Greatest number in confinement at one time :—	
Males	6
Females	6
Total	12
Committed during the year :—	
Males	26
Females	17
Total	43

The building is in good repair, but damp, and the warming apparatus is ineffective; no alteration has been made in the prison kitchen, which is small and dark, and is used also as a bath room, and for washing.

The number of sick during the year was 1 male and 7 females, including two cases of childbirth; one of the infants died, having been overlaid by the mother in bed.

The prisoners are employed picking oakum and sewing; the profit from their labour amounted to 25*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* The total expenditure during the year was 174*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Net cost per prisoner 24*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.*

STRANRAER PRISON.

Number of prisoners on the day of inspection:—	
Male	1
Females	3
Total	4
Average daily number:—	
Criminals	5
Debtors	1
Total	6
Greatest number at one time:—	
Criminals	13
Debtors	4
Total	17
Committed during the year:—	
Criminals	49
Debtors	12
Total	61

The prison is in good repair, and in good order throughout.

A drunken man was committed by a borough magistrate and brought to the prison by 4 policemen; they left the prisoner in charge of the governor, who was ill at the time, and had great difficulty in controlling him, as he was very noisy and violent. There has been no other occurrence calling for remark since the last inspection.

The prisoners are employed teasing oakum and sewing; the profit on their labour amounted 11*l.* 8*s.* 8½*d.* Total expenditure for the year 210*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Net cost per prisoner, after deducting the profit, 33*l.* 5*s.* 1¼*d.*

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38.,

TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

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SEVENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, 15, Parliament Street, May 16th 1864.

I have the honour to present my Seventh Annual Report on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools under my inspection.

No additional reformatory was certified during the year. On the other hand, the managers of the Eagle House Catholic girls school at Hammersmith surrendered the certificate obtained by them in the previous year, finding that there was not the demand for another Catholic reformatory which they had supposed.* The number of reformatories in Great Britain therefore on December 31st 1863 was 64, viz.:—in England, 34 Protestant and 2 Catholic reformatories for boys, and 13 Protestant and 2 Catholic ones for girls, and in Scotland, 7 Protestant and 1 Catholic for boys, and 5 Protestant and 1 Catholic for girls.

There were 3,677 boys and 1,000 girls under detention at the close of the year. Of this number 227 boys and 36 girls were out on licence; 9 boys and 4 girls in prison; and 85 boys and 14 girls absconded and not yet recovered, leaving the number actually in schools 3,356 boys and 946 girls respectively, of which 618 boys and 263 girls were in Catholic reformatories. Of the whole number,

* The seven girls under detention in the school were transferred to Arno's Court.

2,609 boys and 712 girls were under detention in England; and 724 boys and 257 girls in Scotland.

The numbers actually in the schools have to be increased by 13 boys and 7 girls, whose sentences had expired, but who were retained as free cases by the managers, as not old enough to leave, or as not having yet been provided with satisfactory means of employment.

On comparing these figures with the corresponding numbers for the year 1862, it will be found that the number of boys including those in the schools or temporarily absent in prison had lessened by 7 and that of girls had increased by 39; the number of both sexes out on licence having increased by 21 and of absconded and not recovered by 13. It is satisfactory that thus another year's experience of the reformatory school system shows, that there is no reason to apprehend any important addition to the charges which it entails, and that the existing number of the schools established under it will be fully sufficient for its requirements. The same encouraging conclusion results from the diminution in the number of admissions in the year—these amounting to 1,209 of both sexes in 1863, against 1,338 in 1862. There is no doubt that the decrease in the number sent to reformatories partly arises from the use of certified industrial schools, several children being sent to these who would have been formerly committed to reformatories. Industrial schools are however at present very few in number and confined to a few scattered localities, and the great majority of cases received into them have been such as the Reformatory Schools Act would not have dealt with. On the whole, I think that the decrease in the number of admissions is principally due to increased caution and more careful inquiry into the circumstances of each case on the part of the committing magistrates.

The criminal statistics for the year support the inference that there is not likely to be any serious increase in the amount of juvenile offences, or in the demands upon the reformatory system. As compared with the year previous, the number of commitments of offenders under 16 in England and Wales has advanced from a total for both sexes of 8,349 to 8,459, and in Scotland has diminished from 1,120 to 1,075, giving a net increase for Great Britain of 55, or less than one per cent., and below therefore what the increase of the population would naturally produce. On the other hand the number of commitments of adult offenders (*i.e.* those above 16 years of age) which had so

largely increased last year has again considerably advanced, the total for England and Wales of both sexes being 121,068 against 117,126 in the year previous; and for Scotland 21,377 against 18,581; figures which show an increase of about 4,000, or rather more than 3 per cent, for England and Wales, and of nearly 3,000, or about 16 per cent., for Scotland. It should be observed that the returns of the Scotch prisons are made up to the 30th June of each year, so that it may be fairly supposed that a larger proportion of the very great increase in the commitments, and therefore of the crime committed in Scotland, belongs to the previous year, 1862, for which the commitments and crimes in England were also so numerous.

The following statement shows the number of juvenile and adult commitments for the five years ending September 30, 1863 for England, and June 30, 1863 for Scotland.

OFFENDERS under 16 Years of Age:—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859 - -	7,582	1,331	8,913
1860 - -	6,765	1,264	8,029
1861 - -	7,373	1,423	8,801
1862 - -	7,080	1,269	8,349
1863 - -	7,208	1,251	8,459

OFFENDERS above 16 Years of Age:—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1859 - -	68,275	29,884	98,159
1860 - -	63,715	28,866	92,585
1861 - -	72,947	30,396	103,343
1862 - -	85,031	32,096	117,126
1863 - -	87,832	33,236	121,068

For SCOTLAND (of both sexes.)

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1859 - - -	18,383	1,230
1860 - - -	18,218	1,062
1861 - - -	17,366	1,212
1862 - - -	18,581	1,120
1863 - - -	21,377	1,075

I have taken the same steps as were adopted last year to ascertain the degree of success which attends the operations of reformatory schools, on those committed for detention in them, as to their after life.

First, I have furnished the various schools with an accurate list of the young offenders discharged from them in the three years, 1860, 1861, and 1862, requesting the particulars of the address and present circumstances of each of these, as far as they can be accurately ascertained. All the individuals so reported on will have been tried by at least a twelve-month's probation since they left the school. And—

Secondly, I have obtained from the various county and borough gaols, the names and particulars of all the prisoners committed to them in the course of the year, who were recognized or ascertained to have been under detention in a reformatory.

The Returns will be found properly analysed and arranged under the usual headings of discharge, in Appendices VI. and IX.

It will be seen from the School Returns for England, that of 1,423 Protestant boys discharged in the three years ending December 31, 1862, 916 are known to be doing well; 33 have died; 114 are of doubtful or indifferent character; 181 have been convicted of crime; and 179 are unknown. Considering that 51 of this last number either emigrated or absconded from the school, the smallness of the number lost sight of is very creditable to the managers of the schools, and shows how carefully and earnestly they watch over the results of their work, and maintain their interest in the boys after they have sent them out into the world. I believe that one half of the "unknown" cases may be safely added to the number "convicted of crime." If this be done, the Returns show 270 reconvicted on the 1,390 discharged and still alive, or about 20 per cent. For the Catholic boys, we have, in like manner, 307 discharged, and of these 2 dead; 73 known to be doing well; 23 of doubtful or indifferent character; 26 convicted; and 183, or nearly three-fifths of the whole unknown, giving, on the same calculations as above, above 38 per cent. of reconvictions. A considerable proportion of this unfavourable result must be laid to the account of Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory under its former management; the numbers discharged from this being considerably more than from both the other two Catholic reformatories together, and the proportion of *unknown* belonging to it

being 140 out of the 183. Taking the discharges and results of Brook Green and Market Weighton alone, we have, out of 165 who left these schools in the three years and are still alive, 73 known to be doing well; 23 of doubtful character; 26 convicted; and 43 unknown, or, dividing this last item as before, per-centage of reconviction of above 28 per cent., a result which certainly calls for the attention of those interested in Catholic reformatories, arising, as I believe it mainly does, from a want of more independent vigorous tone in the discipline, and of more care and exertion in the arrangements for discharge.

The Returns for the girls'-schools in England, similarly analysed, show for Protestant schools, 163 doing well and 26 convicted, out of 274 discharged and still alive; or, adding half of the number returned unknown (54), a per-centage of reconviction or relapse of above 19 per cent.; and for Catholic schools, 62 doing well and 15 convicted out of 106, and allowing for the 9 unknown, about 18 per cent. of reconviction.

The Scotch reformatories for boys give more favourable results. In the Protestant schools, only 21 have been lost sight of out of 409 discharged in the three years and still alive, and only 32 have been convicted; 341, or nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number, are known to be doing well. The Catholic reformatory at Parkhead has not been long enough in operation to give very decisive results, and has been much hindered by the want of the needful pecuniary support, but of the 28 discharged and still living 22 are reported doing well, and only one unknown.

The girls schools in Scotland are not so successful. Only 56 of the 123 still living that were discharged from Protestant reformatories can be reported of as leading honest or virtuous lives, 44 having been lost sight of, and about 23 per cent. having probably relapsed or been convicted. Of the 11 girls discharged from the Dalbeth Catholic Reformatory, one had died, and six were known to be doing well; three being of doubtful character and one reconvicted.

Very much more favourable conclusions might be drawn from the Returns received from prisons of the number of prisoners in them during the year ending September 29, 1863, who were ascertained to have been under reformatory discipline. Including those who left the schools during the first half of the year 1863, whom it is right to take into account, and excluding those who emigrated and so left the country altogether, there were about 1,360 Protestant and 370 Catholic boys, and about 310 Protestant and 120

Catholic girls still living of those discharged in England between January 1, 1860, and June 30, 1863, (three years and a half,) and likely to be identified when re-convicted or sent to prison, from their age, and from the still recent date of their leaving the schools they had been detained in. On this number, 214 boys (127 Protestant and 87 Catholic) and 18 girls (11 Protestant and 7 Catholic) were recognized in prison, giving very nearly nine per cent. as the proportion for the boys reconvicted from Protestant reformatories, twenty-three per cent. re-convicted from Catholic ones, and three and five per cent. respectively for Protestant and Catholic girls.

Deducting the boys discharged from St. Bernard's from the numbers in question, the proportion of reconvictions, as tested by boys found in prison, for the other two Catholic reformatories would be 34, on about 220, or a little over fifteen per cent.

I have no doubt that these Returns from the prisons give an imperfect view of the results of reformatories from the number of young offenders committed to them who are likely to escape recognition, but they are valuable as approximations to the truth, and especially as confirming the honesty and trustworthiness of the Reports made by the managers of the schools as to the effects of their operations—the numbers known to have been reconvicted given in these being, in almost every case, greater than the numbers reported as recognized in prison.*

The subject of the results of the reformatories, as tested by the conduct and circumstances of the inmates discharged from them, demands the careful attention of the managers, because these afford the means of fairly estimating the qualifications of the agents employed and the comparative merits of the discipline and training adopted. As a general rule the influence exerted on a boy or girl in a reformatory will show itself in their good or ill conduct in after life, and especially during the first year or two after they leave the school, when the reaction from the restraint and the prescribed habits of the school is greatest and the temptations to abuse their newly acquired liberty the

* The exceptions are Bedford, Liverpool Farm, Boy's Home, Market Weighton, and Brook Green. The numbers given by the Prison Returns are only one greater than that given by the school for each of the four first named, and this probably arose from the circumstance that the Prison Returns extend over nine months of the year 1863, and include more than half the discharges for that year. In the case of Brook Green there must have been a want of inquiry, as there were 16 lads recognised in prison, and only 9 reported from the school.

strongest. If the system and prevailing tone of the school has been at once strict and kindly, requiring obedience in essentials, but developing and encouraging self-action and self-government to the utmost possible extent, not coaxing, or merely coercing, so as to maintain order and industry in the school, but aiming at implanting the seeds and springs of independent thought and action for the practical life of the world beyond, the effect will be seen in the smaller proportion of relapses and the larger average of those who keep up their connection with the school and are known to be doing well. And if this wholesome manly training be followed by well considered efforts to start the offender fairly in the world, and maintain a friendly supervision over him and communication with him for the first two or three years of his after course, the favourable results will be still more marked and permanent.

I have already stated that the admissions for the year, exclusive of removals from one school to another, amounted to 1,209. These were thus distributed .—

	Protestants.		Catholics.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
England - -	624	147	104	40
Scotland - -	176	51	47	20
Total -	800	198	151	60

Of the boys admitted in England, 16 were under 10, and 129 between 10 and 12. Of those in Scotland 9 were under 10, and 54 between 10 and 12. Of the girls in England 5 were under 10, and 26 between 10 and 12; and in Scotland, 2 were under 10, and15 between 10 and 12. The total under 12 was therefore 250 ; the number last year being 275. The number not previously convicted was 668 or about seven-thirteenths of the whole number conmmitted; the corresponding number in 1862 being 781, or five-ninths of the whole. We have still therefore the fact before us that more than half the children sent to reformatories are sent without having the trial being first made whether they could not be checked or turned from their criminal courses by an appropriate punishment, without incurring the cost and responsibility of a long detention at the public expense.

The discharges for the year excluding removals to other schools, amounted to 1,144 :—of these 126 emigrated, 16 were discharged on account of disease, 23 as incorrigible, or having been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude

or long imprisonment when absent by absconding from the school; 33 died, 13 in the Protestant and 9 in the Catholic schools of England on an average population of 2,569 and 629 respectively, and 7 in the protestant and 4 in the Catholic schools of Scotland, on average populations of 729 and 261. The proportions differ favourably from those of last year, in reference both to the Catholic and the Scotch Protestant schools.

The internal working of the schools has been generally undisturbed, and very satisfactory. The only cases in which I have had to interfere have been those of the Catholic reformatory of Mount St. Bernard's, the Leeds reformatory, and the Limpley Stoke (girls) reformatory in England, and the Old Mill (Aberdeen) reformatory in Scotland. The particulars of the circumstances requiring my interposition are given in the detailed reports upon the schools. I am happy to state that the St. Bernard's reformatory has at length been put upon a more efficient footing, and is now under the management of a committee of Lancashire (Catholic) gentlemen.*

Appendix No. VIII. contains the usual tables of the receipt and expenditure of the various schools for the year. The cost per head in England for maintenance and management averaged 19*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* in the boys' reformatories and 17*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* in the girls. This is exclusive of building expenses, rent of school premises, cost of disposal (by emigration or home service), and industrial profit or loss. The first of these items – building expenses—amounted to 6,856*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* for the year; rent (which is paid by only 34 out of the 62 schools now in operation, the premises, &c., of the remaining 28 having been purchased and now held as freehold) amounted to 2,618*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; disposal charges were, emigration, 1,682*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; home disposal 2,056*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; the profit or loss of the industrial departments is, I fear, not so accurately ascertained; the amounts given in the Returns are, however, tolerably close and trustworthy approximations of the *Cash* results that have been realized for the year. To estimate the real working of the farm or workshop, the stock on hand has also to be taken into account. Including the expenses for rent and disposal, and deducting the gain or adding the loss on the industrial employment it will be seen by the table prefixed to the returns that

* Since the above was written, the good order and quiet progress of St. Bernard's have been again interrupted by a very unexpected outbreak among the boys, which took the officers by surprise, and was not suppressed with sufficient promptitude. The great improvement, however, which has been effected in the last twelve months under the new management justifies me in expecting that the institution will finally overcome all the difficulties which beset it.

the average total cost per head to be provided for boys' reformatories falls little short of 20*l.* per annum in England, and 19*l.* in Scotland, and for girls in either case, amounts to about 17*l.* The treasury allowance being only 15*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.* there is not much chance of reformatory managers making a profit out of the Government, as to the fervid imaginations of some of their critics has seemed likely.

It is, no doubt, desirable that reformatory schools should be conducted as economically as possible, but putting aside a few particular cases in which an unusually large industrial return has been realized, or in which special unpaid or half-paid supervision has greatly reduced the amount of salaries; I have generally found that when the cost per head comes out very low there is room for doubt:

1st. Whether the staff is sufficiently good or sufficiently numerous;

2nd. Whether proper provision is made for the boys discharged after employment; or

3rd. Whether all the bills are paid, and the school not drifting into embarrassment and debt.

Three or four examples of the last mentioned mistake have occurred this year, special subscriptions having been asked for either to liquidate a considerable amount of unpaid accounts, or to pay off advances from the bankers, and the charges for the year being very largely increased in consequence. I see no reason, however, for the above average amount to be much exceeded, except where, as at the Castle Howard reformatory, the steady rejection of all first convictions keeps the number of the inmates much below what the extent of the reformatory buildings and and the quality of the staff would be adequate to, or where, as in a ship reformatory, there is little or no opportunity of employing the boys' labour advantageously. The profit derived from this latter source is however very variable and uncertain. In thoroughly agricultural reformatories it is often entirely absorbed, and a considerable outlay besides required by the nature of the land under cultivation. This has been the case at Bradwall and Glamorgan, and is still so at the North Lancashire, Leeds, North Eastern, Liverpool Farm, and Wellington Farm reformatories. In schools maintaining workshops for indoor employments the same result is still more frequently met with, from the expenses attendant on the instruction of the boys, the waste of materials, and the difficulty of disposing of the produce. As a rule the profit realized after payment of the expenses does not exceed a shilling a week per head, and rarely reaches half this amount. It can scarcely be otherwise

since for every boy whose labour is valuable three or four others have to be employed and taught who are not only worthless as producers, but expensive from the cost of the oversight, tools, and materials required to teach and practise them. In girls' reformatories the labour of the inmates can generally be employed with less outlay and at less risk of loss. Where a thoroughly good laundry can be maintained, it is made more profitable in proportion than in the similar schools for boys. But even in those where this has been most successfully accomplished, as at the Liverpool Girls' Toxteth Park, and the Hampstead Girls' reformatories the profit has not exceeded about 6*l.*, or from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per week per head. There is no prospect, therefore, of reformatories ever becoming self-supporting from the labour of the inmates, and as a mere question of cost it might almost be said that if no industrial training at all were provided for the children they could be maintained at a somewhat cheaper rate. The difference, however, in the eventual usefulness of the schools amply makes up for the increased expense. Both as regards the moral and physical effect produced on the children and as regards their stability and good conduct in after life, it is most essential that labour should take a prominent place in the school training.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of making sufficient provision for the protection and employment of the inmates of reformatories when discharged. On this the ultimate success of each school mainly depends and a liberal expenditure for this purpose may be said to be the truest economy.

The amount chargeable to the Treasury in 1863 was for reformatories 65,920*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* and for industrial schools 13,117*l.* 5*s.** The amount received for parents' payments during the year for reformatories has slightly decreased during the year, having reached 2,450*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; the total of last year was 2,545*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The payments of the same class for the children sent to industrial schools have increased and amounted to 1,159*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* as against 1,061*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* for 1862. The falling off for reformatories is chiefly due to the diminished receipts from Lancashire. That a large number, however, of parents either escape contribution or contribute less than they ought to be required to do is, I am afraid, undeniable, but the difficulty

* In the Returns of Receipt and Expenditure, the amounts under the headings of Treasury and Parents' Payments are those actually received by the managers during the year, and include the last quarter of the previous year, and only the three first quarters of the present year.

lies in the wide discretion which the provisions of the Acts under which such payments are enforced leave to the magistrates. If a minimum contribution (say of one penny for each shilling of the parent's wages) were made absolute, subject only to remission on petition and investigation of the circumstances and character of the family, the amount received in aid of the Treasury payments would be much increased, and the school made more useful as a check upon the parents' neglect, or on their connivance at their children's offences.

I have, as before, to acknowledge the ready and valuable assistance which I have received from the police authorities in the inquiries and proceedings relative to the parents' contributions, and the interest which they have generally shown in anything relating to the children committed to the schools.

Certified Industrial Schools.

Additional schools of this class were certified under the Industrial Schools Act, during the year, at Chester, Exeter, Birmingham, Bolton, and East Barnet, the last-mentioned being a branch of the Boys' Home in the Euston Road, Both this and the Birmingham school are certified for boys only. On the other hand, the Catholic Girls' school in York Street, and the North West London Industrial School (Mr. Bowyer's) ceased to hold the certificates granted to them: the girls from York Street being transferred to Queen Square and the two boys in the North West London being removed to the Boys' Home. The number of certified industrial schools on the 31st December was, in England, 28, and in Scotland 19; they contained in all 1,349, children under detention, namely, 560 boys and 203 girls in English schools, and 412 boys and 174 girls in Scotch schools. The corresponding total for last year was 930. The admissions for the year have been—boys 484, girls 149, total 633. The discharges, excluding transfers, were—boys 116 and girls 50. Of those admitted—152 in England and 110 in Scotland were under 11 years of age, and 187 in England and 71 in Scotland between 11 and 15; 6 only in England and 11 in Scotland were illegitimate; 21 in England and 25 in Scotland had lost both parents, and 112 in England and 107 in Scotland had lost one parent. Most of the schools have been too recently in operation to make it of importance to analyse their expenditure or possible to tabulate their results completely this year. I have thought it right, however, to ask for returns similar to those furnished

by reformatory schools, so as to be gradually enabled to give the same information and in the same comparative form as has been given for them.

Appendix VI. (2) shows the results of inquiry into the character and circumstances of the children discharged up to December 31, 1862. Of 153 children discharged in England 81 are known to have done well and only 16 are known to have turned out badly; of 185 similarly discharged in Scotland 72 are doing well and 32 have turned out ill. In each case there is a large balance of "unknown." Considering, however, how difficult it was to enforce detention under the old Acts, and that no regular returns on the statistics of the schools were then required, it is not surprising that so many should have been lost sight of, having in many cases absconded, or been discharged on the application of their parents or of the parochial authorities, for the purpose of removal to some other neighbourhood.

I have good reason to be satisfied with the general condition of the schools. In addition to the inmates under detention, who are fed and clothed and lodged in the schools nearly 2,000 children of the same destitute class are taught, and a large proportion of these partially or wholly fed and clothed by voluntary subscriptions.

Great difficulty is found in providing a sufficient amount and variety of suitable industrial employment in schools of this description, the children being generally so young, and the expense of instruction in any skilled employment so heavy. Some few schools have gardens, and one (the Church Farm School at East Barnet) has a considerable amount of land attached, so as to allow of the boys being exercised and trained for outdoor labour. But this is the exception; the rule for boys is to have a tailoring and a shoemaking class, to fold and make up paper bags, to sort bristles, or to pick coir and oakum, or to cut and prepare firewood. The last is always useful as involving a good deal of bodily exertion, and is usually profitable. The girls are taught to knit and sew, and, when old enough, to wash and do the housework of the premises.

The intellectual teaching in most of these schools is of good quality, superior to what is found in most reformatories. The object of the schools is more directly educational, and the children are younger and more uniform as to age and previous circumstances. The school instruction can therefore be more systematically given, and a more practised class of masters employed.

In many of the schools the large numbers of the children require a thoroughly skilled and trained instructor, and

I have been able to induce the managers to obtain regularly certificated teachers in several cases – in consequence of the judicious regulation that the same allowances shall be paid on their account as would have been granted from the Committee of Council had the school remained under their inspection.

I have already mentioned that the payments from parents and parochial boards, amounted to 1,159*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* in the year. The children received into industrial schools under a magistrate's order, belong as a rule to much poorer and lower families than those committed to reformatories. I am not sanguine therefore that any considerable amount will be realized from their parents' contributions, but the same system of inquiry and summons as is pursued for reformatory cases, is now regularly in action, and every parent at all in a position to pay anything is required to contribute. The results of all such proceedings, however, rests, as in reformatory cases, with the magistrates.

I have again to repeat my regret that so little is done in using the Industrial Schools Act in London, with reference to the large number of young girls who are sent out to beg about the streets and crossings. Excellent schools for such girls are certified in London, but the managers tell me that they rarely or never have an application from any of the police courts for admission. It seems strange that with such powers as the Act gives, and such schools as exist, the girls should be left to ripen into thieves or prostitutes from simple want of interference.

These observations refer wholly to Protestant schools of the metropolis. The Catholic school for girls in Queen Square, (St. Margaret's Home,) was rapidly filled and has now a full complement of inmates, but this has arisen from the circumstance that individuals connected with the school, or with the various Catholic missions in London, have exerted themselves to trace out the children and bring them before the magistrates for committal to the institution. I should add here that a most satisfactory change has been made in the superintendence and condition of this school, Miss Stanley having undertaken the entire responsibility of its management.

The usual detailed report upon each reformatory and industrial school under inspection, and tables showing the particulars of the admissions and discharges for the year, the comparative number committed to prisons and reforma-

matories from each county, the details of the parents' contributions, &c. &c., are given in the Appendix. For the preparation of a considerable part of these I am indebted to my chief clerk and assistant, Mr. Rogers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

SYDNEY TURNER.

APPENDIX No. I. (1.)

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, showing their Locality, Date of Certificate, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Amount of Accommodation.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
BEDFORD - -	*Bedford Reformatory* for Boys, Turvey, Bedford. Certified April 9, 1857. Corresponding Manager, Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, Picts Hill, Bedford.
CHESTER - -	*Bradwall Reformatory* for Boys, Sandbach. Certified December 27, 1855. C.M., G. W. Latham, Esq., Bradwall Hall.
CUMBERLAND -	*Cumberland Reformatory* for Boys, Stanwix near Carlisle. Certified May 1, 1855. C.M., G. H. Head, Esq., Stanwix.
DEVON - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Brampford Wood, Exeter. Certified April 17, 1855. Hon. Sec., Dyer Knott, Esq., Castle, Exeter.
" - -	*Devon and Exeter Reformatory and Refuge* for Girls, Exeter. Certified June 26, 1858. Hon. Sec., W. Townsend, Esq., Friars' Walk, Exeter.
DORSET - -	*Dorset Reformatory* for Boys, Milborne near Blandford. Certified January 28, 1857. C.M., J. C. Mansel, Esq., Longthorns, Blandford.
DURHAM - -	*Sunderland Industrial and Ragged School* for Boys, Sunderland. Certified April 22, 1856. Hon. Sec., Richard Iliff, Esq., 149, High Street, Sunderland.
" - -	*Sunderland Reformatory* for Girls, Tatham Street, Sunderland. Certified June 22, 1860. Hon. Sec., Charles Wilson, Esq., John Street, Sunderland.
ESSEX - -	*Essex Reformatory* for Boys, Harlow. Certified December 3, 1856. C.M., J. W. Perry Watlington, Esq., M.P., Moor Hall, Harlow.
" - -	"*Cornwall*" *Thames Reformatory School Ship* for Boys off Purfleet. Certified May 2, 1859. Supt., Capt. Augustus Burton, R.N., Purfleet.
GLAMORGAN - -	*Glamorgan Reformatory* for Boys, Howdref Genol, Neath. Certified December 7, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Thomas, Neath.
GLOUCESTER -	*Hardwicke Reformatory* for Boys, Gloucester. Certified October 4, 1854. Manager, T. B. L. Baker, Esq., Hardwicke Court, Gloucester.
" - -	*Kingswood Reformatory* for Boys, near Bristol. Certified October 4, 1854. Hon. Sec., S. Browne, Esq., St. Vincent's Hall, Clifton.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Gloucester -	*Arno's Court (Catholic) Reformatory* for Girls, near Bristol. Certified November 20, 1855. Manager, Miss Walker, Superior of the Convent.
„ - -	*Red Lodge Reformatory* for Girls, Bristol. Certified December 9, 1854. Manager, Miss Carpenter, Red Lodge House, Bristol.
Hants - -	*Hampshire Reformatory* for Boys, Eling, Southampton. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Chas. Castleman, Esq., Lyndhurst, Hants.
Herts - -	*Herts Reformatory* for Boys, Bengeo, Hertford. Certified November 10, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. C. Deedes, Bengeo.
Lancaster - -	"*Akbar*" *Hulk Reformatory School Frigate* for Boys, Liverpool. Certified January 3, 1856. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool Reformatory Farm School* for Boys, Newton near Warrington. Certified April 6, 1859. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*Liverpool Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool. Certified June 12, 1857. Hon. Sec., T. K. Twist, Esq., Liverpool Juvenile Reformatory Association, 30, Castle Street, Liverpool.
„ - -	*North Lancashire Reformatory* for Boys, Bleasdale, Garstang. Certified September 2, 1857. Manager, W. J. Garnett, Esq., Quernmore Park, Lancaster.
„ - -	*Manchester and Salford Reformatory* for Boys, Blackley, Manchester. Certified October 16, 1857. Hon. Sec., Herbert Philips, Esq., 35, Church Street, Manchester.
„ - -	*Toxteth Park Girls' Reformatory*, Liverpool. Certified March 19, 1856. Hon. Sec., Mrs. H. P. Horner, 5, Devonshire Road, Princes Park, Liverpool.
Leicester - -	*Agricultural Colony of Mount St. Bernard's* for Catholic Boys, Whitwick, Leicester. Certified May 13, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. T. Quick.
Middlesex - -	*Home in the East Reformatory* for Boys, Old Ford, Bow. Certified November 29, 1855. Hon. Sec., Thomas Scrutton, jun., Esq., Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Brock Green, Hammersmith. Certified October 10, 1855. Treasurer, F. T. New, Esq., 31, Argyll Road, Kensington.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Middlesex - -	*Hampstead Reformatory* for Girls, 9, Church Row, Hampstead. Certified December 29, 1860. Sec., David Alison, Esq., 3, Elm Row, Hampstead, N.W.
Monmouth -	*Monmouthshire Reformatory* for Boys, Little Mill near Newport. Certified February 7, 1859. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. C. Baker, Usk.
Norfolk - -	*Buxton Reformatory* for Boys, Norwich. Certified July 7, 1855. C.M., John Wright, Esq., Buxton, Norwich.
Northampton -	*Northampton Society's Reformatory School* for Boys, Tiffield near Towcester. Certified January 21, 1856. C.M., Rev. H. J. Barton, Wicken Rectory, Stony Stratford.
Northumberland -	*North-eastern Reformatory* for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. Certified June 3, 1857. Secretary, D. D. Main, Esq., Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Suffolk - -	*Suffolk Reformatory School* for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. Certified March 23, 1856. C.M., Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart, M.P., Brome Hall, Scole.
,, - -	*Industrial Home* for Girls, Ipswich. Certified June 18, 1858. C.M., S. B. Chapman, Esq., Tower Lodge, Ipswich.
Surrey - -	*Philanthropic Society's Farm School* for Boys, Redhill, Reigate. Certified September 2, 1856. Treasurer, Wm. Gladstone, Esq. Resident Chaplain, Rev. C. Walters.
,, - -	*The Boys' Home Reformatory* for Boys, Bridge House, Wandsworth. Certified October 18, 1858. Superintendent, Mr. Leyland.
,, - -	*Surrey Girls' Reformatory*, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road. Certified February 4, 1862. Hon. Sec., R. Onslow, Esq., Wandsworth Common, S.
Warwick - -	*Saltley Reformatory* for Boys, Birmingham. Certified August 20, 1854. Treasurer, Charles Ratcliff, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Warwickshire Reformatory* for Boys, Weston, Leamington. Certified November 20, 1856. Secretary, G. C. Lake, Esq., Bank, Leamington.
,, - -	*Allesley Farm Reformatory* for Girls, near Coventry. Certified June 27, 1856. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Roy, Kenilworth.
,, - -	*Birmingham Girls' Reformatory*, Smethwick, Birmingham. Certified December 20, 1854. Treasurer Sampson Hanbury, Esq., Smethwick.
Wilts - -	*Wilts Reformatory* for Boys, Warminster. Certified December 23, 1856. Rev. R. Hutton, Christ Church Parsonage, Warminster.
,, -	*Limpley Stoke Girls' Reformatory*, near Bath. Certified January 9, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. O. Heywood, Esq., 15, Green Park, Bath.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Worcester - -	*Woodbury Hill Reformatory* for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester. Certified June 9, 1856. C.M., Rev. D. Melville, Great Witley, Stourport.
,, - -	*Stoke Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Bromsgrove. Certified December 9, 1854. C.M., Charles Sturge, Esq., Birmingham.
York - -	*Calder Farm Reformatory* for Boys, Mirfield. Certified December 15, 1855. C.M., E. B. Wheatley Balme, Esq., Mirfield, Normanton.
,, - -	*Castle Howard Reformatory* for Boys, Welburn, York. Certified May 2, 1856. Superintendent, Rev. Ishmael Fish, Welburn, York.
,, - -	*West Riding Refuge and Reformatory* for Girls, Wakefield. Certified October 18, 1856. Secretary, C. H. Binstead, Esq., Wakefield.
,, - -	*Leeds Reformatory* for Boys, Adel, Leeds. Certified December 2, 1857. Hon. Sec., Rev. E. Jackson, Leeds.
,, - - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, near Market Weighton. Certified July 23, 1856. Director, Rev. C. Caccia.
,, - -	*Yorkshire Catholic Girls Reformatory*, Howard Hill, Sheffield. Certified July 26, 1861. Hon. Sec., R. J. Gainsford, Esq., Darnall Hall, Sheffield.
,, - - -	*Doncaster Girls Reformatory*, Doncaster. Certified September 6, 1861. Hon. Sec., C. E. Palmer, Esq., Doncaster.

SCOTLAND.

Reformatories certified under 17 & 18 Vict. c. 86.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Aberdeen - -	*Old Mill Reformatory* for Boys, Aberdeen. Certified March 9, 1857. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
,, - -	*Aberdeen Reformatory* for Girls, Mount Street, Aberdeen. Certified March 1862. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
Edinburgh .	*Dalry Reformatory* for Girls, Edinburgh. Certified April 23, 1858. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Swan, 7, Hope Crescent, Edinburgh.
,, - -	*Wellington Farm School* for Boys, Pennycuik, Edinburgh. Certified December 24, 1859. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 54, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
Forfar - -	*Rossie Reformatory* for Boys, Montrose. Certified May 4, 1857. C.M., James Mudie, Esq., Montrose.
Inverness -	*Inverness Reformatory School* for Boys, Inverness. Certified December 20, 1858. Sec., James Simpson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Lanark - -	*House of Refuge* for Boys, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Superintendent, Rev. A. K. McCallum.
„ - -	*House of Refuge* for Girls, Glasgow. Certified November 15, 1854. Treasurer, J. D. Bryce, Esq., 65, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow. Certified June 23, 1858. Superintendent, Miss E. Lawson.
„ - -	*Catholic Reformatory* for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow, Certified August 9, 1859. Director, Rev. A. Robertson.
Renfrew - -	*Kibble Reformatory* for Boys, Paisley. Certified July 2, 1859. Hon. Sec., J. M^cInnes, Esq., Paisley.
„ - -	*Paisley Ragged School* for Girls, Paisley. Certified May 9, 1856. C.M., W. Philips, Esq.
Wigton - -	*Stranraer Reformatory Schools* for Boys and Girls, Stranraer. Certified October 1, 1859. Hon. Sec., M. Jeffray, Esq., Stranraer.

APPENDIX No. I. (2.)

List of Certified Industrial Schools, showing their Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Cheshire - -	*Chester Industrial Ragged School.* Thomas Bowers, Esq., Hon. Sec., 101, Eastgate Street, Chester.
Devon - -	*Devon and Exeter Boys' Industrial School.* Rev. F. A. Savile, Barley House, Exeter.
Essex - -	*St. Nicholas Catholic Industrial School,* Walthamstow. Director, Rev. W. Collis.
Glamorgan -	*"Havannah" School Ship, Cardiff.* Hon. Sec., Jonas Watson, Esq., Fairwater, Cardiff.
Gloucester -	*Bristol Park Row Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., W. L. Carpenter, Esq., 2, Great George Street, Bristol.
„ -	*Bristol Pennywell Lane Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., R. J. Ramsden, Esq., 4, Victoria Square, Clifton.
Lancaster - -	*Bolton Ragged Industrial School,* Commission Street, Bolton. Hon. Sec., John Hodgkinson, Esq.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LANCASTER -	*Manchester Industrial Schools*, Ardwick Green. Superintendent, Rev. J. F. Bryan, 24, Ardwick Green, Manchester.
,, - -	*Liverpool Industrial Schools*, Soho Street. Hon. Sec., Joseph Hubback, Esq., 2, Brunswick St., Liverpool.
,, -	*Liverpool, St. George's Catholic Industrial School*, West Derby Road. Hon Sec., Rev. John Wallwork 16, Warren Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*St. Elizabeth's Catholic Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. John Walmsley, 53, Ashton Street, Liverpool.
,, - -	*St. Mary's Kirkdale Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. T. Major Lester, St. Mary's, Kirkdale.
MIDDLESEX - -	*The Boys' Home*, 44, Euston Road, N.W. Secretary, G. W. Bell, Esq., 44, Euston Road, N.W.
,, - -	*Church Farm Industrial School*, East Barnet. Hon. Sec., Major Gillum, The Moated House, Tottenham.
,, - -	*East London Shoe Black Society's Refuge*, 4, Mansel Street, Whitechapel. Superintendent, Mr. S. Wise.
,, - -	*Cripples' Home, Female Refuge*, Northumberland House, 17a Marylebone Road, N.W. Mrs. Blunt, 12, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square, W.
,, - -	*Chelsea, Sloane Street Home*, for Girls, 125, Sloane Street. Hon. Sec., Miss Barney, 32, Cumberland Street, Pimlico, S.W.
,, - -	*Chelsea School of Discipline*, 2, Queen's Road, West Chelsea, S.W., Hon. Sec., Mrs. Shaw, 13, Cambridge Park, W.
,, - -	*Lisson Street Training Refuge*, 1, Lisson Street, Marylebone Road, N.W. Hon. Sec., W. J. Maxwell, Esq., Cedar Grove, Richmond, S.W.
,, - -	*St. Margaret's Home, Queen Square, Industrial School*, for Catholic Girls. Manager, Miss Stanley, 6, Queen Square, W.C.
NORTHUMBERLAND -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne Industrial Schools.* Secretary, R. S. Watson, Esq., 10, Arcade, Newcastle.
WARWICK - -	*Winson Industrial Home* for Girls, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., T. S. Kynnersley, Esq., The Leverets, Birmingham.
,, - -	*Penn Street Industrial School*, Deritend, Birmingham. Hon. Sec., John Gameson, Esq.
,, - -	*Girls Industrial Home*, Coventry. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. L. Clay, Stoneleigh Terrace, Coventry.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
York - -	*Broomfields Industrial School*, Bradford. Hon. Sec., J. Taylor, Esq., Piccadilly, Bradford.
,, - -	*Hull Industrial Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. Atkinson, Esq., Hull.
,, - -	*Leeds Industrial* and *Ragged School.* Edgar Street, York Road, Leeds. Hon. Sec., W. G. Joy, Esq., Crown Point.
,, - -	*York Industrial and Ragged Schools*, Marygate, York. Hon. Sec., Rev. W. A. Wightman, York.

SCOTLAND.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
Aberdeen - -	*Aberdeen Industrial Schools*, Skene Square, (Boys), and Sugar House Lane (Boys and Girls), Aberdeen. Hon. Sec., C. F. Runcy, Esq., Aberdeen.
Ayr - - -	*Ayr Ragged School*, Ayr. Hon. Sec., D. Dunlop, Esq., 20, New Bridge Street, Ayr.
„ - - -	*Kilmarnock Ragged School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Aiken, Kilmarnock.
Dumfries - -	*Dumfries and Maxwelltown Ragged and Reformatory School.* Treasurer, Alex. Hannay, Esq., National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh -	*Original Industrial Ragged Schools*, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec., C. P. Gibson, Esq., 54, Northumberland Street, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*United Industrial School*, South Gray's Close, High Street, Edinburgh. Superintendent, Mr. Ferguson.
„ - -	*Burghal Reformatory School.* Poor House, Forrest Row, Edinburgh.
„ - -	*Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., J. R. Cathcart, Esq., Bernard Street, Leith.
Forfar - -	*Arbroath Industrial School.* Hon. Sec., Rev. W. Allan, Hill Street, Arbroath.
„ - -	*Dundee Industrial School.* Secretary, D. Ewing, Esq., 20, Reform Street, Dundee.
Lanark - -	*Glasgow Industrial School* (Rotten Row). Secretary, Gavin Ralston, Esq., 161, Hope Street, Glasgow.
„ - -	*Catholic Orphanage and Industrial School*, 72, Abercromby Street, Glasgow. Superintendent, Mr. John McCulloch.
„ - -	*Govan Parochial School*, Glasgow. Govan Poor House.
Perth -	*Perth Ladies' House of Refuge* for Girls, Craigie near Perth. Hon. Sec., J. W. Jameson, Esq.
„ -	*Fechney Industrial School for Boys.* Sec. H. C. R. Maeduff, Esq., Hill Side, Perth.
„ - -	*Girls' School of Industry*, Perth. Hon. Sec., Miss Brenner, Rossie House, Bridge of Earn.
Renfrew - -	*Greenock Industrial Schools.* Hon. Sec., C. Marshall, jun., Esq.
„ -	*Paisley Ragged Schools.* Hon. Sec., W. Philips, Esq.
Wigton - -	*Industrial Home for Girls*, Newton Stewart. Secretary, Mr. Robert Smal..

APPENDIX No. II. (1.)

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools.

Bedfordshire.

Bedford Reformatory, Carlton near Turvey.
April 27, 1863.

I found the condition of this reformatory considerably improved as to the health and favourable appearance of the boys, and the more kindly tone of its discipline. The premises were in excellent order, and had been made more complete by the addition of a dairy and a larger exercise and playground. The farm (comprising 45 acres) was in good cultivation. The boys passed a very fair examination, wanting only more life and animation. The average number of inmates for the year was 31. A resident schoolmaster and assistant would be a very desirable addition to the staff, which is, I think, inadequate to the requirements of the institution.

Chester.

Bradwall Reformatory for Boys, Sandbach.
November 6, 1863.

I may repeat the favourable report which I had to make last year, of the condition and progress of this reformatory. The industrial training and school teaching appeared to me to be equally satisfactory. In reference to the latter, the institution may be almost said to stand first in the list of English reformatories. The boys in the first class (28 in number), showed great intelligence in their answers on religious, geographical, and general questions, and acquitted themselves remarkably well in arithmetic, writing, and English dictation. Those too in the second class (33 in number) had been well attended to, and were making steady progress. The cheerful and active manner and appearance of the boys spoke well for the general kindness and care with which they had been treated. The farm stock is now considerable, and the crops had been good and fairly secured in spite of the unfavourable weather. The average number of boys for the year was 61. The farm now comprises 89 acres.

Cumberland.

Cumberland Reformatory for Boys, Stanwix, Carlisle.
June 20, 1863.

The orderly state of the whole establishment, and the healthy and comfortable appearance of the boys gave me great satisfaction. The superintendent, Mr. Crowther, keeps a very minute journal of the occurrences in the school, and I was glad to notice the

rarity of any serious fault or punishment. The particulars also which he was able to give me of the lads who have left the school were very encouraging. The boys passed a fair examination, wanting only more activity and animation. The workshops, tailoring, and shoemaking, were in full activity. The returns in the latter (including cost of materials) being about 12*l.* per month. Two-thirds of the boys are employed on Mr. Head's farm or gardens. The average number in the school for the year was 36.

Dorset.

Dorset Reformatory, Milborne, Blandford.
July 23, 1863.

I found all the boys out at work on a farm at some distance from the school. The majority of them had been thus employed by different farmers in the neighbourhood for about 70 days in the half-year. The limited extent of land attached to the school makes this additional employment of great value, especially as it affords much better opportunities for thorough industrial training than even a larger farm worked only by themselves could allow of. They are paid at the full average rate of wages in the vicinity, so that no injury is done to the ordinary labourers, and no ill-feeling excited. The internal condition of the school was very satisfactory; the difficulties which I referred to in my last Report having been successfully overcome by Mr. Stent, and a decided progress in all respects accomplished. The 1st class passed the usual examination very well. The 2nd and 3rd I found more backward. The writing on slates, the ciphering, and the scriptural knowledge were generally very good. The average number of inmates for the year was 30. The reports received of the boys who have been discharged are very favourable. Mr. Mansell takes great pains to verify these, so as to make them trustworthy.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Girls' Reformatory, Exeter.
April 9, 1863.

The great improvement in the state of this school, which I noticed in my last Report, has been well sustained. The order and comfort of the establishment, and the intelligent manner and modest cheerful appearance of the girls gave me great satisfaction. The school teaching is thoroughly well attended to, the only defect I noticed being a little to much quietness and slowness in the schoolmistress's manner. Very few cases of serious misconduct had occurred, and the punishments had been few and slight. Some of the older girls had been placed in the Refuge Department of the institution. The number of young women received into it as voluntary inmates being very small.

I have noticed in previous reports, the judicious alterations and additions by which the directors have improved the premises. They leave very little to be desired.

The average number of inmates for the year was 55.

Devon and Exeter Boys' Reformatory, Brampford Wood, Exeter. April 10, 1863.

I found 29 boys in the school. They passed a very satisfactory examination. The working of the farm had been well attended to, but, from the quality of the land, and perhaps from its still limited extent, the want of stock, which consists only of some pigs and a pony, and the necessity of purchasing manure, &c., does not seem likely to be very profitable. The general tone and spirit of the school and its results, as shown in the character and circumstances of the boys discharged from it are, as heretofore, very encouraging. The average number of boys was 28.

DURHAM.

Sunderland Reformatory and Ragged School, Silver Street. July 9, 1863.

I found 24 boys under detention in this school, and about 40 others attending as day scholars, in addition to 5 girls. They all appeared in good health, and their orderly manner and behaviour spoke well for the spirit and method of Mr. Falconer's management. They passed the usual school examination very fairly. The writing from copies and ciphering in the first and second class were very good. The premises were clean and in good order. The cases of desertion since Mr. Falconer entered on his duties as superintendent have been unusually numerous, but these appeared to be the natural result of the change of masters, and the unpleasant circumstances under which the former superintendent left. The mixture of day scholars with the boys under detention, and the custom which has obtained of granting the latter class of boys holidays every two months, for the purpose of visiting their relatives in the town, will also, I think, account for many of them. The institution is, as I have remarked in previous Reports, much more adapted by its position and regulations for a certified industrial school, than for a reformatory. I hope, ere long, to see this change in its character and operations carried out. The average number of inmates was 30.

Sunderland Girl's Reformatory, Tatham Street. July 9, 1863.

This reformatory has gone on very satisfactorily during the year. Miss Kaye and Miss Gordon have both done their work well in it, as matron and schoolmistress. The knowledge and intelligence of the girls on scriptural and general subjects were very creditable. The elder class ciphered and wrote from dictation very fairly. The great deficiency of the school appeared to me to be the want of a regular laundry for the employment and training of the girls, the majority of whom are of an age and

physical strength to need active labour. The premises were clean and in excellent order. The average number of inmates for the year was 48.

Essex.

Essex Reformatory, Harlow. June 1, 1863.

I found only 19 boys in the reformatory at my visit, which was the average number of inmates for the year. The number of young offenders in Essex (*i.e.* in its extra metropolitan districts) having so considerably declined that few cases requiring reformatory treatment have occurred. The institution was, however, in a very satisfactory condition. Few serious faults and punishments had occurred. No instance of desertion had been known for nearly two years. The land attached to the school was remarkably well cultivated under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. Chapton, and the appearance of the boys was as healthy and cheerful as could be wished.

"Cornwall" Ship Reformatory, Purfleet. December 7, 1863.

My inspection of this school-ship gave me a very satisfactory impression of the kindly and judicious manner in which it had been managed and of the care and attention bestowed on the school instruction and the nautical training. The boys had been healthy during the year and the Report which I received from a resident in the neigbourhood as to their general character and conduct was very favourable. Captain Burton's Report Book confirmed this, recording not more than about 20 cases of misconduct calling for serious punishment (flogging or confinement). These would of course be exclusive of the numerous petty smaller faults that a school of 170 boys could not be free from, especially when carried on by the strict regulations of naval discipline, under which every neglect of duty, cleanliness, order, &c., must necessarily be checked and punished. The 1st and and 2nd classes did very well in reading, arithmetic, spelling by dictation, and geography. The junior classes were hardly so forward or so intelligent in proportion. Mr. Oram (the schoolmaster) has been very successful in the system he has pursued and has gained a very marked influence over the boys. He needs, however, the help of a regular assistant in the teaching ; 45 boys of the more advanced class had left in the interval since my last inspection. The results of the "Cornwall" as so far tested by the conduct of the boys discharged and the character they have gained from their employers have been very encouraging. The average number of boys was 180.

Glamorgan.

Howdref Reformatory for Boys, Neath. December 9, 1864.

My inspection of this school was not very satisfactory, but I have reason to believe that the managers are gradually placing

it on a better and more effective footing. They have had very great difficulties to contend with in the great extent and heavy rental of the farm, which was at least three times too large, and could not be brought into profitable cultivation without a large expenditure, and in the limited pecuniary means at their disposal. They have lately made arrangements for materially reducing the farm, and have raised a considerable sum by subscription to clear off the liabilities of the institution. Mr. Fowler, the stipendiary magistrate for Merthyr, as chairman of the committee, has interested himself in improving the general and religious instruction of the boys, and with a more efficient staff there is now a good prospect of the institution taking its proper place. With all the drawbacks it has had to contend with, however, its results, as tested by the reformation and after-conduct of the boys received into and discharged from it, have been encouraging. The health of the boys has been good, and there is perhaps no school in which the treatment and industrial training of the boys have been better adapted to prepare them for the realities of a labourer's life. The average number of inmates for the year has been 29. The school could accommodate 40, and I cannot help wishing that the small reformatory for Monmouthshire could be united with it so as to increase the number of boys and enable the managers to employ a larger and more efficient staff of officers. I think both establishments would gain by the amalgamation.

Gloucestershire.

Kingswood Reformatory for Boys, Bristol. April 15, 1863.

I found 102 boys in the school. The general condition of the establishment appeared to be very satisfactory. The industrial training is very carefully attended to by Mr. Barker, who devotes himself more heartily and unreservedly to the practical and more laborious details of the work he has undertaken than any superintendent of a reformatory that I know. The boys passed a very good examination, especially in ciphering and spelling. No instance of desertion had occurred for more than a twelvemonth. I regret to add that Mr. Barker has been laid aside for several months since my visit with very serious illness. It is a very encouraging proof of the soundness and efficiency of the system he has pursued, that the boys have behaved well throughout this interval, and have shown their respect and liking for him by their order and good conduct. The average number of boys was 97.

Hardewicke Reformatory for Boys, Gloucester. October 27, 1863.

My visit to this school was very satisfactory. The boys (40 in number) passed a very good examination, considering that nearly half of them had only entered the institution within the last twelve months. The farm was in good order, the land had

been well cropped, and was being carefully prepared and cleaned for the next year's operations. Some cases of scarletina had occurred during the summer, but Mr. Baker had promptly separated the boys infected and placed them in a cottage hospital at the other end of the farm, so that little serious inconvenience ensued. I regret to add that Mr. Baker's health has lately compelled him to give less personal attention to the school than formerly. On his suggestion a committee has been formed to assist in the superintendence of the reformatory for the future, one of whom, Mr. Dorrington, will act especially as co-manager. The committee have undertaken to raise the funds required, in addition to the Government allowance for the support of the school, and to clear off the debt, which has gradually accumulated from the annual excess of the expenditure over the regular income, and amounts to about 620*l*. The average number of inmates was 41.

Arno's Court Reformatory for Catholic Girls, Bristol. April 13, 1863.

The number of girls under detention at the date of my inspection was 120 (the average for the year being 123). There had been again much illness in the school, and I found 8 or 9 girls in the infirmary. The general conduct of the girls had been much more quiet and orderly, and I was more satisfied with their manner and appearance while under examination than on some previous inspection. The older and more advanced classes read, spelt, and wrote from dictation very creditably, and generally acquitted themselves well in ciphering. The younger classes were more deficient. The house of reception established in Bristol for the protection of the young women discharged from the reformatories or penitentary as are at any time out of place has answered very well. On the whole the girls placed out from the reformatory appear to have done well. The laundry, workrooms, dormitories, &c. as usual, in excellent order. Miss Walker has succeeded Miss Radcliffe in the office of chief superintendent of the institution.

Red Lodge Reformatory for Girls. April 17, 1863.

I found both the Reformatory and the cottage attached (to which the girls who are placed in situations are transferred for some time before they leave the school) going on satisfactorily. The premises were thoroughly clean and in good order; the staff of officers very efficient ; the girls cheerful, contented, and comfortable. The 1st and 2nd classes (containing above 30 girls) passed a very satisfactory examination. Their answers to the questions I put to them on the meaning and application of the Scriptures which they read to me, showed much intelligence and knowledge. Miss Carpenter has greatly improved the playground. The premises are now very complete for this purpose. The average number of girls during the year has been 64.

Hants.

Hants Reformatory, Eling, Southampton. July 21, 1863.

The inspection of this school gave me very great satisfaction. The boys, 48 in number, were healthy, orderly, and bright looking; the farm and garden much more carefully cultivated, the stock well cared for, and the whole of the premises clean and comfortable. The boys passed a good examination and appeared to be well taught (the lower classes as well as the more advanced). Mr. Harrild's journal showed a good many instances of misconduct and the consequent necessary punishments, but he had had nothing to report in these matters but what is to be expected in any school where discipline and order are properly enforced and no concealment is used to make things "look pleasant." The domestic and general mangement of the school have been very satisfactory. The average number of boys for the year was 52.

Herts.

Hertford Reformatory, Bengeo, Ware. June 2, 1863.

I found 31 boys in this school at the date of my inspection. They looked well and healthy, and the report book for the year showed that their conduct had been generally satisfactory and that the improvement which I noticed last year as having taken place in the tone and spirit of the school under Mr. Fish's management had continued. They passed a very fair examination. There were but 12 boys, however, in the first class. Only one case of desertion had occurred during the nine months preceding. The farm bore testimony to much better management. The additional land (20 acres) taken in hand last year had been well cleaned and brought into better cultivation. The farm, stock, and dairy appeared to be well looked after, the buildings and premises were in good order, and all looked clean and comfortable. The average number of boys for the year was 34.

Lancashire.

"Akbar" School Ship, Liverpool. June 12 and 13, 1863.

The number of boys has largely increased during the year, amounting to 189 on the 31st December, and giving an average of 168 for the year. The office of chaplain had been vacant for some time when I visited, the Sunday services being supplied by different clergymen, and the daily prayers and general religious oversight of the ship being attended to by Captain Saulez, with, I think, manifest practical advantage to the discipline of the ship, and to his personal influence over the boys. I examined the boys carefully in the usual subjects of school instruction, and was on the whole well satisfied. The schoolmaster (Mr. Platt) wanted, I thought, more animation and energy, but he seemed generally capable and well trained. The general working of the reformatory continues to be most successful, the chief difficulties which

Captain Saulez has had to encounter having arisen from the attempts made by crimps and others to induce the boys to leave the ship and engage themselves, through their means, irregularly, and being therefore a good testimony to the character the boys have gained, and the practical value of their training.

Liverpool Farm School, Newton Bridge. June 18th 1863.

I found a marked improvement in the school instruction of this reformatory, and was well satisfied with the general progress of the boys. The first two classes passed a very good examination, the rest are backward, especially in ciphering. The farm was in good condition, but it can scarcely be worked to a profit with so heavy a rent and such limited accommodation for stock. The dormitories want more ventilation, of which perhaps the rather dull and heavy manner and appearance of the boys is the effect. Mr. Atty's system of discipline seems to work well; he takes great pains with the religious instruction, making it as practical and personal as possible. The average number of boys for the year was 73.

North Lancashire Reformatory, Bleasdale, Garstang. June 19, 1863.

The farm attached to this school now comprises 45 acres. The average number of boys for the year was 57. The industrial training is very satisfactory, the boys being thoroughly well taught and fully employed. The school instruction did not satisfy me so well, the boys passed but indifferently through the usual examinations. I attribute the falling off to the want of a sufficient staff, Mr. Grant King having on his hands the whole of the school teaching as well as of the industrial and general superintendence, an amount of labour and responsibility which, with all his ability and zeal, he could hardly be equal to carry on. A young teacher has been taken into training since my visit; this will I hope relieve Mr. King in some measure, and enable him to raise the school instruction to its former efficient condition. The boys looked well and healthy, and gave good evidence of being well cared for in all the domestic arrangements of the institution.

Manchester and Salford Reformatory, Blackley, Manchester. November 4, 1863.

My inspection of this school was a very encouraging one. The appearance of the boys was so much brighter, and their manner so much more open and cheerful than on former visits, that I at once perceived that Mr. Arnold's management and general relations with the boys had become much more safe and satisfactory. I found accordingly that the number of serious cases of misconduct and consequent punishment had greatly diminished, and that during the six months preceding my visit, only 5 boys had attempted to desert, one of whom returned of his own accord, and three others recovered. Two of the five had absconded and been brought back in the early part of the year. On the

last occasion they had broken into and plundered the tailors' workshop, and at the time of my visit they were in Kirkdale prison waiting their trial. The boys in the schools (44 in number) passed through the usual examination very fairly, the majority of the first class did extremely well in ciphering, reading, and dictation. I found the farm much improved in cultivation, and a fair amount of farming stock well cared for. A portion of the boys are employed in tailoring, carpentering, and shoemaking. Of 43 boys discharged up to December 31st 1862, exclusive of transfers, the managers were able to report 22 as doing well. The average number of inmates for the year was 46.

Toxteth Park Reformatory for Girls, Liverpool.
June 16, 1863.

The girls in this school are mostly of the older age, which presents most difficulties in respect of management and superintendence ; all, however, was going well with the majority of them at the date of my visit. Their appearance was healthy and cheerful. They passed a very fair examination in the usual subjects of reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and the laundry and needlework gave them full employment. The altered circumstances of the neighbourhood are likely, however, to interfere very much with the quiet and good order of the school, and I hear from the managers that they have lately had much trouble from the gangs of labourers, &c., employed in the construction of the new docks. The average number for the year was 28.

Liverpool Girls' Reformatory, Mount Vernon, Liverpool.
June 17, 1863.

I found 59 girls in the institution at the date of my visit (the average number being 59). The manner and appearance of the girls, and the report of their conduct, gave me very great satisfaction. Miss Mollison has carried the principle of putting trust in those who prove themselves trustworthy to its full extent, and has so far found no reason to repent her confidence. So much, however, depends on the matron's power and individual influence over the girls under her charge, that it would be necessary to use caution in adopting Miss Mollison's regulations in other schools. I think however that her plans for implanting a sense of responsibility in domestic matters, such as the care and preparation of articles of food, the custody and giving out of industrial materials, the supervision of particular departments of the establishment, may be most advantageously studied. The services of the ladies interested in the reformatory, have been very skilfully made available here without the practical inconveniences attendant on a separate ladies' committee ; they visit in rotation weekly, meeting the general committee from time to time, and reporting or conferring on the school ; some of them take a class for religious instruction on Sunday, or give a general

lesson on week days. The girls passed a very fair examination, the defect being, as usual in girls' reformatories, in their arithmetic.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mount St. Bernard's Catholic Reformatory, Whitwick, Leicester. April 28, May 25, July 11, October 9.

The failures and repeated discouragements which have attended this reformatory are now, I begin to hope, at an end. A committee of Catholic gentlemen and clergy connected with East Lancashire have undertaken its management, renting the farm and school premises from the community, and placing the institution under the control of a very competent superintendent, the Reverend T. Quick, who brings considerable experience to the work he has undertaken, and is, I believe, qualified to carry it out. The financial and general management is in the hands of a very able sub-committee of four directors. A marked change for the better is certainly apparent in every department of the institution, a more industrious and orderly spirit has been awakened in the boys, better officers and instructors engaged, and the premises thoroughly cleansed, repaired, and more conveniently arranged for the purposes of oversight and training. The number of inmates has been necessarily much reduced, and many of the older inmates discharged; it would have been desirable to have discharged them all, but this could scarcely have been done. The average number for the year was 161. As the Catholics at Liverpool and the vicinity have taken steps to establish a ship reformatory in the Mersey, there will be no necessity to extend the numbers at St. Bernard's to their former amount. Accommodation for from 150 to 200 boys will be all that will be required.

MIDDLESEX.

Blyth House Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Brook Green, Hammersmith. June 8, 1863.

I found great improvements in the cleanliness and domestic arrangements of this establishment, due chiefly to the exertions of Captain Jerningham, who took the management for a considerable portion of the year. The boys looked generally comfortable and in good health; they are much too crowded, and the situation of the school affords no adequate means for active employment or exercise. The managers are anxious to remove the institution to some other locality, but the expense of removal and the difficulty of finding suitable premises near London have greatly hindered them. I examined two or three of the classes in reading, cipher-ing, &c.; they did pretty well. The boys are chiefly employed in tailoring and shoemaking, and appear to be as well instructed in these branches of employment as their numbers and the work which can be obtained allow of; the average number for the year was 103. The "Brothers" who carry on their instruction and superintendence are seven in number.

Home in the East, Old Ford, Bow. December 3, 1863.

The average number of boys in this school for the year was 65. They are chiefly employed in tailoring, shoemaking, sack and bag making, and gardening ; contracts to supply shoes and clothing appear to give them plenty of employment. The school appears to be carried on in a very satisfactory manner in all respects, and does great credit to the superintendent Mr. Spooner. It stands in the first class of reformatories, as regards the care bestowed upon the instruction of the boys and for the intelligence and knowledge which they evince. I examined the whole of them minutely, and found fully half of them familiar with the compound rules of arithmetic, mental calculation, English dictation, &c., and the rest making progress fairly proportional to the period during which they had been under instruction. They have a good military band. No desertions had occurred for above 18 months previous to my visit, and only two cases of misconduct calling for serious punishment had occurred in the year.

Hampstead Girls' Reformatory, Church Row, Hampstead. June 9, December 4, 1863.

The average number of inmates for the year was 95. A serious amount of illness occurred in the school in the spring and summer, many of the girls being attacked with diphtheria ; none of the cases however ended fatally, and on my last visit I found all healthy, and the whole establishment in very satisfactory order. The laundry affords full employment for the elder girls ; convenient school and work-rooms have been added to the premises, and the instruction of the girls made more systematic and efficient. I examined the greater part of the girls in the usual subjects, they acquitted themselves in general very fairly ; I must however except arithmetic, in which I found them very defective, the majority being uncertain or ignorant of their tables. I think Miss Nicoll stands in need of more assistance in the school and general superintendence ; the staff is not large enough for the number of inmates, and the effort to make up for this deficiency by extra exertions on her own part is sure to end in her being herself incapacitated by illness. The premises were in thorough good order and every thing connected with the domestic management clean, comfortable, and well arranged. The reports received of girls who have left the school are very favourable, and show that Miss Nicoll's influence and exertions have not been bestowed in vain.

MONMOUTH.

The Monmouth Reformatory for Boys, Little Mill, Pontypool. December 11, 1863.

I found only 5 boys in this school, 3 more had been admitted and were shortly to come. The whole number that has been now received amounts to 21. The reports as to the 15 who have been discharged are on the whole very favourable. The

state and progress of the school itself, however, had not been very satisfactory during the year, and I scarcely see how so very small an establishment can be effectively carried on except at a disproportionate expense. The placing the uneducated industrial teacher at the head of the institution and making the educated school teacher subordinate to him is a plan that is rarely found to answer. Four of the five boys read, spelt, and ciphered very fairly, the fifth was as yet in his A B C. I cannot but think that this school might advantageously be merged in the Glamorgan reformatory, and a good industrial school established instead in or near Newport, which could be used as a day-school also.

Norfolk.

Buxton Reformatory near Norwich. July 30, 1863.

I found the school instruction of the boys here very much improved. The industrial training has always been effective and well managed both on the farm and in the shoemaker's shop, (in which several of the boys are regularly employed and thoroughly taught the trade). The farm contains 31 acres. The boys were in excellent health, and their order and appearance very satisfactory. I could only regret that the institution has not been more largely used, and that the new boys sent to more distant schools from Lincoln, Nottinghamshire, &c., are not committed to it. The number of inmates was 30 at the date of my visit. The average for the year was only 29. Mr. Babington (the superintendent) has taken the principal charge of the school teaching, and has carried it on very succesfully. The results of the reformatory, as tried by the conduct and character of the boys discharged from it, are very encouraging.

Northamptonshire.

Northamptonshire Reformatory for Boys, Tiffield, Towcester. February 12, 1863.

The condition of this reformatory has undergone a marked improvement under Mr. Goode's superintendence. I found the premises much cleaner, the land more carefully attended to, the school more effective, and the appearance and manner of the boys much more satisfactory. The improvement has been well sustained throughout the year; very few cases of desertion or insubordinate conduct have occurred, and the directors have had reason to be well satisfied with the domestic and general management of the whole establishment. The average number of inmates for the year was 32.

Northumberland.

North-eastern Reformatory for Boys, Netherton near Morpeth. July 8, 1863.

The farm attached to this reformatory has been largely increased, a most judicious measure, as the quantity now in hand

(217 acres) will allow of the keeping an adequate quantity of stock, and will furnish the boys with full employment, enabling the directors to confine the proportion employed in tailoring, shoemaking, &c., to a small number. The farming is carefully superintended by the acting manager Mr. Sanderson, and the whole establishment appeared to be in good working order. The boys of the first division passed a good examination ; those of the second division a fair one. The premises were generally clean and well kept ; the arrangements for the infirmary had been much improved. There are still points connected with the internal management which need attention. It is impossible not to be struck with the want of the homelike and comfortable appearance which is so soon remarked in our best and most successful reformatories, a thing quite distinct from indulgence or laxity. The deficiency arises from the masters being all single men, and from there being no female influence or general oversight ; the boys however were looking healthy, and their manner was much more bright and cheerful than at my former inspections. The results also of the reformatory have been good, 72 per cent. of the boys discharged having been ascertained to have turned out well. The average number for the year was 121.

Suffolk.

Suffolk Reformatory for Boys, Thorndon, Eye. July 31, 1863.

I found the premises of this school materially improved and enlarged. The room formerly used as a school room has been converted into a dining room and cooking place, and a very good school room formed out of what were formerly the master's office and workrooms. Workshops and lavatory, and a small sick room have been provided for in the additions to the building. Mr. Gill informed me that it had been found advisable to discontinue the shoemaking class, as he could not get a sufficient sale for the stock. The boys are therefore for the most part employed wholly in farming or gardening. The land cultivated (and partly reclaimed by them) extends now to 15 acres ; the farm may, I think, be largely increased with advantage, the number of boys boys having been considerably augmented. The average for the year was 43. I examined them in the usual subjects, and found a marked advance upon the results of the previous year. The boys in the first and second classes answered my questions very fairly, and acquitted themselves very creditably in reading and arithmetic. The boys generally looked remarkably well and healthy : out of 66 who have left the school in former years only 4 have been reconvicted. Sir Edward Kerrison takes a special interest in maintaining a communication with all the lads discharged from the school, and keeps a faithful record of their after-conduct and circumstances. The results of the school, as shown by the above proportions of relapses, are therefore remarkably encouraging, and show what a thoroughly effective and well managed reformatory may do with boys of the average sort from ountry districts and such towns as Yarmouth and Ipswich.

St. Matthew's Industrial Home for Girls, Ipswich.
July 29, 1363.

I found 27 girls under detention, and 8 voluntary inmates in this school. They were fully employed in the laundry and at needlework, and their greatly improved manner and appearance gave me great satisfaction. The pert, forward demeanour which used to prevail had almost wholly disappeared, and I was not surprised to hear from Mr. Chapman that very few serious faults had occurred during the year to call for his interference. The cell had been completely disused. I found a considerable advance in the amount of school instruction and intelligence, but the age of the girls and their general ignorance when first admitted make much progress difficult. The first class, however, read and write well.

SURREY.

Boy's Home, Bridge House, Wandsworth, S.W.
December 1, 1863.

I found 127 boys under detention, and 21 voluntary inmates in this school. The average number for the year of both classes was 166. The boys are mostly employed in rag cutting and wood chopping, only a small proportion being regularly engaged in the tailor's and shoe-maker's shop or in the gārden. They are wanting in life and quickness, but the general health of the school has been very satisfactory, and there had been no desertions, serious cases of disorder, or misconduct for many months past. The boys did well in arithmetic and fairly in spelling and writing. Mr. Leyland met my repeated objections to the constant employment of so many of them in such work as cutting and sorting rags by the argument that the work though sufficiently laborious is not unwholesome ; that it is cheap, as requiring little instruction, and profitable, as yielding a good return ; and that the great object to be attained with such boys as enter reformatories is to give them the habit of continual labour, without regard to the pleasantness of the occupation, and without giving them in every case the advantage of special trade instruction. The boys are allowed a small per-centage both on the rag-cutting and firewood splitting, and certainly do not seem at all indisposed to either employment. The remarkable amount of money profit stated, in the accounts of receipts and payments for 1862, to have been realized by the boys in that year, has naturally challenged attention. It should be remarked, however, that this large apparent profit arose chiefly from the using up and sale of all the stock in hand, and was therefore mainly a forestalling of the average return for the next year. As might be expected, the accounts for 1863 show a much less favourable result.

Surrey Girls' Reformatory, Upper Belmont Place, Vauxhall, S.W.
November 1, 1863.

The number of inmates of this reformatory has gradually increased to 20. Their good order and healthful appearance

satisfied me that the school was well managed by the present superintendent Mrs. Angelley. There had been no cases of desertion, and very few of punishment. The premises have been much improved, and Mrs. Angelley is assisted by a schoolmistress and laundress. The elder girls are employed for the cooking and housework under her direction. The only drawback on this very useful school is its limited size. Many of the girls committed from Surrey have to be sent to distant institutions.

Philanthropic Farm School Red Hill. November 30 and December 30, 1863.

The land attached to this reformatory has been again enlarged by the addition of about 50 acres, rented of a neighbouring proprietor. I found the live stock also increased by a flock of 80 sheep. The boys looked generally healthy and comfortable, and I was glad to find that the sick-room had been for some months comparatively unused. I examined on my first visit the first and second classes of the different divisions (or houses), comprising about 130 boys, and on my second visit took the lower classes, about 120. They did not acquit themselves so well as I expected. With the exception of the schools called Waterland's and Garston's, I found them backward in the essentials of ciphering, dictation, and spelling, and all were dull and uncertain in mental calculation. The industrial training continues to be very thoroughly attended to, and the results of the school during the last year appear to have been very encouraging. I found several improvements and additions to the buildings of the different schools. The resident chaplain, the Rev. C. Walters, gave me a satisfactory account of the boys' general conduct and progress during the year. The average number of inmates for the year was 243. The cost of maintenance and management has very considerably increased in the last two or three years. In 1861 the net amount was 5,101*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* for an average of 262 boys; in 1863 it was 5,749*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* on an average of 243. Very few of the boys are now received from London.

Warwickshire.

Saltley Reformatory for Boys, Birmingham. October 22, 1863.

This institution steadily advances, both in the industrial training and the general management of the boys. The farm, comprising 21 acres, was in a very good condition, and the workshops are in full, though I fear not profitable employment, and the Report of Mr. Humphreys, the superintendent, showed a very marked decrease in the faults and disorders and attempts to desert, by which the school has formerly been hindered. The boys passed my examination very creditably. The first, and I think the second class also, may compare advantageously with the same classes in almost all our reformatories, taking nearly

the same rank for amount and quality of instruction as Bradwall, Weston, Aberdeen, &c. The lower classes also are thoroughly well attended to. The average number of inmates for the year was 74.

Warwickshire Reformatory, Weston, Leamington.
October 20, 1863.

I found 64 boys in the school, many much older than ordinary reformatories would retain or be able to manage. The number of such lads in this school does not arise so much from the enforcing a longer term of detention, as from the older age to which the managers extend their rules of admission. Mr. Shaddock had not much trouble or disturbance to report since my previous visit, and the general manner and look of the boys confirmed the favourable account he gave of their conduct. I marked a great improvement in these points while examining them. The examination showed that the school teaching had been thoroughly well attended to, and that the school could well hold its ground with the most advanced of our reformatories; 15 boys had left in the twelvemonth preceding my visit. The majority of the lads who have been discharged will be seen by the returns to have done very well. The farm attached to the school is very well managed. I was glad to find that Lord Leigh and the other gentlemen who form the committee of management continued constant and regular in their attention to the reformatory, and manifested the same active and liberal interest in its progress. The average number of boys for the year was 65.

Allesley Girls' Reformatory, Tile Hill, Coventry.
October 19, 1863.

The 19 girls whom I found here passed the usual examination very fairly. The general discipline and industrial training gave me the same satisfaction as I have expressed in my previous visits. Miss Wakeling manages her small charge with a good judgment and quiet influence that I should wish to see made available for a greater number, by the enlargement of the school. The results of the school have been very favourable: 22 out of 27 girls discharged in the three years ending December 31, 1862, are known to be doing well, only two being reported unknown.

Birmingham Girls' Reformatory, Smethwick.
October 21, 1863.

The number of girls under detention at my visit was 29. The average for the year was 33. Miss Whitby was able to give a satisfactory report of the state of the school during the year. The girls had generally behaved very fairly, and there were few serious matters to record. The premises were in very good order, the laundry in full work. The school teaching did not satisfy me. The girls read fairly and wrote for the most part well (in copy-books), but the spelling, writing from dictation, and cipher-

ing, were but indifferent. The majority answered my questions on religious and general subjects very intelligently. The results of the school have not been so encouraging as the care and attention bestowed on it deserve. Of 22 girls discharged in 1860, 1861, 1862, only 9 are known to be doing well, 7 having been lost sight of. Probably, with more careful inquiry and greater efforts to keep up some correspondence or supervision, several of the latter would be found to be going on satisfactorily.

Wilts.

The Wilts Reformatory, Warminster. April 18 and 20, 1863.

There were 42 boys in this school at the period of my visit. The farm had been enlarged by the addition of two fields, making the whole extent 36 acres. I was well satisfied with the condition of the establishment and the appearance and general progress of the boys. There had been few serious faults or punishments since my last visit. Mr. Fane's removal from the county has necessarily entailed the loss of his personal supervision, and has been followed by the dismissal of the master, Mr. White, in whose place the present managers have chosen a retired pay-sergeant of the Fusileers, Mr. Handley. My experience of men of this class as employed to manage reformatories has not been favourable. The exactness and routine of regimental management are usually inconsistent with the study of personal character, and the adaptation of instruction and discipline to individual peculiarities which are so essential in the master of a reformatory. I hope, however, that Mr. Handley may prove an exception to the rule. My Reports of the singular cheapness of this establishment have to be greatly modified, a considerable amount of arrears from unpaid accounts being reported by the Committee, arising from the deficiency in the income of the school, which has hitherto been carried on in reliance on the Government allowance only. The county has very liberally subscribed to pay these off, and to provide a sufficient amount of annual contributions to meet the requirements of the establishment in future. The Rev. R. R. Hutton, of Warminster, is now the acting secretary. I trust that the inconvenience and anxiety which the financial embarrassments of the school have caused will ensure a greater regularity in the financial management hereafter. There is no safety for schools of this kind, unless the expenses of the year be strictly brought into account and regularly paid.

Limpley Stoke Reformatory for Girls. April 14, July 23, September 23, 1863.

The management of this institution had been so very unsatisfactory that on the dismissal of the matron in November 1862, I was very glad to find the duties of manager undertaken by a lady resident in the neighbourhood, Mrs. Sheppard. The com-

mittee had had, in fact, so little experience in conducting such establishments, and so much difficulty was experienced in securing their regular attendance, that no other plan appeared likely to secure the permanence or efficient working of the reformatory. Mrs. Sheppard has certainly produced a very great change for the better in the state of the school, both as to industrial employment and general discipline, and notwithstanding some unfortunate mistakes in the treatment of two or three very violent and unmanageable cases (the responsibility of which, however, may be said to have partly rested with the medical advisers who were consulted), I believe that the training and treatment of the girls have been generally judicious and successful. My experience of all amateur superintendence has shown me that it is rarely consistent with the employment of very highly qualified subordinates or with the responsible supervision of a committee. I have not been surprised to find therefore that several of the directors of this reformatory have resigned, and that great difficulties have occurred in finding suitable officers for the institution. I hope, however, that ere long such arrangements may be made as will do away with the hindrances that now interfere with the satisfactory working of the school, and that Mrs. Sheppard's general supervision will be combined with the employment of a really efficient matron and schoolmistress, so that, under any change of circumstances, the stability and safety of the school may be insured. The average number of inmates for the year was 40.

Worcester.

Woodbury Hill, Reformatory for Boys, Shelsley, Worcester.
September 24, 1863.

The land attached to this school has been judiciously increased by the addition of about 10 acres, making its extent 21 acres in all. As a part of this is pasture ground the quantity under actual cultivation by the boys scarcely affords them sufficient work. I found one boy engaged in shoemaking, five or six in basket making. The lads generally looked healthful and bright, only one desertion had occurred during the 12 months preceding my visit. The school teaching did not seem to have been very effective. The first class did fairly in reading, spelling, and writing, and indifferently in ciphering. The clergyman who succeeded Mr. Griffiths as chaplain and superintendent of the school did not remain long in charge. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Theodore Flintoff. The average number of boys for the year was 26. I regret to find that no less than 7 of the 68 boys discharged from this school were recognized in prison last year. The results have not been as yet at all encouraging. Looking at the trifling amount spent last year on the outfit and disposal of the boys discharged, 6*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* for 9 boys, I fear that one cause of the ill success of the school may be found in the want of adequate provision for their employment and protection when they leave.

Stoke Farm Reformatory for Boys, Bromsgrove. September 25 1863.

I was sorry to find that this school was still struggling under the disadvantages of imperfect superintendence and teachings. Mr. Manning, who has been acting throughout the year as master, did not seem to me to be suited to the work he had undertaken either by age, capacity, or previous experience. The boys had had very little school instruction throughout the summer. The results of this were very obvious on my examination. Of the first class (11 boys mostly of 15 years old and upwards) only two could do simple multiplication by three figures correctly, or could substract, multiply or divide at all in the componnd rules. The second class (12 in number) were still more backward. The educational training of the boys appears to me to be too much sacrificed to the industrial, a defect that is not likely to be remedied without the appointment of a competent schoolmaster or of such a superintendent as can discharge the schoolmaster's duties properly. The farm had been remarkably productive. The premises were clean and in good order, and the domestic arrangement seemed to me to have been much improved under Mrs. Manning's management. There had been several cases of desertion, and the state of the school as to discipline and the manner and conduct of the boys had certainly deteriorated. The average number of boys during the year was 53.

York.

Castle Howard Reformatory for Boys, Welburn, York. October 5, 1863.

My examination of this school gave me very great satisfaction, the boys generally doing remarkably well in arithmetic, writing, and English dictation, and answering my questions on general and religious subjects very intelligently. Their manner and appearance, as well as the Report Book recording the more serious faults and punishments of the year, gave very favourable testimony to the general condition of the school. A number of the lads out on licence in the county came to the school to report themselves during my visit. Mr. Fish's system of discipline and training has not only been successful in reforming the boys under his care but in gaining also the general confidence and good-will of the farmers and employers in the vicinity. He has usually more applications and offers to take the boys into service than he can satisfy, and the boys are largely employed in working on neighbouring farms. The average number for the year was only 52. The school can accommodate 70, but the regulations of the managers exclude those slight cases which are readily accepted in many other reformatories, and keep the number low. The result of this is necessarily to make the cost per head seem high. The school is, however, very economically managed, and I am satisfied that, measured by the work done in preventing the spread of juvenile crime, as well as in reforming individual

criminals, Castle Howard is a cheaper and more profitable institution to the country than most establishments of its class. Out of the 40 boys discharged from the school in three years 1860–2, three only were reported unknown ; 2 were reconvicted.

Yorkshire.

Calder Farm Reformatory for Boys, Mirfield. September 30, 1863.

The boys in this reformatory passed, a minute examination in the usual subjects very creditably. Of the 17 in the first class, 10 wrote a piece from dictation without a fault, while in ciphering more than half did sums in both practice and proportion correctly, and all were familiar with the compound rules and multiplication by fractions, in both money and weights and measures. The second and third classes of 18 and 24 boys respectively did their work also very well. The writing copies and the answers to questions on religious and general subjects were generally good throughout the school. I attribute this very much to the interest which Mr. Wheatley Balme takes in the educational progress of the boys. The industrial training consists principally of farm and garden labour, and the state of the land bears very favourable testimony to the care and attention given to it. The discipline seemed to me to be still somewhat too severe, but it must be remembered that by the system of the school no punishments can be authorized by any subordinate, and that therefore the smaller faults which would be passed over as things of course in many schools are all here regularly registered, a circumstance which largely swells the list and gives the discipline a sharper aspect than properly belongs to it. I believe Mr. Hepple, the master, is sincerely anxious to make the treatment of the boys as kindly as he can. The number of boys for the year averaged 93. The results shown by the return of the number discharged from the school and the proportion of these that are doing well have been very satisfactory. Only 2 of the 33 boys discharged in the years 1860–2 are reported as unknown, and 24 of the remaining 31 have been ascertained to be doing well.

Leeds Reformatory for Boys, Adel, Leeds. October 2, 1863.

My visit followed a period of great disturbance, during which the insubordination of the boys and the illness of the master very nearly put an end to the institution. The managers dismissed their former master, Mr. Harescough, being much dissatisfied with his judgment and management of the boys in several instances. Although I should be unwilling to think Mr. Harescough had erred intentionally in the matters in question, the state in which the discipline of the school was left by him, as evinced by the boys' lawless and dishonest conduct, certainly seems to me to justify the managers in their dissatisfaction with his system.

His successor had a very trying task, and being both ill in body and of an irritable and anxious temperament failed altogether in accomplishing it. The state of the school became worse and worse, the number of desertions and attempts to desert from the school amounted to nearly 50 in three months, and serious remonstrances were necessarily addressed to the managers on the necessity of other measures. The new master resigned, and after a short interval, during which the institution was looked after by an inspector of the Borough Police, the present superintendent, Mr. Roberts, was chosen. As far as I can yet judge, the selection has been fortunate, but it will necessarily be long before the reformatory can be expected to resume its former good working order, or be extended to its former number. That it has survived this period of disturbance and difficulty is mainly owing to the untiring exertions of Mr. Jackson (of St. James's), who has acted as chief manager. The number of boys in the reformatory was only 36 at the period of my visit. The average for the year was 64. They passed a better examination than I could have expected. The premises were clean and in good order, and the farmwork well looked after. I am sorry to have to report that of the 55 boys who have been discharged, 6 were recognized last year in prison. The school returns show only 5 reconvicted out of the 42 boys discharged in 1860–2, but no doubt some of the 7 returned as "unknown" have to be added to the number of relapses.

Doncaster Reformatory for Girls. September 28, 1863.

I did not find this establishment in such good order as I had expected; neither the manner of the girls nor their progress in school were satisfactory. I found it necessary to press on Miss Winter (the matron) the necessity for more regularity and precision, and on the managers the expediency of giving her more competent assistance both in the household management and the school teaching, the schoolmistress appearing quite unequal to her duties. The religious instruction of the girls has been well attended to by two of the managers. I recommended the adoption of some system of examination by which the committee might themselves be able to judge of the efficiency and success of the schoolmistress. There had only been two attempts at desertion for more than a twelvemonth. The average number of inmates for the year was 42. The school has not been established long enough as yet to enable me to report fairly of its results.

West Riding Reformatory for Girls, Wakefield.
September 29, 1863.

I was able to give a very favourable report of the general condition and the industrial training of this school to the committee. The manner and appearance of the girls were extremely satisfactory, and their good order and conduct, as tested by the

rare occurrence of serious faults or punishments during the year, not less so. The only important defect I had to point out related to the school instruction, which had evidently been very inefficient. I regretted to find that Miss Tyas, the matron and superintendent, had been obliged to go away on leave of absence for some time from illness. Several improvements have been effected in the arrangements and condition of the premises. The average number of girls during the year was 20, in addition to about 20 inmates of the refuge or voluntary class, who had accepted the offer of admission to the institution on leaving the gaol. The report of the results of this school, as shown in the character and circumstances of the girls who have been discharged from it, is not encouraging. Out of 23 who left the school in 1860–2, 18 are returned as unknown, 2 having been reconvicted, and only 2 ascertained to be doing well. More interest and attention to the after circumstances of the girls placed out are evidently greatly needed.

Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Market Weighton.
October 7, 1863.

Father Caccia was absent on the occasion of my visit, not having returned from Italy. Mr. Bird, the prefect, had been in charge of the institution, and it appeared to have been going on very satisfactorily under his management. The number of serious faults and punishments had been considerable in the earlier part of the year, but the school had assumed a quieter and more comfortable condition during the last seven or eight months. The boys of the first and second class (many of whom were in fact almost young men, and had been four years and upwards in the school), passed my examination most creditably. Their proficiency and correctness in arithmetic gave me great satisfaction, almost all being thoroughly familiar with the compound rules, and most of the first class with practice, proportion, and interest. They did remarkably well also in spelling by dictation and reading. The junior classes also did very fairly. The state of the farm and farm stock, and of the workshops and other departments, showed that these portions of the establishment are under efficient management. The results of the school, as tested by the proportion of boys discharged from it who are now doing well, have not been encouraging. Of 82 boys discharged in 1860–2, the managers report 23 to be doing well, 15 to be of doubtful character, 17 reconvicted, and 27 unknown. The prison returns for 1863 are still more unfavourable: out of 137 discharged since the school began, 18 were recognized last year in different goals.

The ill success of the school is attributed by the managers to the two circumstances, that the boys are so exclusively of Irish parentage, that the area of Catholic employment is so limited. From a pretty large experience and careful observation, I should say that the length of their detention in school, the advanced age to which many attain before they leave, and the minute and

severe discipline to which they are throughout subjected, a training more favourable to order and submission in the school than to independent self-action in after life, are the more likely courses. I think on this point Mr. Caccia fails to understand the character and the condition of life of the boys. The average number for the year was 204.

Yorkshire Catholic Girls' Reformatory, Sheffield.
November 3, 1863.

The number of inmates of this school had increased to 45 at the time of my visit. They were all in good health and order, and appeared to be well trained and cared for by the four "Sisters," who have undertaken the supervision of the reformatory. The buildings of the school are undergoing considerable enlargement and alteration, so as to make it capable of receiving from 60 to 70 inmates. The girls have not made much progress in their school instruction, and passed but indifferently through my examination, especially in arithmetic and spelling; but the arrangements for the school teaching have necessarily been a good deal hindered by the want of proper accommodation. I trust to find on my next visit that Miss Crawford's efforts to put this on a better footing have been successful.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Old Mill Reformatory for Boys, Aberdeen. June 27, 1863.

The exertions of the master and the farm bailiff to improve the school teaching and the industrial training of this institution have been very successful. The farm was in very good cultivation, and the boys passed the usual examination most creditably, especially in arithmetic and writing from dictation. I did not find a proportionate advance in the discipline and general management; the number of causeless abscondings (chiefly as it seemed for a few days holiday) and the impunity which seemed to attend them, led me, though very unwillingly, to represent seriously to the directors the importance of securing more effective and energetic superintendence; the result has been that Mr. Aiken resigned his office, and that the institution has for some months past been placed under the schoolmaster Mr. Runcy, the honorary secretary, continuing his supervision. As Mr. Aiken's resignation led to some rather intemperate comments in the county newspapers on the part which my duty compelled me to take, I think it right to add the following extract from the lately published report of the managers:—

"In June last Mr. Turner, the Government Inspector of Refor-
" matories, officially pointed out that Mr. Aiken's relinquishment

" of the office of house governor would be for thebenefit of the " institution. The directors expressed their concurrence in " Mr. Turner's judgment ; but feeling reluctant to dispense with " the services of a man whose amiable qualities had won their " regard, and repeatedly drawn forth public expressions of their " approval, proposed to place the case on the footing of a further " probation to Mr. Aiken, in conjunction with closer supervision " on the part of the directors themselves. Mr. Turner, however, " on being appealed to, declined the responsibility of the proposal ; " remarking that the directors were not at liberty to consult " their own feelings, as they might do in a case of a private " charity ; and that, besides, at the end of the proposed period " of probation, the question of Mr. Aiken's fitness for his post " would be no nearer a solution than before. Under this pressure, " Mr. Aiken retired.

" The charge had evidently become too heavy for Mr. Aiken ; " Mr. Turner had repeatedly expressed disatisfaction ; and when " the issue came, as at last it did come, to turn on the vital " question—whether the institution was to be imperilled by the " directors, through mere sympathy with a servant, their duty " became too clear to admit of hesitation in accepting the resig- " nation which Mr. Aiken placed in their hands. They accord- " ingly did accept it—parting with Mr. Aiken in kindness, and " testifying in the records of the institution that he left it with " their respect and with a character unstained.

" The directors allude to this subject, which was freely com- " mented on at the time, not for the sake of justifying them- " selves, but for the purpose of bearing testimony. as they now do, " to the sound judgment and firmness with which Mr. Turner, " as a public officer, discharged an important but unpleasant " duty."

Aberdeen Reformatory for Girls, Mount Street. June 26, 1863.

I found this establishment in excellent order, and could only regret that as yet the school had not been more adequately used ; the number of girls committed to it being at the date of my visit only 11. Miss Meldrum has necessarily to discharge the duties both of matron and schoolmistress, the healthy cheerful appearance of the girls gave very satisfactory testimony to her good management. Their school instruction had been very fairly attended to. I hope that this reformatory will gradually be connected with the adjacent counties and its capabilities for usefulness more fully developed.

Edinburgh.

Wellington Farm School for Boys, Penycuik. July 4, 1863.

Very considerable additions and improvements to the premises of this reformatory had been effected and were still in progress at the date of my visit ; when complete a day-room, and work-

room, cow-house, barn, and a larger stable will have been added under Mr. Craster's directions; the boys have materially assisted in the work. They have also helped to build some substantial cottages which Mr. Cowan, of Penycuik, has erected on the borders of the school land, and which will furnish a convenient residence for the school master or other assistants. The draining of the land and the securing a good supply of water have also given a considerable amount of laborious employment. I found the boys looking well and in good condition. They passed very fairly through the usual examination. Mr. Craster had very little to report in the way of serious faults or punishments. The school had been remarkably free from disturbance, and no desertion had occurred throughout the year. The ventilation of the dormitories had been improved; but some further amendment seemed yet necessary, especially from the number of boys who came to the school with confirmed physical weakness. The average number of boys during the year was 82.

Dalry (formerly Boro' Muirhead) Reformatory for Girls, near Edinburgh. July 3, 1863.

I found upwards of 40 girls under sentence in this reformatory, many of them almost young woman in years and stature, having been received at an older age than in most other reformatories. I was very favourably impressed with the condition of the institution, Miss Whiteford (the superintendent) and her sister appear to have succeeded in introducing a very different spirit into the school than once possessed it. The girls were quiet, orderly, and attentive, and passed very fairly through my examination. The reading and writing from dictation were far superior to what I have found in the majority of schools under my inspection. The laundry had been enlarged, so as to allow of this useful branch of industrial training being more thoroughly carried out.

FORFAR.

Rossie Reformatory for Boys, Montrose. June 26, 1863.

I found this school very much improved in its condition since my last visit; the boys more settled and contented, and the industrial training and school instruction more methodized and effective. I had still to regret a deficiency of life and spirit in the boys. It was with difficulty that I drew answers from them in the examination, and this seemed to arise not from want of knowledge or intelligence so much as from indolence and want of interest. Mr. Keay's system and manner are I believe a little *too* quiet, a circumstance that may account for some of his difficulties of mangement, boys of the reformatory class requiring a certain briskness and liveliness of tone and temper in those who have charge of them. If he added these to his many other valuable qualities, I believe he would be as successful as he is painstaking and conscientious in his work. The average number of inmates for the year was 40.

Inverness.

Inverness Ragged and Reformatory Schools. June 29, 1863.

The great improvement in the state of these schools, which I reported last year, as having been effected by the new superintendent, Mr. Grant, has steadily continued. I had good reason to be satisfied with the order and neatness of the premises, and the attention and progress of the children. The dormitories and schoolroom both needed better arrangements for ventilation, a defect to which, as well as to the deficiency of school materials, I called the attention of the managers. The boys of the first class passed a very creditable examination in ciphering and in scriptural and general knowledge. The schoolmaster, Mr. Gilp, gave the children a very intelligent Bible lesson in my presence. The industrial training seems well attended to ; I could only wish that the land attached to the schools was more extensive. The average number of inmates for the year was—boys 22, girls 3.

Lanark.

House of Refuge for Boys, Duke Street and Riddrie Farm, Glasgow. November 10, 1863.

The farm school, which has been established at Riddrie as a branch of this institution, seems likely to work well. A class of 25 boys is at present lodged and trained there. The land is in good cultivation and the stock well cared for. I examined a large portion of the boys in the Duke Street school, and had good reason to be satisfied with their manner and appearance, and by the progress they had made since my last visit. A marked improvement has been effected by Mr. Rae in the style and tone of the reading of the senior class. The boys of this and the next division did remarkably well also in arithmetic, dictation, and writing. Out of 34 in the 1st class, 28 did difficult sums in compound multiplication and practice correctly and readily. The industrial training of the boys is carried on very thoroughly. The discipline of the school appeared to have been kindly and judiciously administered. Mr. McCallum assured me that he had had very few serious cases of misconduct, and that the favourable results of the school, as shown in the Returns given for the last three or four years, may be fully depended on. These Returns will be seen to give for the years 1860–2, 260 doing well, and only 22 convicted out of a total of 308 discharged in these three years : 15 having died, 8 being of doubtful character, and only 3 unknown. I find, however, that 41 of the youths in the Glasgow Gaol in 1863 were recognized as having been inmates of this reformatory ; the total discharges, excluding deaths, being 525. I anticipate that these results will be still more encouraging, and the health of the boys in the school be better, as the branch school now formed at Riddrie is gradually enlarged, and the numbers in Duke Street reduced, and at the same time

the average detention of the boys in the institution lessened. The average number maintained at the Duke Street school and Riddrie Farm for the year was 278.

House of Refuge for Girls, Parliamentary Road, Glasgow.
November 13, 1863.

I found this establishment in its usual satisfactory state as to order and discipline, and the comfortable appearance and school instruction of the inmates. Miss Sliman and her assistants have certainly found out the way to combine authority with kindness, and to impart to the girls under their care the spirit of self-respect and improvement. If a greater amount of active employment (such as laundry work, &c.) could be provided for the elder girls, and they were placed out sooner, and the period of their detention shortened, I believe that the average of successful results, as tested by the proportion that do well after discharge, would be greater. Plants are not the stronger or better prepared for the vicissitudes of ordinary out-door weather for being kept too long in the greenhouse. The returns of subsequent character, &c., show only 37 known to be doing well, out of 84 discharged in 1860-2, 33 being unknown, 10 doubtful, 2 dead, and 2 convicted of crime. Seven girls belonging to this school were recognized in the Glasgow prison last year.

Catholic Reformatory for Boys, Parkhead, Glasgow.
November 11, 1863.

I was much disappointed on my visit to this institution, to find so little done towards carrying out the improvements and completing the arrangements which I had found it necessary to press on the director, and the bishop and clergy who engaged to assist him, last year. The premises were very dirty and in great disorder. The workshops unfinished, and the officers in immediate charge of the boys insufficient and quite unequal to their duty. It was but a natural consequence that there had been many cases of desertion, and a good deal of punishment. I addressed a strong representation on the subject to Bishop Murdoch, and have since received his assurance, that the requisite exertions shall be made to place the school on a proper footing. If this cannot be done, the number of inmates must be reduced, and further admissions suspended, Mr. Robertson has no doubt done all in his power, but he needs more effectual help. I fear that the pecuniary resources at his command have been inadequate. The results of the school have not been, so far, very satisfactory. The number of boys maintained during the year averaged 169. Ten of the boys in the Glasgow prison were recognized as having been under detention in it.

Catholic Reformatory for Girls, Dalbeth, Glasgow.
November 11, 1863.

The ladies in charge of this institution had experienced great trouble and difficulty for some months before my visit, from the violent and insubordinate conduct of some of the elder girls, chiefly those committed from Liverpool when the Arno's Court Reformatory was too full to allow of any more being sent there. Their difficulties had been increased by unfounded charges of improper severity made to the police magistrates by one of the girls who had absconded, and whose parents desired to obtain her discharge. I carefully investigated the complaints addressed to me by the girls who had been most forward in disturbing the school, and found them to be generally without foundation ; the chief grievance being, that they had been sent to Scotland, and could not see their relatives. The school has since gone on more satisfactorily. I advised the ladies to give the girls as much encouragement as possible to improve themselves, by making their term of detention dependent mainly on their good conduct. It is a mistake to keep girls of this class too long under reformatory discipline. Except in the case of those who are admitted very young, from three to four years detention should be sufficient. The average number for the year was 92.

Renfrew.

Kibble Reformatory for Boys, Paisley. November 14, 1863.

I found this institution in a very satisfactory condition. The school teaching and industrial training very efficient, and the boys cheerful, in good order, and well cared for. Mr. Allen complained of two or three cases of repeated desertion, arising chiefly from the facility with which the boys can get to sea from Greenock and other neighbouring ports. I advised with him as to the best means of meeting this difficulty, which is one that cannot be remedied by the mere punishment of the offender. The addition of more land to that now cultivated by the boys is very desirable, the industrial training being too much confined at present to the two trades of tailoring and shoemaking, neither of which affords a sufficient amount of active labour and exercise. The boys generally did very well in my examination of them. The average number for the year was 56.

Wigton.

Stranraer Reformatory Schools for Boys and Girls.
November 18, 1863.

Both departments of this reformatory were in a very satisfactory condition at my visit. The improvements effected in the building and premises have been followed by a corresponding progress in the appearance, comfort, and general conduct of the inmates, and will fully repay the exertions which the managers have made to complete them. The school instruction of the

boys appeared to me defective in system. They passed an indifferent examination, especially in arithmetic and spelling. I urged on Mr. Ross the necessity of more care and method in the teaching, and of more quiet and order both in school time and at meals. The boys were too rough and noisy. The girls, under Miss McKay's instruction did much better. They read remarkably well, and their manner and appearance are at once modest and cheerful. No serious misconduct or punishment, and only one case of desertion (a boy) had occurred during the year. The average numbers had been,—boys 28, girls 16 ; total 44.

Paisley Ragged and Industrial Schools. November 13 and 14, 1863.

This is the only remaining institution in which the children are partly of the reformatory and partly of the industrial school class. The certificate having been granted before the passing of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 109. The reformatory cases are, however, few, and consist wholly of girls; of these, the number, December 31, was 8, in addition to which, 12 boys and 5 girls were committed under the Industrial Schools Act. About 50 boys and 20 girls attend also as day scholars (who are not only taught, but fed). I found it necessary to investigate some complaints as to the master's discipline, and the school did not appear to me to be in a satisfactory condition as to the teaching of the children. I conferred fully with the directors and with the master (Mr. Thompson) on both subjects, and agreed to suspend any formal representation or interference, till the regulations and plans agreed upon with them had had a few months' trial. I believe that it will be necessary eventually to engage a schoolmistress for the instruction of the children, and to secure more attention to the younger and more backward classes. The directors appear to be much interested in the school, and devote a good deal of attention to it. The premises also are well adapted to their purpose, and the want of a school of this description in Paisley is fully acknowledged. I trust, therefore, to find myself in a position to make a much more satisfactory report on my next visit.

APPENDIX No. II. (2.)

Detailed Report on Certified Industrial Schools, for the Year 1863.

ENGLAND.

These Schools are certified under the 20 & 21 Vict. cap. 48., and the amending Acts, 24 & 25 Vict. cap. 113, and 25 Vict. cap. 10.

Chester.

Chester Ragged and Industrial Schools, Boughton, Chester.
June 12, 1863.

This school was certified July 3rd. The number of children under detention in it December 31st was five. It is a remarkably well managed institution, with a master and matron well fitted for their duties, and very suitable premises. The day school is attended by about 60 children of both sexes, who are fed and taught, some of these voluntary attendants are lodged on the premises and clothed. A clothing club to which the children subcribe, and which is aided by subscriptions, is established for the benefit of the day scholars. The industrial training consists of tailoring, shoemaking, and gardening. The school instruction appeared to me to be practical and intelligently given. The committee have enlarged the buildings since my visit, adding a dormitory for the girls, an infirmary, and a dining room in which all the children can be comfortably accommodated.

Devon.

Devon and Exeter Industrial School, Exe Island, Exeter.
April 9, 1863.

This school was certified May 7. I have not had an opportunity of examining the children since, but the reports of the managers represent the establishment as making satisfactory progress. The premises are well adapted for the purposes of an industrial day school, both in accommodation and situation. The chief drawback to its use as a boarding school, for the children committed under the Act, is the want of a larger yard or play ground. The want of a good industrial school in Exeter, with the power of detaining such children as would be disorderly and irregular in their attendance, has been much felt.

Essex.

St. Nicholas's Catholic Industrial School for Boys, Walthamstow. December 23, 1863.

I regretted to find this institution in a very unsatisfactory state. There had been much illness among the boys, many cases of desertion, and a great deal more punishment than should be necessary in a school of this kind, which is addressed rather to the prevention than the reformation of criminal habits, and in which the majority of the children are very young. It will probably be necessary to lessen the number received, but the chief thing wanting is a better staff of officers, more experienced superintendence, and such an arrangement of the premises as will allow of the boys being instructed within the building instead of having, as now, to attend for their instruction at the schools connected with the chapel some half-mile distant. The industrial training is confined to tailoring and shoemaking. The average number of boys for the year was 60.

Glamorgan.

"Havannah" School Ship for Boys, Cardiff. December 10, 1863.

This school is attended by about 70 boys (mostly very young), of whom 12 were under an order of detention at my visit. The organization and good order of the classes, as well as the amount of instruction which the boys had received, gave me very great satisfaction. Mr. West, who undertook the charge of the institution early in the summer, had effected a very marked improvement. The children looked bright and cheerful, and seemed to take interest in the business of the school. The first class did very well in arithmetic and spelling, and very fairly in dictation and writing. The industrial instruction is chiefly confined to the elder lads and to those under order of detention ; it consists in wood splitting, learning to splice and mend, and in gun and sword exercise. Of this department the boatswain has the superintendence. The boys did credit to his teaching.

Gloucester.

Pennyweil Lane Industrial School, Bristol. April 16, 1863.

I found 61 boys in the school on my visit. All lodged and boarded, and committed for detention under the Act. They seemed generally healthy and cheerful. The premises were in good order and the whole institution appeared to be well and carefully managed. The boys are employed in gardening, shoemaking, and tailoring. The first class passed a very fair examination. The second seemed to have been less attended to. The results of the school appear to have been so far very satis-

factory. The boys now in it have given several very encouraging proofs of trustworthiness and steadiness. The master, Mr. Hibbins, appears thoroughly interested in his work ; but I think he wants more efficient assistance.

Park Row Industrial School, Bristol. April 16, 1863.

This school contains about 50 boys, most of whom are under detention. Miss Carpenter has made some useful improvements in the premises, and has succeeded in securing an additional piece of garden ground, which provides out-door work for a portion of the boys. The rest are employed in tailoring, shoemaking, and wood cutting. The boys looked remarkably well and acquitted themselves very satisfactorily while under examination in the usual subjects, especially in arithmetic and writing. The master (Mr. Langabeer) and his wife, who acts as matron, appear well qualified for their duties and very desirous to fulfil them.

Lancashire.

Liverpool Industrial and Ragged Schools, Soho Street, Liverpool, June 15, 1863.

I found these large schools going on very satisfactorily. The girls' school I thought improved, though, as before, the tone and style of the mistress's instruction did not impress me favourably. The committee are engaged in transferring the institution to better premises in the neighbourhood. It would be very detrimental to its practical usefulness if it were removed to any distance, so as to prevent or lessen the attendance of the large number of children who are now taught and fed as day-scholars. The average attendance of these for the year has been,—boys 114, girls 70. The average number of the children under detention on December 31, 1863, being boys 46, girls 11.

Kirkdale Ragged and Industrial Schools, St. Mary,'s Kirkdale. June 16, 1863.

I found nearly 300 children in attendance in these schools, of whom about 120 attended the infant class. Food is given to about 40. The number of children under detention is small, (it amounted to 13, December 31). Mr. Lester has had great difficulties to contend with in regard to the lodging and boarding of the boys, but he had been successful in finding some respectable persons connected with his congregation willing to take charge of them, and I was well satisfied with their treatment and accommodation. The industrial training of the schools is varied and useful, shoemaking, tailoring, and needlework being provided for the elder and more advanced ; knitting, net-making, gum-sorting, &c., for the younger and less efficient. The general manner and appearance of the children gave me great satisfaction.

St. George's Catholic Industrial School, West Derby Road, Liverpool. November 20, 1863.

The numbers in both the boys' and the girls' departments of this school have increased very rapidly. I found upwards of a hundred of each sex in the establishment. I fear that neither the staff nor the industrial training of the inmates are proportioned to their number. The girls' school gave me most satisfaction. Their instruction is well attended to by a very intelligent schoolmistress, and the girls themselves look generally cheerful and healthy, and are quiet and modest in their behaviour. The boys' department seemed to want more cleanliness and the boys themselves more life. The arrangement in the dormitories are particularly objectionable, the bedsteads being contrived to hold three, separated only by a small division at the upper part. I should at once have required these new purchases to be replaced by separate beds, but for the usual plea of the scanty funds at the disposal of the managers. The only industrial training (at the time of my visit) was tailoring, in which about 40 boys were employed, one half at a time. Considering the number of catholic children requiring such schools as these in Liverpool and its vicinity, I cannot think that this establishment is supplied and supported as it ought to be.

St. Elizabeth's Industrial School for Girls, Brecksfield Road, Liverpool. November 20, 1863.

My visit to these schools was made without notice and on the absence of Miss Gordon, the lady who has carried it out and superintends it. The school gave me very great satisfaction, both in the appearance of the children, and in the order, cleanliness, and comfortable arrangements of the premises. The girls appear to be well taught, and have industrial training in laundry, house, and needlework. The average number for the year was 14, of whom 14 were under detention.

Manchester Industrial and Ragged Schools, Ardwick Green, Manchester. November 5, 1863.

Nearly 300 children were in attendance in the schools on the day of my visit, of whom 85 (68 boys and 17 girls) were under detention. The instruction and industrial training of the children are carried on very efficiently. The more advanced classes acquitted themselves very fairly in my examination of them. Mr. Rathbone, the schoolmaster, is assisted by an under master and a very intelligent and well taught lad, who acts as monitor and who gave a lesson on history, chiefly by questions, in a very creditable manner. The children generally look well and cheerful, and are well cared for. My only doubt would be whether they are not too well fed and lodged and too highly taught for the class they belong to. The premises have been

enlarged and improved by several very useful alterations, securing more accommodation and better supervision for the children boarded on the establishment.

Middlesex.

Boys' Home Industrial School, 44, Euston Road, N.W., May 27 and December 17, 1863.

My visits to this institution did not afford me the satisfaction I expected. I found the instruction of the boys in school confined to about two hours and a half in the afternoon. The schoolmaster being employed chiefly in the morning in teaching the master's son, who assists in the school as a pupil teacher, and the boys being, as its appears to me, too much employed in carrying out the firewood, the cutting and preparation of which form a large part of the industrial training. I hope to find these defects remedied on my next visit. The expenses of the school seem also large for the class of boys under training in it. The managers, however, speak very favourably of the results of the institution. Only a small proportion of the boys have been committed by magistrates. The average number for the year was 50, of whom 20 were under sentence of detention.

North-West London Reformatory and Industrial School, 237, Euston Road, N.W. November.

Mr. Bowyer is removing his reformatory establishment from London, and the certificate held for the industrial school connected with it has been resigned. There was only one boy under detention when I visited, he with another subsequently committed have been since removed to the Boys' Home. The mixed nature of the establishment and the circumstance of its inmates being chiefly lads who have been convicted of crime, and who are of 16 years of age and upwards, were scarcely compatible with its successful operations as an industrial school for children committed under the Act.

Sloane Street Home for Girls, Chelsea. December 14, 1863.

The order and comfortable appearance of this institution, and the care bestowed on the training and teaching of the girls, make me wish that it was much more used as an industrial school under the Act than it appears to be. The managers have had scarcely any applications from even the neighbouring police court of Westminster. I examined the girls on the usual subjects of instruction and found them very fairly advanced. The results of the school (referring almost wholly to the girls received as *free* or voluntary cases) have been very encouraging. The average number of inmates for the year has been 50, of whom 2 have been committed.

School of Discipline, Queen's Road, Chelsea.
December 21, 1863.

The remarks made on the foregoing school apply equally to this. Both the public and the individual children would be gainers if many of the destitute girls who now ply the trade of begging at the London crossings were sent under an order of detention to it. Of the 41 inmates I found only 7 committed by magistrates, and of these 2 had been received from Dorsetshire. The school teaching and industrial training gave me much satisfaction. The appearance of the girls was very healthful and pleasing.

St. Margaret's Home Catholic Industrial School for Girls, Queen's Square, London. December 14, 1863.

I trust that this school has now surmounted its difficulties and will be really useful. Miss Stanley has liberally taken on herself the responsibilities of its support and management, and has laboured in earnest to place its arrangements on a satisfactory footing, and engage competent officers. A great change for the better was manifest at the date of my visit both in the state of the institution and the manner and appearance of the girls. The average number for the year has been 60, of whom 45 were under detention.

Church Farm Industrial Schools, East Barnet. May 27, 1863.

This school was certified June 4th 1863. It had been previously for some time in very successful operation as a voluntary establishment in connection with the Boys' Home in the Euston Road. One of the committee of that institution, Major Gillum, has charged himself more especially with its general supervision. The farm, which is his property, comprises 50 acres. The premises accommodate about 20 boys. I was well satisfied with the arrangements and management of the school. The boys passed a very fair examination. No boys had been sent under sentence of detention on the 31st December. I hope however, ere long, to see this number considerably increased, and the great advantages of the institution made more extensively available to the class of boys for whom its control and training are so needed.

Catholic Industrial Home for Girls, York Street, Westminster.

Miss Stanley, having undertaken the management of the St. Margaret's Home in Queen's Square, has resigned the certificate which she held for this school, which now ceases to be licensed under the Act, and reverts to its former condition of a charitable establishment supported wholly by voluntary aid.

Lisson Street Training Refuge for Girls, Paddington.

This school continues its very useful operation as a voluntary home. The average number of children has been 29 for the year, but only 6 of the inmates have been sent under sentence of detention.

East London Shoeblacks' Society's Refuge, Mansel Street, E.C. December 3, 1863.

I found 5 boys under detention here, out of 47 who are lodged and boarded and about 90 who attend for instruction. The institution appears to be well and economically managed, and the industrial training of the boys employed on the premises in brush making, blacking making, &c., carefully attended to. The majority of the boys are employed as shoeblacks in the streets. The managers report very favourably of the results of their efforts. I cannot but feel some doubt, however, whether the desultory and partial occupation afforded by the shoe black brigade system is likely to form habits of real labour and moral restraint. This is a question, however, which it requires more experience and a very close individual enquiry to decide satisfactorily. The premises have the great defect of having no yard or garden for the recreation and exercise of the inmates. The boys I saw looked well and cheerful and the dormitories were clean and in good order.

Cripples' Home Industrial School, Northumberland House, Marylebone Road. December 22, 1863.

This institution has been transferred to its present situation from Hill Street. It is in every respect a most interesting one. My visit to it and examination of the elder girls in it gave me great satisfaction. The ladies interested in it take a very active part in its superintendence, and the cleanliness and order of the whole establishment speak very favorably for their good management. There were only two girls in it under detention at the date of my visit, and I could not but regret that a larger number had not been committed to it.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle Industrial and Ragged School. July 8, 1863.

I found these large and well managed schools going on very satisfactorily. The attendance very good, and the instruction and industrial training well organized and effective. The first class in both the boys' and the girls' departments are much more advanced in proportion than the classes below them, but the majority of the children are very young and, at their entrance into the school, extremely ignorant ; the teaching is therefore necessarily very elementary for the larger part of them. In both schools also, from the numbers attending and the division into small classes, the teachers have to depend a good deal on monitors

taken from the more advanced scholars. The good order and general attention of the children do the master and mistress credit. They were remarkably clean and healthy looking. The premises has been made very complete and convenient. The number of children attending averaged about 200. On December 31, 38 boys and 24 girls respectively were under detention.

Warwickshire.

Winson Industrial Schools, Birmingham. January 9, October 21, 1863.

Only 2 of the 25 girls boarded in the school were under an order of detention at my first visit, and only 5 on my second. I regret this the more, because I can hardly hope to see the discipline and instruction of the girls placed on the regular and systematic footing, which I believe to be essential to reformatory training, while the majority of them are voluntary inmates, (*i.e.* under no legal control) and so much older than the average of children in such schools would usually be. Miss Weale has not been fortunate in the assistants she has engaged. I hope to find the institution in a more satisfactory state, both as to the school teaching and the good order and quiet deportment of the girls, when Miss Weale has had more time and means to complete and follow out her plans.

Penn Street Industrial Schools, Deriton, Birmingham. January 9, October 22, 1863.

These schools were certified January 30, 1863. The managers have made considerable alterations and additions to the premises fitting them to lodge about 20 boys under detention, providing separate instruction for the boys, girls, and infants attending the day school respectively, engaging an industrial teacher for the boys, and placing the whole establishment on a well organized and very satisfactory footing. The schoolmaster (Mr. Nightingale) was trained at the Saltley training college, and both he and his sister (who has charge of the girls' school) appear well adapted for their work, and likely to do justice to it. I was much struck on my last visit to see the improvement that had been effected in a few months in the order of the schools and in the instruction of the children. The average attendance had been—boys 50, girls 30, very young children and infants 60; 18 of the boys were under detention.

Coventry Industrial Home. October 19, 1863.

Of the 36 girls in this instution at the date of my visit only 4 were under detention. The school therefore still receives very little aid from the treasury, and its managers are obliged to confine the staff of teachers to the limits which the subscriptions and voluntary payments for the inmates extend. The girls (many of whom are 16 and 17 years of age) are very fairly taught the essentials of reading, writing, and reckoning, and are

thoroughly trained for domestic service in the laundry and needle room. Their manner and appearance are very satisfactory, and the results of the school, in spite of the many difficulties offered by the distressed state of Coventry during the last two or three years have been very successful. I hope to see this institution much more largely used as a school of detention under the Act. The managers are anxious to enlarge and complete its arrangements as soon as their resources will allow.

Yorkshire.

Hull Industrial Schools. October 8, 1863.

I found about 80 boys and 70 girls in attendance at my inspection, of whom 22 boys and 3 girls were detained under a magistrate's order. Their appearance and manner spoke very well for the management and methods of instruction of the superintendent and teachers. The majority of the scholars in both departments of the school are very young, and require thorough elementary instruction; the boys however in the 1st class could do sums in all the compound rules, and wrote well from dictation, and both they and the boys in the 2nd and 3rd classes spelt and read very fairly. The industrial training wants more development. This will be carried out more completely when the additions which the managers have in view to make to the buildings, have been completed.

Broomfield's Industrial Schools, Bradford. October 1, 1863.

I found the number of children in attendance in these schools greatly diminished, there being but about 50 of each sex, and most of these apparently requiring an infant rather than an industrial school. The practice of giving food to the children had been discontinued during the summer, which partly accounted for the falling off in the number. The boys' school appeared to be conducted in the same negligent and unsatisfactory style as before noticed. The girls were being well taught, and looked cheerful and intelligent; they are taught to read, write, and cipher, and to knit and use their needles. The boys seemed to be taught little but to sit still or look at words and sentences very neatly written on the blacked board before them.

I felt it my duty to represent very strongly to the managers the expediency of making the school more useful and effective; and I trust that the steps they have been lately taking to improve its discipline and teaching will enable me to report a great change for the better on my next visit.

York Industrial Ragged School, Marygate. July 10 and October 6, 1863.

The working of these schools have been much interfered with by the change of masters, which became necessary in consequence

of Mr. Moger's differences with the committee. His successor, Mr. Stubbs, did not prove equal to the requirements of the institution, which is one whose management is attended by many difficulties; Mr. Stubbs is about to leave, and the committee have engaged the services of Mr. West, who has been for the last half year master of the industrial schools at Cardiff. Allowing for the age and the previously neglected state of the majority of the children received into the institution, I was fairly satisfied with the progress of the boys' school under Mr. Roberts the schoolmaster The girls' department presented more deficiencies; I found some improvement, however, on my last visit, and I look forward to a still further advance, when the whole establishment has been for a little time under a more efficient general superintendence. The average number of children attending the school was for 1863,—boys 60, girls 20; of whom 37 boys and 8 girls were under detention, December 31.

Leeds Industrial Ragged Schools. October 2, 1863.

I found these schools much improved since my last inspection. The instruction appeared more methodical and regular, and the order and attention of the children considerably greater. The master, Mr. Hambro', is assisted by two female teachers, both seemed to understand their work. He gave a very useful scripture lesson at the opening of the morning school. There were above 140 children in attendance, of whom about 20 were under detention. The industrial instruction is confined to the usual routine of tailoring, shoemaking, and wood cutting for the boys, and needlework for the girls. The girls under detention (4 in number) are lodged out in the "refuge," an institution of somewhat similar character, at a little distance. Such of the children under detention as are catholics are allowed to go to the catholic chapel on Sunday. The results of the school have been very satisfactory; above 200 children have passed through it, most of whom are doing well. The "shoe-black brigade" have a part of the school for their accommodation, which somewhat interferes with the full use of the school for the purposes of the Act. The children generally passed my examination very fairly. They seemed healthy and cheerful, and were quite of the class that an industrial feeding school should contain.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.

Juvenile Schools of Industry, Skene Square and Sugar House Lane. June 30 and July 1, 1863.

The school in Skene Square contained about 150 boys on the day of my visit, of whom 27 were lodged on the premises. They

passed my examination fairly, but I was disappointed by their want of order and the uncertainty of their answers both in arithmetic and spelling. Out of 19 boys in the first class, 18 mis-spelt the words "shrieked" and "precipice," and half of them the words "anxiety," "climbed," and "safety." The lowest number of mistakes was 3; 12 boys had more than 6. In ciphering, only 4 could multiply *correctly* in weights and measures, and only 9 in money. The answers in mental calculation also were mostly wrong. This result brought me to the conclusion that the master was unable to carry on the school satisfactorily, on the method which had been prescribed to him, with the boy-monitors only for his assistants. His time is evidently chiefly occupied in keeping the classes in order, and maintaining a reasonable amount of quietness and attention. He needs more help of a more effective character. As it might be thought that the plans which were being tried under Sheriff Watson's supervision had not yet been fully developed, I contented myself with pointing out the deficiencies, hoping to find matters on a more hopeful footing on my next visit. The domestic management of the school seemed very satisfactory.

The boys' school in Sugar House Lane appeared to be improved in many respects. The boys in the first class acquitted themselves very satisfactorily in arithmetic and oral spelling, but out of the 12 of whom the class consisted only 2 had less than 4 mistakes in the short piece of dictation which I gave them. The majority of the boys in this school are very young, and the instruction of the classes below the first is, of course, chiefly elementary. About 60 boys were in attendance.

The girls' school gave me the same satisfaction as on former inspections. The girls do great credit, both in manner and intelligence, to the mistress. Both the first and second classes wrote well from dictation, and ciphered very correctly up to compound mutiplication and practice.

Ayr.

Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ayr. November 16, 1863.

I found about 90 children in attendance in this school. Both the premises and the children presented a much more satisfactory appearance than on former visits. The directors have made several judicious additions to the buildings, providing a large separate dormitory for the boys, and thus providing more suitable accommodation on the original dormitories for the girls, and the playground is also much enlarged. The children appear to be well taught and kindly managed by Mr. Gow, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Beattie, the matron. They passed my examination very fairly; the first class being much above the average in reading, spelling, and arithmetic. It is to be regretted that single bedsteads have not been provided for the boys. No advantage is gained as to room, and many disadvantages as to supervision and the security of good conduct and decency are involved by sleeping

them two in a bed. Some better arrangement also is still required as to the disposal and employment of the boys in the evening. The average number of children under the Act for the year was, —boys 48, girls 32.

Kilmarnock Ragged and Industrial Schools. November 17, 1863.

There were above 200 children in attendance in these schools on the day of my visit. They seemed to be as well taught and managed as the small proportion of teachers employed would allow of. The first class passed my examination very creditably. The premises were very clean and in good order, and Mr. Cuthbertson, the schoolmaster, appears to be both competent for his work and interested in it. Twenty-two of the whole number were lodged, of whom 10 were under detention. I thought the school decidedly improved in many respects as compared with its state at former visits. The directors speak very favourably of its good results in checking vagrancy and petty crime.

Dumfries.

Dumfries and Maxwelton Ragged and Reformatory Schools, Dumfries. November 17, 1863.

I found 39 boys and 35 girls in the school, of whom 16 (8 of each sex) were under detention. The state of the school showed a decided improvement in several respects since my visit last year. The master, Mr. Hall, and his wife were about to leave, and have been since succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm who had previously had the superintendence of the poor schools adjacent. The age and uncertain attendance of the majority of the children interfere very much with their making any great progress in the school, but the three first classes were able to read, and the first to cipher fairly. I hope that under the new arrangements as to the superintendence of the institution it will obtain a larger share of the magistrates' confidence, and that many of the children now attending only occasionally will be placed under legal control, and so the benefits of the school more extensively applied.

Edinburgh.

Original Ragged and Industrial Schools, Ramsay Lane and Marionville, Edinburgh. July 2 and 6, 1863.

Ramsay Lane.—I found 102 boys and 64 girls in attendance on the day of my visit, besides about 50 infants in the junior department. About 60 boys and 30 girls were lodged on the premises, of whom 18 (15 boys and 3 girls) were under detention. All are more or less clothed in clothing belonging to the school, while attending the school, the day scholars resuming their own clothing when they leave in the evening. I cannot see the advantage of thus disguising them. A school uniform rarely

has an elevating influence, and it seems to me, judging by the experience of other schools, that it would be far better for the children to incite them and their parents to mend up their own clothing and keep it neat, and so extend the influence of the school to the home, than to thus allow them to be as ragged as they will out of school and making them smart and tidy while in it. A good clothing club in connection with the school, as at Chester and elsewhere, seems to me to work more advantageously as an element of moral training. The boys passed my examination very creditably, all the first four classes ranking quite among the best taught and most proficient that I have examined during the year in arithmetic and oral spelling. They did not do quite so well in the writing from dictation. The industrial classes seem well looked after. I could only wish that the employments could be made of a more active and out-of-doors description.

In the girls' school I was well satisfied with the spelling and ciphering, but disappointed by the backwardness and dulness with which any questions on the subjects of what they read to me were answered.

The infants' school was as usual a very satisfactory subject of inspection, the elementary instructions suited for such scholars being well given, and the little scholars themselves attentive and lively.

The general appearance and increase of the children throughout the school are very favourable, wanting only a little more briskness.

Marionville.—I found 42 boys in this the country department of the original schools. They passed my examinations very creditably, especially in ciphering and dictation. In their reading there was too much of the usual fault, sing-song monotonous recitation. The garden ground is extensive and well kept and the boys' industrial training well cared for. Mr. McDonald gave me a minute return of the boys who had been discharged up to the 30th of June, 10 out of the number (17) were then doing well in different trades, 5 with their parents, or had been removed by the parochial board to which they were chargeable, 1 had died, and 1 had been sent back to the schools in Ramsay Lane. The school had a bright healthful appearance, and left a very favourable impression on me.

Burghal Industrial Schools, Poor House, Forest Row, Edinburgh.
July 6, 1863.

Such of the children sent for detention as are chargeable to the Edinburgh Parochial Board are received here and boarded out in common with the other pauper children with respectable cottagers in the country.

Leith Industrial and Ragged Schools. July 2, 1863.

The intelligence and exertions of the master, Mr. McGregor have well seconded the efforts of the committee to make these schools efficient. I was well satisfied with the progress which the children had made and with their good order and organization while under instruction. The boys and girls are taught and fed in common. And as at meal time and in school they are under the careful supervision of the master, no inconvenience arises from their association. This is hardly the case with their mixing in the play ground. It is greatly to be desired that a separate school should be provided for the girls. More industrial employment is wanted also for the boys. As the institution goes on and becomes more firmly established much that is now defective will be supplied or remedied, but the initial expenses of a school of this kind present many difficulties for the first two or three years of its existence. The average number of children in attendance for the year was—boys 61, girls 15 ; of these 34 boys and 4 girls were under detention December 31.

United Industrial Schools, South Grays Close, Edinburgh. July 3, 1863.

I found 150 children in these schools at my visit, of whom 50 boys and 9 girls were under detention. More than half of the children attending the school are Catholics. The premises were undergoing some extensive alterations and repairs, and the usual course of instruction was in some measure interrupted in consequence. I examined several of the classes, however, and was very well satisfied on the whole with the working of the school, especially with the instruction of the junior divisions, by Miss Wilson. The industrial training of these schools is well maintained, and its results may well reward the confidence of its supporters. Mr. Ferguson continues to be superintendent and chief teacher.

FORFAR.

Dundee Ragged and Industrial Schools. June 24, 1863.

I found above 100 children in these schools, looking generally healthy and well cared for. The premises were in good order and the instruction, both as to the industrial and the general training, well managed and satisfactory. A very great improvement was manifest in the arrangements of the establishment and in the order and attention of the children. The boys and girls are still taught and fed in common, but they are classed separately, and when not in the school or at meals are kept from mixing with each other. Since my visit the committee have been obliged to change the master from circumstances connected with the accounts and the domestic management of the schools. The average number of children under detention for the year was—

boys 21, girls 2. Some of the boys committed to the school had been sent to a reformatory in consequence of repeatedly absconding.

Dale Cottage Industrial School, Arbroath. June 25, 1863.

Of the 30 children in the school at my visit only 4 were under detention. With a few exceptions, the children are very young, and the teaching is necessarily of a very elementary description. They looked generally well and cheerful, but their manner and the school teaching seem to me to want a great deal more life and energy. The school, however, has worked well, according to the reports of the managers, and has operated very beneficially in preventing the increase of the ragged and neglected class of children so generally met with in manufacturing towns. The managers exercise a vigilant oversight over the admissions, and carefully restrict the benefits of the school to such cases as it is really intended for.

Lanark.

Glasgow Ragged and Industrial Schools, Rotten Row, Glasgow. November 12, 1863.

I found these large and valuable schools very much improved in respect of the arrangements of the premises and the efficiency of the staff of teachers. The boys passed my examination very fairly, the 1st class showing great proficiency in arithmetic and spelling. Mr. McTaggart, as school-master, appears to do full justice to his work; the junior classes, under the assistant, Mr. Martin, were more backward. The girls' school was in very good order, and the manner and appearance of the girls very satisfactory. The elder ones read fairly and could do sums in the simpler rules. The directors had lately engaged a new school mistress, Miss Patrick, and the progress of the school under her instruction could not as yet be fairly judged of. The institution had sustained a loss in the death of the matron, Miss Taylor. The directors have made some very useful additions to the buildings; and I have reason, on the whole, to be very well satisfied with the state of the establishment. The average number of children in attendance for 1863 was—boys 134, girls 82; under order of detention, December 31, boys 88, girls 34.

Catholic Orphanage Industrial Schools, Abercromby Street. November 11, 1863.

About 40 children had been committed to these schools at the time of my visit. The girls are taught and boarded under the superintendence of four sisters of the Franciscan Order. The boys are taught in the day schools of the institution in which about 150 children are instructed. They are superintended by Mr. McCulloch. They seemed well cared for in both de-

partments, but more industrial training is required for the boys. The schools have been too lately certified as yet to enable me to make a fair report on their management. They have to contend with the usual difficulty of institutions of this kind for Catholic children in England and Scotland, viz, very scanty pecuniary resources.

Govan Industrial Schools, Eglington Street, Glasgow.

This school is part of the Govan poor-house, and only receives children committed under the Industrial Schools Act, who are chargeable to the Govan parochial board. The board retains the certificate to enable them to claim the custody of such children.

PERTH.

Perth School of Industry. June 22 and 23, 1863.

In the boys' department I found 51 inmates, mostly very young, about a third only being in the first and second classes of the school. They looked well and passed a fair examination in the usual subjects. Their answers on scripture was very creditable. The elder lads had been employed in cultivating a strip of garden ground at a short distance from the school, the rest as usual, in knitting, tailoring, &c.

In the girls' department I found a very considerable improvement in the school teaching, and in this respect I heard with regret that the committee found it necessary to change the mistress. There were 49 girls in the school, their appearance and manner very satisfactory. The managers propose to transfer the schools to the new institution, lately erected from charitable funds left for the purpose, at about half a mile distance. This change will be in many ways of great advantage.

Craigie School of Industry for Girls, Perth. June 23, 1863.

I may repeat the favourable report which I have had to give in former years of the condition and progress of this establishment. It continues to be one of the most satisfactory institutions of the kind under my inspection. The school teaching is sufficient and intelligent; the aspect and manner of the girls healthy and cheerful; the discipline kind and motherly. A large proportion of the inmates are very young, and the situation of the school very favourable, a circumstance that must be allowed for in comparing it with other similar establishments. The average number of inmates for the year was 51; 25 were under detention December 31.

RENFREW.

Greenock Industrial Schools. November 13, 1863.

On my last visit the order and appearance of the children impressed me very unfavourably, owing chiefly to the illness that

had been prevalent, and the consequent interruption to the usual instruction and management of the institution. My visit on this occasion was more satisfactory. The boys are mostly very young, and their progress therefore not very marked. Mr. Thompson, the master, has however, I think, done his best. The girls are mostly older, at least in appearance, and in proportion show more intelligence. The industrial employment of the boys is defective; on the whole there is room for much improvement in this establishment; the premises are well adapted for their purpose, and the number of children committed under the Act, and so paid for by the treasury, will enable the directors to put it on a more thorough effective footing. The number in attendance for 1863 averaged 150, of whom 55 who are lodged were under detention.

Wigton.

Industrial Home for Girls, Newton Stewart. November 19, 1863.

My inspection of this school gave me great aatisfaction. I found 30 girls, out of whom 24 were under detention. Their manner and appearance were good, and their instruction, both as to school work and industrial training, is well attended to. Of 12 girls who have left, 10 are in place and doing well. The laundry and the school room want enlargement. Mis Paterson as superintendent and Miss Guvine as schoolmistress appear to be heartily interested in their work and to do it well.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN

OF

NUMBER OF INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. from REFORMATORY SCHOOLS,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1863.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

RETURN of NUMBER of INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. fro

ENGLAND.

Boys.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS; ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:																	
In School	31	63	32	30	28	23	17	203	32	40	94	55	39	155	66	58	2
On Licence	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	5	.	12	3	.	2	2	13	2	
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	1	6	.	.	
Sentence expired, still in School	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	32	69	35	32	28	25	18	209	36	54	97	55	42	163	80	60	5
Admitted in 1863	8	21	9	4	11	5	12	17	8	24	30	12	14	83	22	18	1
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
Total	8	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	18	2
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1863	9	21	6	6	7	3	6	60	11	20	26	14	20	30	17	10	1
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:																	
In School	28	62	37	30	30	23	22	166	29	46	98	50	34	189	74	60	4
On Licence	.	3	1	.	2	1	2	5	2	10	3	1	.	22	10	8	
In Prison	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	2	.	2	2	7	1	.	
Sentence expired, still in School	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total	31	69	38	30	33	27	24	175	33	58	101	53	36	218	85	68	5
Average Number of Inmates in 1863	31	61	36	28	30	25	19	180	29	41	97	52	34	168	73	57	4

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

ENGLAND.

Boys.																
Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouthshire.	Burton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Boys' Home.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
79	66	103	10	26	30	114	43	250	144	72	64	36	30	45	95	41	Under Detention, December 31, 1862: In School.
65	11	2	.	2	5	15	.	18	2	4	3	.	.	5	5	15	On Licence.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
5	1	1	.	.	5	4	.	4	2	3	.	.	2	2	2	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in School.
49	78	107	10	28	40	134	43	274	148	79	68	36	32	52	102	57	Total.
24	8	22	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	28	32	Admitted in 1863.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	Admitted by Transfer.
24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29	34	Total.
16	8	25	6	9	13	26	14	68	28	17	10	15	9	12	12	15	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1863.
8	61	100	8	29	31	128	43	247	127	76	68	32	24	54	96	57	Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School.
9	17	1	1	3	5	16	.	7	6	6	8	.	.	7	22	18	On Licence.
.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	3	1	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in School.
7	78	105	9	32	38	147	43	259	135	86	76	33	25	64	119	76	Total.
1	65	103	10	29	32	121	43	243	166	74	65	39	26	53	93	52	Average Number of Inmates in 1863.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Reformatory-

ENGLAND—*continued.*

GIRLS.

Reformatory Schools; arranged according to Counties.	Leeds.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Yorkshire, Catholic.
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:																	
In School	57	205	58	43	127	61	58	24	94	7	19	11	17	39	36	20	35
On Licence	3	.	2	.	12	4	.	1	3	.	.	.	1	4	.	3	.
In Prison	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	7	4	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sentence expired, still in School	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total	68	213	61	44	141	67	59	27	97	7	20	11	19	44	36	23	35
Admitted in 1863	12	58	11	12	22	17	22	5	20	.	7	9	4	6	20	5	18
Admitted by Transfer	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6	18
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1863	11	50	20	8	35	17	16	7	15	7	6	.	4	14	12	5	1
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:																	
In School	50	204	51	48	123	66	61	20	97	.	20	20	19	31	43	22	4
On Licence	14	10	1	.	10	1	4	3	6	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.
In Prison	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	3	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Sentence expired, still in School	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	69	221	52	48	135	67	65	25	103	.	21	20	19	36	44	24	5
Average Number of Inmates in 1863	64	204	55	48	123	64	59	28	95	.	29	17	19	33	40	20	3

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.																
Boys.									Girls.							
Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranrear.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranrear.	
38	62	78	36	14	289	172	60	28	8	26	3	76	87	5	18	Under Detention, December 31, 1862: In School.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
1	2	1	9	3	4	4	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in School.
44	64	79	45	17	294	178	61	29	11	29	3	76	87	7	18	Total.
9	52	24	13	9	61	47	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5	Admitted in 1863.
.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Admitted by Transfer.
9	52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5	Total.
3	21	17	6	4	92	50	12	13	.	3	2	27	16	.	8	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1863.
42	91	85	42	24	259	166	55	25	13	31	3	70	91	11	15	Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	On Licence.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	In Prison.
1	4	1	10	.	2	11	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	2	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	Sentence expired, still in School.
50	95	86	52	24	264	177	56	26	17	35	3	72	91	13	15	Total.
42	75	82	40	22	278	169	56	28	10	41	3	70	92	8	16	Average Number of Inmates in 1863.

APPENDIX III.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Total Number of Inmates, Admissions, and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1862:										
In School	2,180	487	518	169	567	173	136	87	3,356	910
On Licence	142	67	23	12	.	.	.	.	209	35
In Prison	10	5	1	.	.	2	.	.	17	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	52	10	5	.	21	4	7	.	87	12
Sentence expired, but still in School	3	.	5	2	1	.	1	.	4	8
Total under Detention, December 31, 1862	2,387	569	552	183	589	178	144	87	3,673	966
Admitted in 1863	625	104	147	40	176	47	51	20	952	258
Admitted by Transfer	18	1	2	7	3	2	.	.	24	9
Total admitted	643	105	149	47	179	49	51	20	976	267
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1863	553	191	127	43	165	50	40	16	959	226
Under Detention, December 31, 1863:										
In School	2,157	452	540	172	581	166	143	91	3,356	946
On Licence	207	20	26	10	.	.	.	.	227	36
In Prison	9	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	9	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	47	8	3	3	19	11	8	.	85	14
Sentence expired, but still in School	7	3	2	1	3	.	4	.	13	7
Total under Detention, December 31, 1861	2,427	483	574	187	603	177	155	91	3,690	1,007

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

ENGLAND.

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.		Pennywell Lane, Bristol.		Bolton.		Manchester.		Soho Street, Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.	St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1862	.	.	.	37	10	41	53	.	.	.	.	55	13	29	7	42	42	6	8	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	.	.	.	37	10	41	53	.	.	.	.	65	13	29	7	44	45	6	8	3
Admitted in 1863	4	1	8	22	10	15	24	.	.	.	.	23	6	22	4	47	7	9	7	.
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total admitted	4	1	8	22	10	15	24	.	.	.	.	23	6	22	4	47	7	9	7	.
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1863	.	.	.	2	4	10	14	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	.	5	5	1	2	.
Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School	4	1	8	55	16	46	63	.	.	.	.	72	17	46	11	82	45	12	12	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	4	2	1	1	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	4	1	8	57	16	46	63	.	.	.	.	86	17	46	11	86	47	14	13	3
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	39	22	12	60	64	51	60	.	.	.	.	125	62	114	70	40	130	41	180	220
Average Number fed	28	33	12	60	9	51	60	.	.	.	.	125	62	114	70	40	130	41	80*	.
Do. clothed	8	6	12	60	9	51	60	.	.	.	.	84	27	70	20	40	130	41	40*	.

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industri

ENGLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Boys' Home, Euston Road.		Church Farm, East Barnet.		North-west London.		East London, Mansell Street.		Cripples' Home.		Sloane Street.		School of Discipline, Chelsea.		Lisson Street.		York Street, Westminster, Catholic.		St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.		Newcastle.		Winson Green, Birmingham.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Broomfields, Bradford.		Hull
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	
In School, December 31, 1862	19		.		2		1		2		3		5		6		5		41		29		14		2		.		3		.	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.
Total	19		.		2		1		2		3		5		6		5		42		29		14		2		.		3		.	5
Admitted in 1863	2		.		1		5		.		.		8		4		.		4		23		13		4		21		1		.	23
Do., by Transfer	.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		5		.		.		.		.		.		.	.
Total admitted	2		.		1		5		.		.		8		4		.		9		23		13		4		21		1		.	23
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1863	1		.		1		.		.		1		2		4		5		6		14		3		.		.		.		.	2
Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School	19		.		2		5		2		2		10		5		.		44		37		23		6		20		4		.	25
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	1		.		.		1		.		.		.		1		.		1		1		1		.		1		.		.	1
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.		.		.		.		.		.		1		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.
Total	20		.		2		6		2		2		11		6		.		45		38		24		6		21		4		.	26
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	50		.		.		90		70		50		41		29		.		60		101		91		.		.		34		.	129
Average Number fed	50		.		.		60		70		50		41		29		.		60		85		6		.		.		34		.	30
Do. clothed	50		.		.		90		70		50		41		29		.		60		67*		.		.		.		34		.	30

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.																	
Leeds.		York		Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh United.		—
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
8	2	27	10	28	24	13	8	6	1	5	7	12	2	10	31	4	In School, December 31, 1862.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
8	2	29	10	28	24	18	8	6	1	8	7	12	2	10	31	4	Total.
11	5	13	1	7	3	17	10	4	1	5	3	18	2	.	35	12	Admitted in 1863.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	Do., by Transfer.
11	5	13	1	7	3	17	10	4	1	5	3	18	2	9	35	12	Total admitted.
1	1	5	3	6	7	4	.	1	1	1	2	14	.	2	3	.	Discharged, died, or transferred in 1862.
17	5	31	8	28	20	28	18	9	1	8	8	16	4	17	63	16	Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School.
1	1	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
18	6	37	8	29	20	31	18	9	1	12	8	16	4	17	63	16	Total.
98	13	60	20	174	63	48	32	23	18	36	34	129	90	45	98	48	Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases.
98	13	60	20	174	63	48	32	23	18	36	34	129	90	45	98	48	Average Number fed.
24	4	40	15	27	22	33	18	23	18	*15	.	129	90	45	64	16	Do. clothed.

* Of both sexes.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.

Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*cont.*

SCOTLAND—*cont.*

Certified Industrial Schools arranged according to Counties.	Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth.		Perth, Craigie.	Greenock.		Paisley.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1862	21	1	5	2	18	2	68	31	3	1	19	5	20	35	16	1	.
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	21	1	5	2	23	2	69	32	3	1	19	5	20	39	16	2	.
Admitted in 1863	13	4	.	.	13	2	29	10	28	13	9	2	5	14	6	11	5
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total admitted	13	4	.	.	13	2	29	10	28	13	9	2	5	14	6	11	5
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1863	.	1	.	.	5	.	10	8	5	.	1	.	.	5	3	.	.
Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School	34	4	5	2	21	2	77	31	26	14	27	7	25	41	17	12	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	10	2	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	1	.
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	34	4	5	2	31	4	88	34	26	14	27	7	25	48	19	13	5
Average Number attending the School during the Year, including voluntary Cases	61	15	24	14	80	37	134	82	55	60	52	47	51	74	75	.	.
Average Number fed	61	15	24	14	80	37	134	82	55	60	52	47	51	74	75	.	.
Do. clothed	61	15	24	14	80	37	134	82	55	60	52	47	51	40	45	.	.

APPENDIX III.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Total Number of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from Industrial Schools, for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Totals.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
Children under Magistrate's Order.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
In School, December 31, 1862	287	71	79	94	272	123	3	1	641	289
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	12	.	2	4	15	1	.	.	29	5
Retained in School, Sentence expired	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.
Total	299	71	81	98	291	124	3	1	674	294
Admitted in 1863	212	51	69	20	175	65	28	13	484	149
Do., by Transfer	.	.	.	5	9	.	.	.	9	5
Total admitted	212	51	69	25	184	65	28	13	493	154
Discharged, died, or transferred in 1863	61	16	7	17	52	22	5	.	125	55
Under Detention, December 31, 1863: In School	423	102	137	101	386	160	26	14	972	377
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	26	3	6	4	35	7	.	.	67	14
Retained in School, Sentence expired	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	3	2
	450	106	143	106	423	167	26	14	1,042	393

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

NAME OF SCHOOLS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES.	ENGLAND.															
	BOYS.															
	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
From 10 to 12	3	2	5	.	3	1	2	1	1	6	10	1	2	4	6	2
From 12 to 14	3	11	2	3	2	2	5	5	4	9	13	6	2	27	14	8
From 14 to 16	2	8	2	1	6	2	5	11	2	8	6	4	10	52	2	8
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.																
Not before convicted	5	5	8	3	11	5	5	7	6	8	25	6	9	20	5	9
Once	3	8	1	1	.	.	4	4	2	10	4	4	1	35	12	7
Twice	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	4	1	2	2	19	5	1
Three times	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	8	.	1
Four times	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.
Five times and upwards	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	1	7	3	2	1	2	.	.	3	4	3	2	1	.	9	1
Returned to friends	7	10	3	2	3	.	3	3	4	9	10	5	14	3	3	3
Emigrated	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	3	12	6	4	.	2	6
To sea	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	53	2	2	.	.	.	23	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Transferred	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	9	21	6	6	7	3	6	60	11	20	26	14	20	30	17	10

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Manchester and Salford.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North-eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	
																	AGE AT ADMISSION.
1	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Under 10.
6	6	1	3	.	1	2	7	2	9	3	6	3	2	.	6	3	From 10 to 12.
1	6	2	10	1	3	4	12	5	19	5	9	2	7	1	4	14	From 12 to 14.
9	12	5	9	3	8	5	17	4	24	6	9	13	3	1	14	11	From 14 to 16.
																	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
8	13	3	5	3	4	7	25	8	22	7	11	12	9	2	17	13	Not before convicted.
5	5	4	9	2	5	4	10	2	18	3	11	4	2	.	5	9	Once.
2	6	.	6	.	1	.	2	3	6	2	1	1	1	.	2	5	Twice.
2	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	.	6	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	Three times.
.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
3	1	2	13	2	3	.	11	3	14	12	1	2	1	5	3	5	To employment or service.
5	101	4	9	4	3	7	11	10	21	2	5	1	10	2	8	3	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	26	8	11	5	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
2	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	3	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	Discharged on account of disease.
1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
1	9	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Transferred.
1	.	1	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	Absconded.
1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	Died.
14	116	8	25	6	9	13	26	14	68	28	17	10	15	9	12	12	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory

Name of Schools arranged according to Counties.	ENGLAND—*continued.*																
	Boys—*continued.*			Girls.													
	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Cath.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.
Age at Admission.																	
Under 10	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
From 10 to 12	4	1	15	3	2	3	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
From 12 to 14	7	5	20	5	4	6	7	5	2	7	.	1	4	3	3	10	.
From 14 to 16	20	6	23	3	6	12	1	17	2	12	.	6	4	.	1	10	5
Previous Convictions.																	
Not before convicted	10	7	19	11	12	16	16	18	4	13	.	2	8	4	5	17	3
Once	12	4	25	.	.	3	.	3	1	5	.	4	1	.	1	2	1
Twice	6	1	10	.	.	3	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Three times	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Four times	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Five times and upwards	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mode of Discharge.																	
To employment or service	8	1	1	6	3	16	9	15	1	10	.	3	.	3	7	4	3
Returned to friends	2	2	35	11	4	13	8	.	4	3	.	3	.	1	6	5	2
Emigrated	4	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
To sea	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged on account of disease	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Transferred	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	2	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	15	11	50	20	8	35	17	16	7	15	7	6	.	4	14	12	5

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.

Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

		SCOTLAND.															
		Boys.							Girls.								
Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	—
																	Age at Admission.
.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Under 10.
5	2	13	1	1	5	20	9	1	4	2	2	1	5	1	3	1	From 10 to 12.
9	4	16	12	9	3	24	22	4	3	1	5	.	12	11	.	2	From 12 to 14.
4	3	19	11	3	1	14	16	.	3	3	2	1	6	8	1	2	From 14 to 16.
																	Previous Convictions.
14	7	39	7	3	9	20	31	7	4	5	8	2	20	12	5	4	Not before convicted.
3	2	13	14	7	.	30	4	.	6	1	1	.	3	5	.	1	Once.
1	.	.	3	3	.	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	Twice.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Three times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Four times.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Five times and upwards.
																	Mode of Discharge.
.	.	6	7	3	3	57	40	6	8	.	3	1	11	10	.	4	To employment or service.
.	2	11	.	.	1	8	.	5	4	.	.	1	10	4	.	3	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	8	1	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	Emigrated.
.	.	3	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Discharged on account of disease.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
1	1	.	2	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Transferred.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded.
.	.	1	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	Died.
1	3	21	17	6	4	92	50	12	13	.	3	2	27	16	.	8	Total.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 1.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Reformatory Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 10	16	.	4	1	9	.	2	.	25	7
From 10 to 12	105	24	18	8	45	9	14	1	183	41
From 12 to 14	217	36	55	15	71	22	20	11	346	101
From 14 to 16	287	44	70	16	51	16	15	8	398	109
Total	625	104	147	40	176	47	51	20	952	258
Previous Convictions.										
Not before convicted	305	37	120	30	89	31	44	12	462	206
Once	196	39	20	6	70	4	6	5	309	37
Twice	78	22	6	4	17	9	1	3	126	14
Three times	32	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	38	1
Four times	12	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	15	.
Five times and upwards	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total	625	104	147	40	176	47	51	20	952	258
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	115	15	64	16	90	40	19	10	260	109
Returned to friends	182	145	49	13	29	.	14	4	356	80
Emigrated	97	4	.	.	18	1	6	.	120	6
To sea	94	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	108	.
Enlisted	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Discharged on account of disease	7	4	4	.	.	1	.	.	12	4
Discharged as incorrigible, or to penal servitude	12	4	4	.	.	2	.	1	18	5
Transferred	10	11	1	8	5	3	1	.	29	10
Absconded (Sentence expired)	15	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	20	2
Died	10	3	3	6	7	3	.	1	23	10
Total	553	191	127	43	165	50	40	16	959	226

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester, Ardwick Green.		Liverpool, Soho Street.		Liverpool, St. George's, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.															
Under 7	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
From 7 to 9	.	.	.	2	1	4	3	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	.
From 9 to 11	1	.	3	5	2	5	11	.	.	10	.	7	1	13	1
From 11 to 13	2	.	3	8	6	3	10	.	.	7	3	9	3	30	4
From 13 to 15	.	1	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	4	3	1	.	1	2
Total	4	1	8	22	10	15	24	.	.	23	6	22	4	47	7
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.															
Illegitimate	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	.
One parent dead	2	1	2	8	4	5	8	.	.	6	4	5	2	17	3
Deserted by parents	.	.	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	2	2	7	.
One or both parents in prison.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.															
To service or employment	.	.	.	1	3	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	1
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1
Transferred to other school.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Total discharged in 1863	.	.	.	2	4	10	14	.	.	2	2	5	.	5	5
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

Name of School in order of County.	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's, Catholic.	Kirkdale, St. Mary's.		Boys' Home, Euston Road.	Church Farm.	North West London.	East London.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street, Chelsea.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street Refuge.	York Street, Westminster, Catholic.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.															
Under 7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
From 7 to 9	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1
From 9 to 11	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	7	3
From 11 to 13	4	3	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	4	2	.	1	5	6
From 13 to 15	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	3
Total	9	7	.	2	.	1	5	.	.	8	4	.	4	23	13
Particulars as to Parentage.															
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Both parents dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
One parent dead	7	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	.	1	7	3
Deserted by parents	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	3
One or both parents in prison.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Mode of Discharge.															
To employment or service	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	.	.	13	2
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Absconded.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Died	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total discharged in 1863	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	4	5	6	14	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

	Winson Green.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Broomfields, Bradford.	Hull.		Leeds.		York.		SCOTLAND. Aberdeen.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Age at Admission.																			
Under 7.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	1	.				
From 7 to 9.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	2	5	4	.	.				
From 9 to 11.	2	8	1	.	8	2	7	1	3	.	2	1	4	2	.	.			
From 11 to 13.	1	6	.	.	7	2	2	3	7	.	3	.	4	2	2	1			
From 13 to 15.	.	2	.	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.			
Total.	4	21	1	.	23	4	11	5	13	1	7	3	17	10	4	1			
Particulars as to Parentage.																			
Illegitimate.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	4	3	.	.			
Both parents dead.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.			
One parent dead.	2	2	.	.	10	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	10	3	2	.			
Deserted by parents.	.	3	.	.	3	.	1	3	5	.	2	1	5	5	.	.			
One or both parents in prison.	.	2	.	.	3	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.			
Mode of Discharge.																			
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	2	.	1	.			
Returned to friends.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	1			
Emigrated.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Sent to sea.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Enlisted.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Specially discharged.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.			
Committed to reformatory schools.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.			
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.			
Absconded.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Died.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total discharged in 1863.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	3	6	7	4	.	1	1			
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.			

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c. from

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Name of School in order of County.	Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.		Edinburgh United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		Glasgow.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 7	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	1		
From 7 to 9	.	.	1	1	.	5	7	1	.	.	.	2	1	5	1	
From 9 to 11	.	1	9	.	.	25	3	7	4	.	.	2	.	9	5	
From 11 to 13	2	2	7	1	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	6	.	11	3	
From 13 to 15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	
Total	5	3	18	2	.	35	12	13	4	.	.	13	2	29	10	
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	
Both parents dead	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	1	
One parent dead	3	1	11	1	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	2	
Deserted by parents	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	
One or both parents in prison.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment or service	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	
Returned to friends	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	
Committed to reformatory schools.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Transferred to other schools.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Died	.	.	1	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	
Total discharged in 1863	1	2	14	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	10	8	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	11	3	

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth.		Perth Craigie.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	
										AGE AT ADMISSION.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	Under 7.
9	4	2	.	3	2	1	5	3	.	From 7 to 9.
8	6	4	1	.	4	3	4	2	.	From 9 to 11.
8	3	2	1	1	5	2	1	.	.	From 11 to 13.
3	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	From 13 to 15.
28	13	9	2	5	14	6	11	5	.	Total.
										PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Illegitimate.
2	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	Both parents dead.
19	7	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	One parent dead.
3	1	1	.	1	4	1	.	.	.	Deserted by parents.
.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	One or both parents in prison.
										MODE OF DISCHARGE.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	To employment or service.
1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Enlisted.
2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	Specially discharged.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Committed to reformatory Schools.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Transferred to other Schools.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Absconded.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	Died.
5	.	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	Total discharged in 1863.
.	.	.	.	.	7	2	1	.	.	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.

APPENDIX IV.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Particulars of Admissions and Discharges from Industrial Schools for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Totals.	England.				Scotland.				Grand Total.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Girls, Protestant.	Boys, Catholic.	Girls, Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Age at Admission.										
Under 7	8	.	.	.	12	7	.	.	20	7
From 7 to 9	28	5	5	1	28	23	9	4	70	33
From 9 to 11	73	13	18	7	70	22	8	6	169	48
From 11 to 13	76	24	38	9	53	13	8	3	175	49
From 13 to 15	27	9	8	3	12	.	3	.	50	12
Total	212	51	69	20	175	65	28	13	484	149
Particulars as to Parentage.										
Illegitimate	2	3	1	.	7	4	.	.	10	7
Both parents dead	16	1	3	1	17	2	2	1	38	5
One parent dead	62	19	25	11	60	15	19	7	166	52
Deserted by parents	27	9	7	2	25	11	3	1	62	23
One or both parents in prison	10	4	2	2	5	4	.	.	17	10
Mode of Discharge.										
To employment or service	26	9	1	2	12	11	.	.	39	22
Returned to friends	14	2	1	3	3	4	1	.	19	9
Emigrated	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Sent to sea	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	.
Enlisted	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Specially discharged	3	1	.	.	11	2	2	.	16	3
Committed to reformatory schools.	7	2	2	3	6	1	2	.	17	6
Transferred to other schools	1	1	.	5	13	2	.	.	14	8
Absconded	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Died	.	1	3	3	4	2	.	.	7	6
Total	61	16	7	17	52	22	5	.	125	55

APPENDIX V.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, and MODES of DISCHARGE, from 1854 to 1863.

ENGLAND.

Boys.

Reformatories.	Bedford.	Berks.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall" Ship.	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar" Ship.	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.
Admissions.																	
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	4	.	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	32	22	.	.	.	.	.
1856	.	18	30	6	12	.	1	.	.	.	36	36	12	.	60	.	.
1857	17	9	33	35	9	14	10	16	.	.	24	31	18	3	96	.	6
1858	15	12	18	8	9	9	10	9	.	17	26	13	10	17	53	.	23
1859	8	3	28	8	12	5	10	6	46	18	19	19	24	10	65	43	14
1860	11	.	20	9	14	14	8	12	81	10	15	38	22	15	40	35	19
1861	14	.	24	9	12	5	12	11	103	16	21	37	16	20	56	2	18
1862	12	.	17	9	12	11	2	1	65	12	21	30	15	10	50	20	23
1863	8	.	21	9	4	12	5	12	26	8	24	30	12	14	85	22	18
TOTAL	85	46	191	95	100	70	58	67	321	81	222	264	129	89	505	122	121
Discharges.																	
To employment or service	6	25	32	18	18	10	7	4	.	9	16	25	9	5	2	20	21
To friends	31	4	23	23	17	10	8	13	12	23	51	61	36	26	38	5	18
Emigrated	.	.	34	1	1	.	.	14	5	.	9	41	17	11	1	6	10
To sea	1	.	3	1	13	4	7	3	108	3	23	6	3	3	183	.	.
Enlisted	.	4	2	3	2	12	.	1	.	4	19	1	3	1	25	3	.
Specially discharged	4	.	7	5	7	1	.	2	5	.	1	8	.	.	2	2	.
Transferred	6	13	8	.	12	.	2	.	7	4	36	12	7	6	18	.	1
Absconded	.	.	14	4	.	.	6	5	5	4	7	7	.	1	6	.	3
Died	6	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	.	12	1	.
TOTAL	54	46	122	57	70	37	31	43	146	48	164	163	76	53	287	37	53
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1863	31	.	69	38	30	33	27	24	175	33	58	101	53	36	218	85	68
Of whom were in school or in prison	28	.	62	37	30	30	23	22	166	29	46	98	50	34	189	74	60
On licence	.	.	3	1	.	2	1	2	5	2	10	3	1	.	22	10	8
Absconded, sentence unexpired	1	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	2	.	2	2	7	1	.
Sentence expired, but still in school	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return showing Number of Admissions and

ENGLAND—*cont.*

BOYS—*cont.*

Reformatories.	Manchester and Salford.	Leicestershire.	Mount St. Bernard's, Catholic.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, Catholic.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Redhill.	Boys' Home.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.
Admissions.																		
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
1855	.	11	.	.	.	.	11	.	37	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	10	.
1856	.	16	104	2	73	.	28	17	35	20	28	.	19	10	1	26	13	26
1857	10	9	207	21	12	.	12	8	21	16	142	.	31	27	16	19	10	24
1858	25	16	36	28	25	.	12	11	25	7	59	2	20	6	9	3	18	9
1859	13	11	67	14	35	5	11	7	50	12	94	31	10	18	11	11	21	24
1860	8	5	22	25	52	8	15	9	25	11	87	36	39	23	12	13	3	30
1861	16	9	80	25	38	5	11	13	50	14	94	83	29	29	10	15	12	32
1862	17	.	75	24	37	1	7	13	48	23	97	30	16	8	13	9	15	22
1863	20	.	24	8	23	5	13	11	39	14	53	15	24	18	12	2	24	29
TOTAL	109	77	615	147	295	24	120	89	339	117	654	197	213	139	84	98	127	196
Discharges.																		
To employment or service	14	10	31	9	72	4	15	3	101	18	57	16	9	18	11	22	16	26
To friends	9	26	320	25	60	8	29	22	40	33	136	8	37	13	27	33	34	11
Emigrated	3	14	6	10	2	.	15	6	.	3	145	17	43	18	.	.	.	8
To sea	6	.	13	6	21	.	10	3	10	8	12	.	3	6	3	.	1	2
Enlisted	2	2	47	.	6	.	14	2	3	5	8	7	4	2	7	1	1	11
Specially discharged	6	.	12	4	6	1	.	3	5	2	7	4	3	.	.	3	1	6
Transferred	5	20	10	11	6	1	4	2	.	3	17	2	13	3	1	5	2	10
Absconded	4	5	8	3	10	1	1	10	29	.	3	6	13	2	2	9	7	1
Died	1	.	11	1	7	.	.	.	4	2	10	2	2	1	.	.	1	2
TOTAL	50	77	458	69	190	15	88	51	192	74	395	62	127	63	51	73	63	77
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1863	59	.	157	78	105	9	32	38	147	43	259	135	86	76	33	25	64	119
Of whom were in school or in prison	50	.	148	61	100	8	29	33	129	43	248	127	77	68	32	24	54	96
On licence	7	.	9	17	1	1	3	5	16	.	7	6	6	8	.	.	7	22
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	3	1
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.

APPENDIX V.

scharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1863--*cont.*

ENGLAND—*cont.*

	BOYS—*cont.*		GIRLS.															
	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Rescue.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, Catholic.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Reformatories.
Admissions.																		
1854.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1855.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	
1856.	.	15	.	2	42	32	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	
1857.	.	28	.	4	53	19	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	21	
1858.	36	58	5	1	40	16	25	8	25	.	.	5	.	10	8	.	1	
1859.	15	46	22	8	43	17	21	16	28	.	.	7	.	5	16	.	15	
1860.	34	72	38	11	46	16	21	10	2	40	.	12	.	14	12	.	16	
1861.	27	35	24	18	39	22	14	8	.	65	.	4	.	7	8	36	16	
1862.	9	49	10	12	18	17	22	8	.	20	7	6	12	6	11	2	14	
1863.	12	58	11	12	29	17	22	5	.	21	.	7	9	4	6	20	6	
TOTAL.	133	361	110	68	310	170	146	70	55	146	7	41	21	63	93	58	89	
Discharges.																		
To employment or service.	12	15	28	7	78	45	54	14	3	31	.	8	.	19	27	5	8	
To friends.	10	85	18	10	60	41	5	16	7	3	.	8	.	14	18	5	19	
Emigrated.	23	11	.	.	3	4	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	
To sea.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Enlisted.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Specially discharged.	4	9	3	2	4	7	8	7	.	2	.	.	1	6	4	3	1	
Transferred.	9	1	7	1	4	4	2	5	41	.	7	1	.	.	3	1	34	
Absconded.	.	6	1	.	1	.	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	
Died.	.	2	1	.	25	2	2	2	1	2	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	
TOTAL.	64	140	58	20	175	103	81	45	55	43	7	20	1	44	57	14	65	
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1863.	69	221	52	48	135	67	65	25	.	103	.	21	20	19	36	44	24	
Of whom were in school or in prison.	52	204	51	48	123	66	61	22	.	97	.	20	20	19	31	43	22	
On licence.	14	10	1	.	10	1	4	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	
Absconded, sentence unexpired.	3	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	
Sentence expired, but still in school.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	

APPENDIX V.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. — Return showing Number of Admissions and Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1854 to 1863.—*cont.*

	GIRLS—*cont.*		SCOTLAND.														
			BOYS.								GIRLS.						
Reformatories.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Doncaster.	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.	Paisley.	Stranraer.
Admissions.																	
1854	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	.	.	5	.	.	.	49	.	.	5
1856	.	.	.	.	.	3	142	.	.	6	.	.	1	40	.	5	3
1857	.	.	19	.	5	9	90	.	.	20	.	.	3	42	.	2	3
1858	.	.	16	.	7	7	70	.	.	20	.	11	.	28	4	3	6
1859	.	.	18	.	1	6	80	26	18	6	.	27	2	25	17	.	4
1860	.	.	18	33	15	6	71	60	18	13	.	15	1	23	35	4	7
1861	6	37	16	30	18	11	77	82	29	3	.	6	1	13	18	2	4
1862	29	10	25	23	12	4	95	47	17	10	11	13	1	24	26	1	5
1863	18	9	52	24	13	11	62	49	7	10	6	9	2	23	20	6	5
TOTAL.	53	56	164	110	71	57	849	264	89	93	17	81	11	267	120	23	42
Discharges.																	
To employment or service	.	3	21	7	5	17	315	60	17	18	.	15	5	44	13	4	10
To friends	.	2	21	1	6	10	42	3	9	21	.	5	2	55	11	6	12
Emigrated	.	.	1	11	.	.	46	1	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	.	1
To sea	.	.	6	.	1	4	34	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	2	.	.	.	18	3	2	1	.	12	.	8	1	.	.
Transferred	1	1	1	5	1	.	29	9	2	.	.	4	.	12	1	.	3
Absconded	.	.	13	.	4	2	54	6	2	20	.	9	.	58	.	.	1
Died	.	.	3	.	2	.	31	5	.	3	.	.	.	9	2	.	.
TOTAL.	1	6	69	24	19	33	585	87	33	67	.	46	8	195	29	10	27
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1863	52	50	95	86	52	24	264	177	56	26	17	35	3	72	91	13	15
Of whom were in school or in prison	50	43	91	85	42	24	259	166	55	25	13	31	3	70	91	11	15
On licence	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded, sentence unexpired	2	1	4	1	10	.	2	11	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	2	.
Sentence expired, but still in school	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.

APPENDIX V.—Abstract.

Totals of the Number of Young Offenders under Detention, Admitted into and Discharged from Certified Reformatory Schools in Great Britain, and the Mode of Discharge, to Dec. 31, 1863.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Protestant		Catholic.		Protestant.		Catholic.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.										
1854	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1
1855	164	24	.	.	167	54	.	.	331	78
1856	477	52	192	42	151	49	.	.	820	143
1857	711	100	247	53	143	50	.	.	1,101	203
1858	553	104	119	40	120	48	.	4	792	196
1859	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	285
1863	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
Total	5,591	1,186	1,271	370	1,433	441	264	120	8,559	2,117
Discharges.										
To employment or service	623	252	118	78	400	78	60	13	1,201	421
To friends	911	166	465	60	110	80	3	11	1,489	317
Emigrated	464	19	19	3	58	12	1	1	542	35
To sea	437	.	36	.	47	.	.	.	520	.
Enlisted	156	.	62	.	20	.	.	.	238	.
Specially discharged	96	44	27	4	23	20	3	1	149	69
Transferred	256	100	17	12	38	19	9	1	320	132
Absconded, sentence expired	161	16	24	1	95	68	6	.	286	85
Died	60	15	20	25	39	9	5	2	124	51
Total	3,164	612	788	183	830	286	87	29	4,869	1,110
Under Detention Dec. 31, 1863	2,427	574	483	187	603	155	177	91	3,690	1,007
Of whom were in school or in prison	2,166	543	452	173	582	143	166	91	3,365	950
On licence	207	26	20	10	.	.	.	.	227	36
Absconded, sentence unexpired	47	3	8	3	19	8	11	.	85	14
Sentence expired, but still in School	7	2	3	1	2	4	.	.	13	7

APPENDIX VI.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1860, 1861, 1862, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE to DECEMBER 31, 1863.

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

Reformatory.	Bedford.	Bradwall.	Cumberland.	Devon and Exeter.	Dorset.	Sunderland.	Essex.	"Cornwall."	Glamorgan.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	St. Bernard's, R.C.	Home in the East.	Brook Green, R.C.	Monmouth.	Buxton.	Northampton.	North Eastern.	Suffolk.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.
Mode of Discharge.																												
DISCHARGES FROM JAN. 1st, 1860, TO DEC. 31, 1862.																												
To employment or service	3	11	7	8	6	4	3	.	8	3	10	6	4	1	11	15	12	17	7	42	2	9	3	48	5	35	4	1
To friends	21	10	18	9	4	6	9	8	18	23	24	25	9	20	2	20	2	113	14	24	4	11	7	17	16	86	3	23
Emigrated	.	11	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	2	16	9	7	.	4	4	3	1	4	.	.	4	2	.	1	96	9	14
To sea	.	2	4	8	2	4	2	50	1	8	4	1	3	98	.	.	3	3	6	10	.	8	1	5	3	8	.	3
Enlisted	2	1	.	.	11	.	2	.	4	4	.	1	.	6	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	2	1	3	1	3	5	2
Specially discharged	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	5	.	.	4	2	.	1	.	.	6	.	1	3	1	.	1	2	.	7	4	2
Absconded and not recovered	.	3	2	.	.	1	1	3	5	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	5	1	5	1	.	1	4	.	1	5	3
TOTAL	26	39	32	26	23	15	27	70	36	41	59	44	24	128	18	39	29	140	33	85	8	34	16	79	26	236	30	48
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																												
Since dead	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	7	1	1
Doing well	20	23	20	17	15	8	20	45	13	24	41	30	14	84	12	21	16	.	22	50	5	26	8	51	22	164	19	31
Doubtful	1	3	4	2	3	2	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	8	.	6	7	.	1	8	.	5	6	10	1	10	.	3
Convicted of crime	4	8	2	4	1	2	1	11	3	6	13	1	3	8	3	8	5	.	6	9	1	3	.	11	2	39	1	6
Unknown	1	4	5	1	4	3	2	7	17	8	1	9	3	20	3	4	1	140	4	16	2	.	2	4	1	16	9	7
TOTAL	26	39	32	26	23	15	27	70	36	41	59	44	24	128	18	39	29	140	33	85	8	34	16	79	26	236	30	48

APPENDIX VI.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1863—*continued.*

ENGLAND.

Reformatory.	Boys.										Girls.															
	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Woodbury Hill.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Catholic.	Total Boys Protestant.	Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, R.C.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Toxteth Park.	Hampstead.	Hammersmith, R. C.	Ipswich.	Surrey.	Allesley Farm.	Birmingham.	Limpley Stoke.	West Riding.	Doncaster.	Yorkshire, Catholic.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
Mode of Discharge.																										
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1862.																										
To employment or service	12	5	12	9	19	22	11	14	316	73	22	3	59	21	33	8	31	.	6	.	12	10	1	4	3	.	154	59
To friends	7	15	19	16	4	7	9	51	486	188	7	2	45	24	4	10	.	.	3	.	9	8	.	17	.	.	84	45
Emigrated	7	.	.	.	1	4	16	6	227	7	.	.	3	.	1	1	4	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	11	3
To sea	4	3	.	.	2	2	.	1	235	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	3	1	1	6	1	4	5	67	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	1	1	1	.	2	2	4	47	7	2	1	2	1	6	3	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	17	2
Absconded and not recovered	.	1	3	1	1	2	.	1	45	11	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	15	.
Total	30	28	36	28	33	40	42	82	1,423	307	31	6	109	46	50	22	38	.	11	1	27	22	1	23	3	.	281	109
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																										
Since dead	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	33	2	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	3
Doing well	21	17	15	11	24	31	26	23	916	73	21	3	62	31	31	12	24	.	5	.	22	9	.	2	3	.	163	62
Doubtful	3	3	5	2	.	2	3	15	114	23	5	2	20	7	3	1	6	.	3	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	31	20
Convicted of crime	2	1	10	3	6	2	5	17	181	26	2	1	15	2	6	4	3	.	1	.	2	3	.	2	.	.	26	15
Unknown	4	7	6	12	2	3	7	27	179	183	3	.	9	5	6	5	5	.	1	1	2	7	1	18	.	.	54	9
Total	30	28	36	28	33	40	42	82	1,423	307	31	6	109	46	50	22	38	.	11	1	27	22	1	23	3	.	281	109

APPENDIX VI.

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND.

Reformatory.	Boys.										Girls.									
	Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Parkhead, R.C.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Total Boys, Protestant.	Catholic.	Aberdeen.	Dairy.	Inverness.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, R.C.	Paisley.	Stranraer.	Total Girls, Protestant.	Catholic.
Mode of Discharge.																			
Discharges from Jan. 1st, 1860, to Dec. 31, 1862.																			
To employment or service	12	.	2	10	223	20	11	10	288	20	.	15	1	30	4	4	4	52	4
To friends	10	1	5	9	18	3	5	11	59	3	.	3	1	28	7	.	4	36	7
Emigrated	1	3	1	1	28	.	.	.	34	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	5	.
To sea	2	.	.	2	15	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged	1	.	3	.	4	2	2	.	10	2	.	7	.	12	.	.	.	19	.
Absconded and not recovered	10	.	.	1	15	4	2	2	30	4	.	3	.	20	.	.	.	23	.
Total	36	4	11	23	308	29	20	23	425	29	.	27	2	84	11	4	8	125	11
Subsequent Character and Circumstances.																			
Since dead	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	1	16	1	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	2	1
Doing well	27	3	5	18	260	22	11	17	341	22	.	10	2	37	6	.	3	56	6
Doubtful	3	.	.	1	8	.	2	1	15	.	.	4	.	10	3	.	.	15	3
Convicted of crime	1	.	3	.	22	4	4	2	32	4	.	4	.	2	1	.	1	7	1
Unknown	5	1	3	4	3	2	3	2	21	2	.	9	.	33	.	.	2	44	.
Total	36	4	11	23	308	29	20	23	425	29	.	27	2	84	11	4	8	125	11

APPENDIX VI.—Abstract.

	Discharges from January 1st, 1860, to December 31, 1862.	Results to December 31, 1862.				
	How discharged.	Total.	Since dead.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	316	3	225	31	35	22
	To friends	486	10	296	46	72	62
	Emigrated	227	2	173	10	15	27
	To sea	235	7	165	13	26	24
	Enlisted	67	3	47	5	2	10
	Specially discharged	47	8	3	3	23	10
	Absconded	45	.	7	6	8	24
	Total	1,423	33	916	114	181	179
„ Catholic	To employment or service	73	.	31	4	5	33
	To friends	188	2	27	13	17	129
	Emigrated	7	.	1	2	1	3
	To sea	14	.	9	1	.	4
	Enlisted	7	.	2	3	.	2
	Specially discharged	7	.	2	.	2	3
	Absconded	11	.	1	.	1	9
	Total	307	2	73	23	26	183
Girls, Protestant	To service	154	2	106	14	12	20
	To friends	84	3	41	11	6	23
	Emigrated	11	.	9	1	.	1
	Specially discharged	17	2	3	2	5	5
	Absconded	15	.	4	3	3	5
	Total	281	7	163	31	26	54
„ Catholic	To service	59	2	32	15	7	3
	To friends	45	1	28	5	8	3
	Emigrated	3	.	.	.	.	3
	Specially discharged	2	.	2	.	.	.
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	109	3	62	20	15	9
SCOTLAND:							
Boys, Protestant	To employment or service	268	3	226	12	22	5
	To friends	59	10	38	2	5	4
	Emigrated	34	.	30	.	1	3
	To sea	19	.	19	.	.	.
	Enlisted	5	1	4	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	10	2	5	.	2	1
	Absconded	30	.	19	1	2	8
	Total	425	16	341	15	32	21
„ Catholic	To employment or service	20	1	15	.	3	1
	To friends	3	.	3	.	.	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	To sea	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	2	.	1	.	.	1
	Absconded	4	.	3	.	1	.
	Total	29	1	22	.	4	2
Girls, Protestant	To service	52	1	35	7	1	8
	To friends	36	1	14	5	2	14
	Emigrated	5	.	4	1	.	.
	Specially discharged	9	.	.	.	.	9
	Absconded	23	.	3	3	4	13
	Total	125	2	56	16	7	44
„ Catholic	To service	4	.	3	1	.	.
	To friends	7	1	3	2	1	.
	Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total	11	1	6	3	1	.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

NDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—RETURN of DISCHARGES for the YEARS 1860, CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE

—	ENGLAND.															
	Chester.		Devon and Exeter.	St. Nicholas, Walthamstow, Catholic.	"Havannah," Cardiff.	Park Row, Bristol.	Pennywell Lane, Bristol.	Bolton.		Manchester.		Soho Street, Liverpool.		St. George's, Liverpool, Catholic.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1862:															
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	11
Returned to friends	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	3
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total	.	.	.	.	.	8	19	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	15
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total discharged	.	.	.	.	.	8	19	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	15
Subsequent character and circumstances:															
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doing well	.	.	.	.	.	5	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Doubtful or bad	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	4
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	2

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

1861, 1862, showing the NUMBER DOING WELL, CONVICTED OF
to DECEMBER 31, 1863.

ENGLAND.

St. Elizabeth's, Liverpool, Catholic.		St. Mary's, Kirkdale, Liverpool.		Boys' Home, Euston Road.	Church Farm, East Barnet.	North West London.	East London, Mansell Street.	Cripples' Home.	Sloane Street, Chelsea.	School of Discipline, Chelsea.	Lisson Street.	York Street, Westminster, Catholic.	St. Margaret's Home, Catholic.	Newcastle.		—
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
																Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1862:
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	22	To employment or service.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	Returned to friends.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Emigrated.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Sent to sea.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	Enlisted.
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	Absconded.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	Specially discharged.
10	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	28	Total.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Committed to Reformatory Schools.
12	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	28	Total discharged.
																Subsequent character and circumstances:
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Since dead.
7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	21	Doing well.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	Doubtful or bad.
3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	5	Unknown.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, to December 31, 1863—*continued.*

—	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	Winson Green.		Penn Street, Birmingham.		Coventry.		Broomfields, Bradford.		Hull.		Leeds.		York.		Aberdeen.		Ayr.	
	Girls.		Boys.		Girls.				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1862:																		
To employment or service	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	11	5	.	.
Returned to friends	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	1
Emigrated	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	2	.	14	6	3	.
Specially discharged	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	2	.
Total	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	2	.	44	22	5	1
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.
Total discharged	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	4	.	44	23	5	1
Subsequent character and circumstances:																		
Since dead	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doing well	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	.	1
Doubtful or bad	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Unknown	.		.		.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	24	16	4	.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge

SCOTLAND.

—	Kilmarnock.		Dumfries.		Edinburgh (Original), Ramsay Lane.		Edinburgh (Original), Marionville.	Edinburgh, United.		Leith.		Arbroath.		Dundee.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1862:															
To employment or service.	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Returned to friends.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Emigrated.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enlisted.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded.	.	.	.	.	2	22	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Specially discharged.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	9	8	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total.	.	.	.	.	31	34	.	12	12	1	.	.	.	.	.
Committed to Reformatory Schools.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total discharged.	.	.	.	.	31	34	.	13	14	1	.	.	.	.	.
Subsequent character and circumstances:															
Since dead.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Doing well.	.	.	.	.	18	16	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.
Doubtful or bad.	.	.	.	.	11	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unknown.	.	.	.	.	2	8	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.

Industrial Schools.—Return of Discharges for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, showing the Number doing well, convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge to December 31, 1863—*continued.*

	SCOTLAND—*continued.*												
	Glasgow.		Glasgow Catholic Orphanage.		Perth.		Perth, Craigie.	Greenock.		Paisley.		Newton Stewart.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls
Discharges up to Dec. 31, 1862:												
To employment or service	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Returned to friends	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	.	.	.
Emigrated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sent to sea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Enlisted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Absconded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
Specially discharged	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.
Total	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	.	.	.
Committed to Reformatory Schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total discharged	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	6	.	.	.
Subsequent character and circumstances:												
Since dead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Doing well	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Doubtful or bad	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.
Unknown	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.

APPENDIX VI.—No. 2.—Abstract.

Totals.	England.		Scotland.		Grand Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Discharges to Dec. 31, 1862:						
To employment or service -	42	40	14	10	56	50
Returned to friends - -	14	7	11	18	25	25
Emigrated - - -	2	.	.	1	2	1
Sent to sea - - -	10	.	3	.	13	.
Enlisted - - -	2	.	.	.	2	.
Absconded - - -	25	6	23	31	48	37
Specially discharged - -	4	1	58	16	62	17
Total - - -	99	54	109	76	208	130
Committed to Reformatory Schools - - - -	4	2	1	3	5	5
Total discharged -	103	56	110	79	213	135
Subsequent Character and Circumstances:						
Since dead - - -	2	.	1	.	3	.
Doing well - - -	44	37	41	31	85	68
Doubtful or bad - -	9	7	19	13	28	20
Unknown - - -	44	10	48	32	92	42

APPENDIX VII.

RETURN showing COUNTIES from which JUVENILE OFFENDERS received 1854 to December 1863, have been COMMITTED, and the NUMBER Eight Years ending September 29, 1863.

	Bedford.	Berks.	Bucks.	Cambridge.	Cheshire.	Cornwall.	Cumberland.	Derby.	Devon.	Dorset.	Durham.	Essex.	Gloucester.	Hereford.	Herts.	Huntingdon.	Kent.	Lancashire.	Leicestershire.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
	Admissions to Reformatories																				
Boys -	63	81	17	26	187	9	30	49	126	50	213	44	293	23	54	3	116	1,509	44	33	891
Girls -	5	11	5	4	38	4	2	27	47	12	56	11	43	4	4	4	22	345	12	18	200
Boys	Commitments to Prison for the Eight																				
1856 -	46	68	16	52	212	31	44	79	202	52	73	175	382	18	94	11	285	1,737	84	63	3,606
1857 -	42	62	38	62	179	40	22	69	188	47	213	163	297	18	58	9	279	1,539	110	89	3,133
1858 -	25	62	40	35	149	29	41	49	153	38	158	128	226	14	65	23	225	1,226	139	77	2,644
1859 -	28	45	42	46	117	16	23	39	159	22	137	86	259	25	49	9	236	1,033	89	77	2,281
1860 -	33	59	23	66	132	44	16	46	146	35	85	126	218	34	52	12	257	890	74	74	1,865
1861 -	47	83	38	54	118	44	12	36	168	38	117	148	261	25	54	9	234	937	84	89	1,762
1862 -	34	76	43	54	99	38	26	49	187	33	129	118	271	17	45	12	273	994	101	95	1,355
1863 -	34	91	29	40	188	35	30	39	181	31	145	134	293	27	65	9	220	1,033	94	80	1,426
Girls:																					
1856 -	2	18	5	5	47	12	9	10	34	8	20	17	61	5	12	4	53	430	16	25	507
1857 -	3	14	4	8	31	3	11	12	36	7	37	13	48	7	4	5	50	286	16	20	398
1858 -	5	7	2	4	18	12	5	4	35	12	39	15	25	4	6	6	34	202	18	39	368
1859 -	4	12	2	5	20	13	6	23	22	6	39	12	31	3	1	1	40	171	11	25	278
1860 -	3	14	5	5	25	10	4	16	33	10	25	16	41	3	5	2	38	155	6	26	315
1861 -	5	18	6	11	15	8	3	11	52	4	23	19	49	4	4	5	55	188	21	26	287
1862 -	2	11	5	7	24	11	6	9	39	7	31	19	25	7	5	5	33	176	11	31	176
1863 -	3	7	2	8	27	9	12	9	30	5	43	18	27	4	5	4	24	164	7	20	238

Note.—The Youthful Offenders Act requires that every Young Offender sentenced to Detention
Numbers returned above as committed to Prison

APPENDIX VII.

in the Certified REFORMATORIES of ENGLAND and WALES from August of such Offenders COMMITTED to PRISON in the same COUNTIES for the

Monmouth.	Norfolk.	Northampton.	Northumberland.	Nottingham.	Oxford.	Rutland.	Salop.	Somerset.	Southampton.	Stafford.	Suffolk.	Surrey.	Sussex.	Warwickshire.	Westmoreland.	Wilts.	Worcester.	Yorkshire.	Glamorgan.	Other Welsh Counties.	TOTALS.	
to December 31, 1863.																						
28	128	75	259	71	23	.	27	119	104	130	98	311	79	420	8	56	112	715	55	32	8,559	Boys.
21	6	9	23	8	.	1	8	43	15	33	10	48	15	72	2	16	28	188	7	21	2,117	Girls.
Years ending September 29, 1863.																						Boys.
42	187	79	220	119	11	4	67	171	239	209	123	1,317	150	366	12	87	80	796	92	64	11,808	1856.
35	188	63	162	131	43	4	28	142	255	222	104	1,437	146	309	12	56	61	568	132	64	10,822	1857.
12	117	64	188	132	53	2	31	100	188	189	79	968	94	221	9	47	75	510	114	57	8,837	1858.
21	110	67	150	88	23	1	46	132	141	179	78	701	107	199	8	59	71	443	95	33	7,582	1859.
13	119	41	87	69	27	4	36	87	182	235	67	611	100	130	5	44	81	384	60	39	6,765	1860.
27	216	72	107	123	45	3	48	120	201	215	64	716	117	186	5	50	84	480	64	18	7,373	1861.
37	206	63	118	102	67	5	62	123	223	205	112	757	144	165	5	45	65	463	62	42	7,080	1862.
43	201	55	129	110	41	2	40	128	229	170	78	780	108	179	7	51	72	495	48	39	7,208	1863.
																						Girls.
34	15	10	79	17	7	.	20	35	42	77	15	161	31	63	8	9	29	111	90	20	2,173	1856.
13	15	9	36	23	7	.	17	36	23	22	7	141	38	45	1	12	22	94	86	16	1,679	1857.
14	11	9	33	17	6	1	12	28	27	26	21	117	23	28	3	7	27	129	77	16	1,492	1858.
10	8	8	46	13	5	.	8	15	31	37	11	143	26	39	5	15	18	96	63	8	1,330	1859.
23	17	15	22	10	5	.	12	12	31	57	13	77	27	32	3	9	16	87	26	9	1,264	1860.
29	29	10	34	6	5	.	10	31	39	65	17	94	23	31	2	12	22	112	32	11	1,428	1861.
32	18	11	16	14	8	3	15	24	40	86	19	97	26	30	1	15	31	84	42	14	1,269	1862.
14	17	6	36	16	10	.	13	21	25	66	11	107	30	40	2	4	21	84	43	19	1,251	1863.

in a Reformatory School should undergo a previous Imprisonment of at least 14 days. The include those also sentenced to Reformatories.

APPENDIX VIII.

Certified Reformatory Schools.

RETURN

OF

Receipt and Expenditure on account of Maintenance, Industrial Training, &c.

For the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Note.—The following Tables have been prepared with the view,—1st, of showing the cost of each Certified Reformatory, under the distinct heads of management, maintenance and disposal of inmates, and buildings; and 2dly, of comparing the expenses of the different schools fairly together, and so enabling the various managers to judge what the charges for their schools ought to be.

In reference to the first of these objects,—All charges connected with the superintendence, food, clothing, and lodging of the inmates, are classed and summed up separately. The result gives the cost of maintenance and training, and divided by the average number of inmates gives the cost per head.

Rent of school premises, cost of disposal of inmates by emigration or employment in England, and building expenses, are taken separately. The rent of the land attached to the school is included in the "Farm account," and makes an item in the industrial expenses.

The receipts and payments on account of the industrial departments are given separately, and the value of the stock in hand at the end of the years 1862 and 1863 respectively, is also given, as, in estimating the profit or loss of the industrial employments carried on in any reformatory, the increase or decrease of the value of the stock must be taken into account.

In reference to the second object,—The schools are arranged according to the number of their inmates, boys' schools and girls' schools being classed respectively together, and the Scotch

reformatories being taken separately from the English ones. The weekly cost of food and clothing of the inmates is added, as an important element of the comparison. It will be seen that the cost per head for food averaged for boys 2*s.* 8*d.* per week in England, and 2*s.* 4*d.* in Scotland; and for girls 2*s.* 5*d.* in England, and 2*s.* 3*d.* in Scotland. Also, that the cost per head for clothing averaged 11*d.* per week for boys in England, and 1*s.* 3*d.* per week in Scotland; and 9*d.* in England and 10*d.* in Scotland for girls.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The total Expenditure for Reformatories for the year was - - - -	93,452	17	8
The Receipts were—			
Treasury payments for maintenance -	66,375	9	8
Parents' payments through Inspector -	2,433	19	1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. - -	10,529	19	0
Contributions from Rates - -	8,798	11	1
Ditto Voluntary Associations and Payments for voluntary inmates	835	10	4
Sundries - - - - -	834	17	6
Total -	£89,807	16	8

It has been necessary to omit the accounts of expenditure for St. Bernard's Catholic reformatory as, owing to the entire change of management, they could only be furnished for the half year.

A separate table is annexed at the end of these returns, showing, in one view the total cost per head of each reformatory to its supporters, under all the ordinary heads of expenditure for the year. In this the total cost for maintenance and management is first given, including rent. The amount expended on the emigration or other mode of disposal of the inmate, follows next, and then the profit realized or the loss sustained from the industrial department, irrespective of the stock in hand. The result divided by the number of inmates gives the gross expense of each inmate for the year. The expenses of the Wilts and Glamorgan reformatories have been very heavily increased by the clearing off of arrears left unpaid in former years; those of the Essex, by the small number of boys maintained. Sunderland boys, St. Bernard's are not given; the accounts for the latter being imperfect, owing to the circumstances of the school; and those for the former including the expenses of the day school attached to it.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	England—Boys.											
	Monmouth.			Essex.			Sunderland.			Devon and Exeter.			Woodbury Hill.		
	Boys, 10. Officers, 3.			Boys, 19. Officers, 3.			Boys, 25. Officers, 4.			Boys, 28. Officers, 4.			Boys, 26. Officers, 4.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	135	6	4	278	2	9	402	5	2	437	15	8	435	14	4
Parents' Payments	5	17	6	21	3	0	18	6	6	19	4	3	9	17	1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	78	0	0	110	2	0	-		-	129	3	6	-		-
Payments from Rates	6	18	6	-		-	-		-	150	19	1	-		-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Sundries	1	14	9	38	4	0	-		-	-		-	-		-
Total Receipts	227	17	1	447	11	9	420	11	8	737	2	6	445	11	5
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	107	7	8	132	17	4	204	1	8	140	17	10	170	8	6
Food of Inmates	80	12	5	141	1	8	146	11	2	217	19	5	270	3	0
Clothing „	14	7	5	39	4	0	74	15	1	74	19	8	69	2	2
Washing, Fuel, and Light	17	17	8	54	6	2	26	16	6	47	15	0	41	2	8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	6	9	10	14	15	1	40	7	6	23	2	4	5	14	2
Furniture and House Sundries	10	14	9	9	2	5	22	1	7	29	18	11	16	3	7
Printing and Office Expenses	10	14	8	33	12	10	14	3	4	29	11	9	7	10	5
Travelling and Police	6	4	4	12	8	9	-		-	3	5	10	2	9	10
Medical Expenses and Funerals	5	0	0	5	5	0	6	12	5	9	1	2	7	3	3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	13	5	10	10	14	0	-		-	9	7	1		7	8
Total Ordinary Charges	272	14	7	453	7	3	535	9	3	585	19	0	590	5	3
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	27	5	5	23	17	3	21	8	4	20	18	6	22	14	0
Ditto Food		3	1		2	10¼		2	3		3	0		4	0
Ditto Clothing			6¾			5		1	1½		1	0½		1	0½
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	-		-	34	8	0	75	0	0	21	0	0	-		-
Disposal, Home	4	11	0	-		-	-		-	3	8	9	6	5	5
„ Emigration	-		-	47	5	6	-		-	-		-	-		-
Building and Land	120	0	0	-		-	-		-	11	11	0	-		-
Total Extra Charges	124	11	0	81	13	6	75	0	0	35	19	9	6	5	5
Total Expenditure	397	5	7	535	0	9	610	9	3	621	18	9	593	10	8
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	72	4	2	-		-	-		-	12	8	10	57	5	10
Loss	-		-	16	13	3	109	9	0	-		-	-		-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	90	12	3	408	0	0	47	4	5	167	10	0	100	1	0
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	113	5	0	426	0	0	42	6	2	225	7	0	158	15	6

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863.

ENGLAND—Boys.

Glamorgan.	Buxton.	Dorset.	Bedford.	Northampton.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 29. Officers, 3.	Boys, 29. Officers, 6.	Boys, 30. Officers, 4.	Boys, 31. Officers, 5.	Boys, 32. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
541 12 7	428 14 11	468 18 6	470 3 9	469 9 7	Treasury Allowance.
6 0 6	16 9 6	14 13 8	21 5 0	31 12 6	Parents' Payments.
587 3 5	- -	138 6 0	- -	63 15 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
45 6 2	65 11 8	4 16 0	58 10 9	- -	Payments from Rates.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- -	- -	3 19 10	- -	13 18 6	Sundries.
1180 2 8	510 16 1	630 14 0	549 19 6	578 15 7	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
240 17 11	149 9 0	142 3 4	238 11 9	130 7 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
265 0 10	228 17 6	250 11 5	207 5 4	223 8 6	Food of Inmates.
193 4 11	78 16 5	55 16 8	48 14 2	66 1 7	Clothing do.
34 19 5	40 2 10	54 2 6	37 16 1	46 14 3	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
20 7 4	29 2 4	5 14 10	3 6 4	30 14 1	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
34 15 9	37 12 8	8 1 4	18 4 11	32 10 2	Furniture and House Sundries.
32 6 10	11 18 2	17 10 7	5 6 8	9 7 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 8 7	5 13 10	4 4 5	1 10 0	19 19 0	Travelling and Police.
6 7	8 13 9	14 12 9	22 13 8	2 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
3 19 6	13 9 0	30 9 9	- -	36 16 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
835 7 8	603 15 6	583 7 7	583 8 11	597 18 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
28 16 2	20 16 5	19 8 11	18 16 5	18 13 8	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
3 4	3 0½	3 2	2 11	2 8	Ditto Food.
2 6½	1 0½	6¼	7¼	9⅓	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	13 0 0	- -	- -	40 3 10	Rent of School Premises.
1 6 2	7 10 0	30 19 0	13 12 8	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	47 2 2	- -	- -	25 13 11	„ Emigration.
8 9 3	- -	4 0 0	22 14 10	- -	Building and Land.
9 15 5	67 12 2	34 19 0	36 7 6	65 17 9	Total Extra Charges.
845 3 1	671 7 8	618 6 7	619 16 5	663 15 10	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	94 18 5	120 0 4	193 18 8	- -	Profit.
317 13 4	- -	- -	- -	16 14 7	Loss.
160 14 0	180 11 8	35 0 0	360 10 0	86 12 0	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
134 12 0	140 18 3	63 17 0	324 5 0	149 9 1	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Herts.			Wilts.			Cumberland.			Hardwicke.			Suffolk.		
	Boys, 34. Officers, 4.			Boys, 39. Officers, 4.			Boys, 36. Officers, 5.			Boys, 41. Officers, 5.			Boys, 43. Officers, 4.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	543	0	6	587	10	1	524	1	7	586	5	6	647	17	10
Parents' Payments	25	4	10	28	2	3	15	9	9	44	1	2	46	11	10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	270	6	11	109	3	0	109	0	6	-		-	-		-
Payments from Rates	31	9	0	91	11	3	71	9	8	109	8	6	-		-
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Sundries	-		-	-		-	2	3	3	-		-	-		-
Total Receipts	870	1	3	816	6	7	722	4	9	739	15	2	694	9	8
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	247	12	5	211	13	1	164	12	0	221	1	2	175	0	0
Food of Inmates	242	16	0	189	6	3	261	17	6	272	14	4	248	5	3
Clothing „	88	6	1	170	19	7	95	5	5	112	8	7	86	16	5
Washing, Fuel, and Light	41	19	7	30	19	10	42	7	3	75	6	4	53	12	9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	18	17	11	97	7	0	7	10	3	-		-	35	4	1
Furniture and House Sundries	18	17	8	63	1	8	12	1	2	27	4	0	17	14	2
Printing and Office Expenses	18	11	8	24	19	7	9	6	11	25	15	2	9	7	6
Travelling and Police	6	2	6	20	1	10	1	9	9	22	16	1	-		-
Medical Expenses and Funerals	1	1	9	45	18	0	1	5	6	14	5	6	-		-
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	2	2	0	146	9	4	5	3	8	37	10	5		7	6
Total Ordinary Charges	686	7	7	1,000	16	2	600	19	5	809	1	7	626	7	8
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	20	3	9	25	13	2	16	13	4	19	14	8	14	6	11
Ditto Food		2	9		1	10½		2	9½		2	7		2	2½
Ditto Clothing		1	0		1	8½		1	0		1	0½			9½
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	91	11	4	115	4	11	85	0	0	50	10	6	18	0	0
Disposal, Home	2	16	7	5	0	0	27	12	0	9	6	1	78	10	6
„ Emigration	43		8	-		-	-		-	31	10	7	-		-
Building and Land	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-
Total Extra Charges	137	10	7	120	4	11	112	12	0	91	7	2	96	10	6
Total Expenditure	823	18	2	1,121	1	1	713	11	5	900	8	9	722	18	2
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	-		-	-		-	-		-	174	9	0	34	8	9
Loss „	48	0	7	69	12	10	30	1	11	-		-	-		-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	153	11	7	149	0	0	112	1	3	397	10	4	97	6	11
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	203	18	3	141	16	7	118	0	0	336	19	6	133	10	0

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.

Manchester and Salford.	Hants.	Castle Howard.	Stoke.	North Lancashire.	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 46. Officers, 5.	Boys, 52. Officers, 8.	Boys, 52. Officers, 7.	Boys, 53. Officers, 5.	Boys, 57. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
672 13 10	838 11 10	739 15 4	720 16 10	870 2 6	Treasury Allowance.
26 2 9	30 19 6	52 12 4	22 16 0	41 14 3	Parents' Payments.
301 5 11	369 8 0	269 13 9	200 0 0	69 12 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1 8 6	193 18 7	160 17 8	- -	20 12 5	Payments from Rates.
- -	20 0 0	- -	- -	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations
3 15 2	19 8 1	15 10	8 0 0	15 10 1	Sundries.
1,005 6 2	1,472 6 0	1,223 14 11	951 12 10	1,017 11 9	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
255 12 7	281 7 1	449 14 6	247 14 0	214 9 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
237 13 5	336 13 7	293 5 9	316 7 6	329 1 4	Food of Inmates.
104 2 2	137 9 11	146 4 1	136 11 0	124 11 7	Clothing „
92 13 8	117 1 11	67 4 5	79 15 6	50 1 7	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
76 12 5	61 14 5	37 3 11	56 8 0	- -	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
51 9 5	16 19 0	55 15 11	28 19 6	17 4 5	Furniture and House Sundries.
28 0 6	19 8 2	65 11 7	26 6 11	8 10 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
28 11 5	26 17 3	52 7 6	3 13 9	7 14 4	Travelling and Police.
5 0 0	4 7 2	9 3 9	2 0 2	7 6 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
25 19 4	93 17 11	- -	21 14 7	38 7 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
905 14 11	1,095 16 5	1,176 11 5	919 10 11	797 7 4	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 13 9	21 1 6	22 12 6	17 7 0	13 19 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 0	2 6	2 2	2 3	2 2	Ditto Food.
10½	7½	1 1	1 0	7½	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- -	80 10 0	- -	40 0 0	- -	Rent of School Premises.
32 10 8	25 13 6	10 3 0	31 10 10	- -	Disposal, Home.
12 17 4	79 14 2	67 0 0	- -	42 17 3	„ Emigration.
- -	28 14 8	20 0 5	7 7 9	81 2 9	Building and Land.
45 8 0	214 12 4	97 3 5	78 18 7	124 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
951 2 11	1,310 8 9	1,273 14 10	998 9 6	921 7 4	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
- -	- -	13 10 7	- -	- -	Profit.
48 11 7	42 5 2	- -	18 6 10	331 19 9	Loss.
321 10 3	363 8 6	347 11 9	935 11 7	106 14 11	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
421 14 0	387 6 2	386 7 8	960 2 7	359 13 0	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.				
	Bradwall.	Leeds.	Warwickshire.	Home in the East.	Liverpool Farm.
	Boys, 61. Officers, 6.	Boys, 64. Officers, 6.	Boys, 66. Officers, 7.	Boys, 65. Officers, 6.	Boys, 73. Officers, 9.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	896 10 6	909 18 0	976 13 9	1,003 5 4	1,094 1 3
Parents' Payments	57 10 0	21 4 6	57 14 9	67 6 6	37 4 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- -	280 13 6	425 6 6	157 15 0	237 19 2
Payments from Rates	140 19 4	76 12 5	- -	- -	- -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	10 0 0	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0
Sundries	1 10 0	26 16 6	50 8 4	- -	- -
Total Receipts	1,106 9 10	1,315 4 11	1,510 3 4	1,228 6 10	1,379 5 2
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	363 19 8	306 14 3	343 11 4	299 8 0	273 0 10
Food of Inmates	465 5 8	350 10 8	387 5 7	408 16 5	452 8 6
Clothing „	103 5 3	97 5 5	126 16 11	158 5 6	273 4 2
Washing, Fuel, and Light	47 18 3	83 19 7	134 1 9	63 8 11	93 9 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	7 6 7	104 1 10	44 4 7	57 15 2	114 16 9
Furniture and House Sundries	33 3 6	71 15 5	56 8 6	8 13 8	89 4 11
Printing and Office Expenses	9 11 11	35 4 9	64 13 5	14 17 2	80 16 7
Travelling and Police	2 19 0	87 7 2	4 7 8	5 19 7	23 12 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	20 8 7	3 16 4	26 3 6	21 14 0	24 4 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	40 9 10	12 14 4	33 3 11	22 9 10	21 8 11
Total Ordinary Charges	1,094 8 3	1,163 9 9	1,220 17 2	1,061 8 3	1,446 6 3
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 18 3	18 3 7	18 10 0	16 6 7	19 16 3
Ditto Food	2 11	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7
Ditto Clothing	9¼	7	9	11¼	1 0½
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	- -	44 9 9	124 0 0
Disposal, Home	6 13 6	- -	40 11 6	26 9 5	57 10 9
„ Emigration	48 15 2	1 9 3	105 5 11	- -	22 0 0
Building and Land	- -	58 17 9	275 0 0	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	55 8 8	60 7 0	420 17 5	70 19 2	203 10 9
Total Expenditure	1,149 16 11	1,223 16 9	1,641 14 7	1,132 7 5	1,649 17 0
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	- -	- -	236 9 8	- -	- -
Loss	57 1 9	253 13 4	- -	193 11 10	207 15 1
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	824 0 7	141 16 9	575 16 5	127 1 8	627 0 0
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	881 5 1	116 9 4	594 18 3	215 19 0	785 0 0

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*continued.*

ENGLAND—Boys.													
Saltley.			Kingswood.			Calder Farm.			Brook Green.			North-Eastern.			Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 74. Officers, 10.			Boys, 97. Officers, 7.			Boys, 93. Officers, 8.			Boys, 103. Officers, 10.			Boys, 121. Officers, 11.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															Receipts.
1,153	14	10	1,501	12	3	1,399	8	11	1,609	3	0	1,849	7	0	Treasury Allowance.
36	18	1	59	16	3	83	3	0	52	3	0	69	19	3	Parents' Payments.
206	9	9	179	18	6	162	17	6	677	3	9	365	0	9	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
277	7	6	432	12	9	283	3	11	81	17	6	-	-		Payments from Rates.
20	0	0	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		Payments, Voluntary Associations.
-	-		44	16	5	46	6	2	3	10	0	1	15	3	Sundries.
1,694	10	2	2,218	16	2	1,974	19	6	2,423	17	3	2,286	2	3	Total Receipts.
															Expenditure.
															Ordinary Charges.
364	15	0	386	8	0	433	6	3	540	13	2	317	17	2	Officers' Pay and Rations.
422	3	9	657	13	6	670	10	9	809	17	5	921	8	1	Food of Inmates.
136	4	2	194	3	1	233	11	5	197	16	3	239	10	2	Clothing „
59	0	11	73	17	11	89	17	1	78	10	0	68	19	2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
21	14	5	102	8	5	42	10	11	147	14	1	165	5	7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
55	15	7	43	8	5	69	8	6	121	18	0	90	15	8	Furniture and House Sundries.
16	17	9	47	18	8	37	2	2	54	13	10	99	6	2	Printing and Office Expenses.
1	16	6	6	3	10	26	8	2	12	4	4	26	2	10	Travelling and Police.
4	11	5	20	6	11	17	5	10	33	0	2	21	0	4	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
29	14	9	55	11	0	12	17	1	60	15	6	-	-		Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,112	14	3	1,587	19	9	1,632	18	2	2,057	2	9	1,950	5	2	Total Ordinary Charges.
15	0	9	16	7	5	17	11	2	19	19	5	16	2	4	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
	2	2½		2	6		2	9		3	6		2	11	Ditto Food.
		8½			9¼			11½			9			9½	Ditto Clothing.
															Extra Charges.
-	-		49	13	8	182	0	0	163	14	1	-	-		Rent of School Premises.
14	2	3	20	0	0	11	5	5	51	3	0	63	7	9	Disposal, Home.
124	4	0	148	15	10	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		„ Emigration.
-	-		-	-		115	18	8	-	-		146	16	7	Building and Land.
138	6	3	218	9	6	312	4	1	214	17	1	210	4	4	Total Extra Charges.
1,251	0	6	1,806	9	3	1,945	2	3	2,271	19	10	2,160	9	6	Total Expenditure.
															Industrial Departments.
24	19	7	162	6	8	141	12	1	68	14	5	-	-		Profit.
-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		699	9	4	Loss.
303	10	9	686	14	0	727	10	4	38	19	11	452	1	5	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
269	1	0	(Not given.)			732	15	6	46	6	0	1,089	12	4	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Boys.											
	Saint Bernard's. Catholic.			Boys' Home. Wandsworth.			"Akbar."			"The Cornwall."			Market Weighton. Catholic.		
	Boys, 148. Officers, 19.			Boys, 166. Officers, 9.			Boys, 168. Officers, 11.			Boys, 180. Officers, 10.			Boys, 204. Officers, 17.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance	2,710	3	6	2,110	1	9	2,416	13	1	3,266	19	9	3,185	8	8
Parents' Payments	58	7	6	107	12	3	79	5	0	187	19	2	37	6	5
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	-		-	619	0	0	382	2	7	56	8	0	383	13	4
Payments from Rates	-		-	82	3	7	52	8	10	283	7	10	559	19	8
Payments, Voluntary Associations	-		-	169	5	0	65	17	4	34	4	2	4	0	0
Sundries	-		-	20	9	6	20	3	4	37	13	6	70	1	0
Total Receipts				3,108	12	1	3,016	10	2	3,866	12	5	4,240	9	1
Expenditure.															
Ordinary Charges.															
Officers' Pay and Rations	-		-	419	5	8	1,100	5	7	981	2	7	773	0	0
Food of Inmates	-		-	1,338	16	10	939	5	3	1,343	16	5	1,264	4	2
Clothing „	-		-	817	1	0	451	19	4	450	13	5	404	2	1
Washing, Fuel, and Light	-		-	142	0	9	128	1	7	235	14	7	229	18	10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	-		-	91	7	2	422	2	2	262	9	10	101	11	9
Furniture and House Sundries	-		-	91	11	6	57	17	0	287	14	5	151	16	9
Printing and Office Expenses	-		-	52	11	7	101	11	9	50	4	6	91	10	6
Travelling and Police	-		-	20	6	3	44	10	7	102	5	10	67	10	0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	-		-	27	2	3	63	10	5	59	17	0	64	4	0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	-		-	110	5	8	37	19	0	85	1	1	128	10	5
Total Ordinary Charges				3,110	8	8	3,347	2	8	3,858	19	8	3,276	8	6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	-		-	18	14	9	19	0	3	21	8	9	16	1	2
Ditto Food	-		-		3	1		2	1½		2	10½		2	4½
Ditto Clothing	-		-		1	3		1	2			11½			9
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises	-		-	92	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	12	6
Disposal, Home	-		-	83	19	6	211	10	0	203	19	5	119	8	0
„ Emigration	-		-	129	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	0	6
Building and Land	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510	0	2
Total Extra Charges				305	16	8	211	10	0	203	19	5	2,774	1	2
Total Expenditure				3,416	5	4	3,558	12	8	4,062	19	1	6,050	9	8
Industrial Departments.															
Profit	-		-	425	2	5	241	19	5	-	-	-	215	17	11
Loss	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182	1	4
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	-		-	343	5	0	60	0	0	-	-	-	1,017	11	10

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*continued.*

	ENGLAND—GIRLS.				
RED HILL.	SURREY.	ALLESLEY.	WAKEFIELD.	TOXTETH PARK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
Boys, 243. Officers, 31.	Girls, 17. Officers, 3.	Girls, 19. Officers, 3.	Girls, 20. Officers, 3.	Girls, 28. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
3,688 14 4	193 12 2	283 8 2	287 2 9	356 14 2	Treasury Allowance.
226 1 10	13 11 0	13 14 6	26 4 0	13 14 2	Parents' Payments.
671 0 8	35 17 0	72 13 0	116 2 6	74 1 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,342 15 0	79 0 8	41 6 6	119 13 6	22 14 8	Payments from Rates.
218 15 9	18 14 6	- - -	- - -	26 12 0	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
230 14 9	4 19 0	- - -	3 4 1	8 15 9	Sundries.
6,378 2 4	345 14 4	411 2 2	552 6 10	532 12 3	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
1,582 7 1	130 0 0	124 5 0	66 17 6	202 15 3	Officers' Pay and Rations.
2,064 19 11	137 15 11	148 19 6	154 8 3	143 1 5	Food of Inmates.
653 16 0	67 11 2	30 7 6	15 0 0	56 10 6	Clothing „
549 4 6	39 9 7	33 15 11	20 18 1	38 3 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
435 4 9	31 9 5	9 12 3	28 18 0	38 5 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
314 17 7	76 5 8	21 8 11	5 7 6	29 6 5	Furniture and House Sundries.
368 6 4	2 19 10	3 15 8	7 5 10	5 4 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
118 0 6	0 7 4	4 8 5	- - -	13 0 5	Travelling and Police.
132 2 5	2 12 0	1 9 3	0 10 1	3 9 8	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
74 18 1	8 17 7	22 6 8	13 0 0	6 13 10	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
6,293 17 2	497 8 6	400 9 1	312 5 3	536 10 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
26 11 3	29 5 2	21 1 6	15 12 3	19 3 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
3 3	3 3½	3 0	2 11	2 0	Ditto Food.
1 0½	11½	7½	3½	10	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
- - -	43 8 2	10 0 0	35 0 0	48 1 10	Rent of School Premises.
64 2 10	- - -	11 5 9	- - -	23 10 6	Disposal, Home.
443 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	„ Emigration.
50 6 6	32 3 3	45 11 3	- - -	- - -	Building and Land
557 15 11	75 11 5	66 17 0	35 0 0	71 12 4	Total Extra Charges.
6,851 13 1	572 19 11	467 6 1	347 5 3	608 2 9	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
544 9 1	10 4 3	21 8 11	72 1 11	138 5 6	Profit.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Loss.
3,206 15 5	- - -	46 0 0	- - -	- - -	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
3,283 18 8	- - -	52 15 0	- - -	- - -	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	ENGLAND—Girls.				
	Ipswich.	Birmingham	Sheffield Catholic.	Limpley Stoke.	Doncaster.
	Girls, 29. Officers, 2.	Girls, 33. Officers, 4.	Girls, 38. Officers, 6.	Girls, 40. Officers, 5.	Girls, 42. Officers, 3.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	284 7 10	528 2 2	559 14 8	563 10 9	623 17 0
Parents' Payments	21 12 6	36 8 8	10 0 0	22 6 3	20 10 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	184 7 3	85 5 7	- - -	135 7 3	70 2 0
Payments from Rates	- - -	4 14 7	- - -	12 16 0	267 13 9
Payments, Voluntary Associations	12 2 0	- - -	- - -	41 0 0	- - -
Sundries	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	17 18 0
Total Receipts	502 9 7	654 11 0	569 14 8	776 17 9	1,000 1 8
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	105 0 0	208 6 5	122 11 2	164 11 0	146 11 11
Food of Inmates	175 14 7	226 14 6	238 16 9	245 7 5	242 12 8
Clothing „	112 8 4	58 5 11	52 9 5	63 8 1	94 13 1
Washing, Fuel, and Light	46 17 9	30 10 4	29 5 2	67 11 8	32 18 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	38 1 8	30 13 9	10 11 5	54 6 2	12 2 11
Furniture and House Sundries	36 15 4	2 6 9	33 10 6	50 16 9	31 9 5
Printing and Office Expenses	19 9 4	6 11 9	5 5 7	27 10 3	48 3 3
Travelling and Police	- - -	- - -	4 15 7	41 16 5	10 11 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals	3 4 8	3 16 6	6 11 6	31 2 4	9 16 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	6 5 3	92 2 6	160 15 5	18 17 10	11 10 4
Total Ordinary Charges	543 16 11	659 8 5	664 12 6	765 7 11	640 10 0
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	13 19 10	19 19 8	17 8 3	19 2 8	15 5 0
Ditto Food	1 8½	2 7½	2 5	2 4½	2 2
Ditto Clothing	1 3½	6½	6½	7¼	10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	47 16 0	100 17 6	- - -	57 2 5	- - -
Disposal, Home	17 18 8	- - -	- - -	40 18 3	14 14 7
„ Emigration	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building and Land	- - -	- - -	- - -	271 2 4	187 8 10
Total Extra Charges	65 14 8	100 17 6	- - -	369 3 0	202 3 5
Total Expenditure	609 11 7	760 5 11	664 12 6	1,134 10 11	842 13 5
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	181 17 1	84 17 8	29 19 0	183 5 6	10 4 2
Loss	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 6	- - -

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*continued.*

ENGLAND—GIRLS.

SUNDERLAND. Girls, 48. Officers, 2.	DEVON AND EXETER. Girls, 55. Officers, 6.	LIVERPOOL. Girls, 59. Officers, 5.	RED LODGE. Girls, 64. Officers, 6.	HAMPSTEAD. Girls, 95. Officers, 4.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
692 6 10	906 4 6	901 6 2	977 14 10	1,368 3 7	Treasury Allowance.
39 16 1	24 1 5	33 5 6	45 15 9	104 12 2	Parents' Payments.
74 6 10	4 2 0	237 19 2	- - -	31 8 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
13 0 0	406 13 11	15 13 6	106 18 0	479 9 9	Payments from Rates.
3 10 0	- - -	17 14 11	36 0 0	- -	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
- - -	31 0 0	- - -	97 3 2	- -	Sundries.
822 19 9	1,372 1 10	1,205 19 3	1,263 11 9	1,983 13 6	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
110 0 0	290 0 4	198 10 8	258 4 0	353 6 10	Officers' Pay and Rations.
302 6 8	303 9 0	338 10 9	351 14 11	641 6 10	Food of Inmates.
125 6 1	68 3 7	172 2 7	91 2 5	142 0 11	Clothing „
80 2 10	123 3 0	168 16 11	66 10 11	161 10 11	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
10 11 8	49 3 0	167 19 9	112 7 0	84 11 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
49 12 9	55 1 0	18 7 1	49 17 1	43 16 10	Furniture and House Sundries.
18 7 8	60 5 0	63 13 9	14 14 0	50 17 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
16 6	- - -	13 10 5	2 7 1	29 7 0	Travelling and Police.
5 19 0	10 3 5	36 7 8	10 2 0	12 17 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
15 1 9	2 3 6	38 2 11	25 1 3	33 14 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
718 4 11	966 11 10	1,216 2 6	982 0 8	1,553 9 7	Total Ordinary Charges.
14 19 4	17 11 1	20 12 3	15 6 11	15 6 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 5½	2 2	2 2½	2 1	2 4	Ditto Food.
1 0	5¼	1 3	6½	7	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
32 11 8	- - -	- - -	73 0 0	125 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
- - -	32 0 0	85 10 0	36 0 0	80 0 0	Disposal, Home.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	„ Emigration.
- -	58 7 4	- - -	- - -	529 2 9	Building and Land.
32 11 8	90 7 4	85 10 0	109 0 0	734 2 9	Total Extra Charges.
750 16 7	1,056 19 2	1,301 12 6	1,091 0 8	2,287 12 4	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
91 5 1	50 6 10	396 7 8	86 10 5	396 13 11	Profit.
- -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	Loss.
- -	- - -	11 18 3	- -	- -	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
- -	- - -	18 6 6	- -	- -	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of

Receipts and Expenditure.	**Scotland**—Boys and Girls.				
	Arno's Court. Catholic.	Inverness.	Stranraer.	Rossie.	Kibble.
	Girls, 123. Officers, 17.	Boys } 24 Girls } Officers, 6.	Boys } 44. Girls } Officers, 6.	Boys, 40. Officers, 5.	Boys, 56. Officers, 6.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	1,889 6 8	310 13 8	731 15 7	628 14 10	921 5 8
Parents' Payments	65 3 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	- - -	97 19 4	4 19 6	- - -	391 19 2
Payments from Rates	104 11 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Payments, Voluntary Associations	- - -	17 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sundries	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	- - -
Total Receipts	2,059 1 8	426 0 8	739 15 1	628 14 10	1,323 11 10
Expenditure.					
Ordinary Charges.					
Officers' Pay and Rations	512 13 0	162 8 2	200 0 7	133 1 0	147 0 0
Food of Inmates	692 17 0	203 19 11	286 15 7	209 12 9	375 17 10
Clothing „	239 19 2	25 12 10	186 4 6	90 13 7	71 5 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light	108 3 11	40 10 1	74 5 1	43 8 7	57 6 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	137 3 9	21 3 8	29 2 3	24 2 4	66 6 8
Furniture and House Sundries	98 18 4	4 16 9	74 9 4	30 0 6	59 9 2
Printing and Office Expenses	26 4 9	8 15 3	24 2 4	12 2 2	40 12 9
Travelling and Police	15 4 6	- - -	4 9 9	10 0 0	10 13 2
Medical Expenses and Funerals	55 18 1	- - -	7 13 9	5 12 0	8 0 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	116 6 1	164 5 10	16 5 5	8 11 2	23 17 8
Total Ordinary Charges	2,003 8 7	631 12 6	903 8 7	567 4 1	860 8 8
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	16 5 9	- - -	20 10 8	14 3 8	15 7 3
Ditto Food	2 2	- - -	2 7	2 0½	2 7
Ditto Clothing	9	- - -	1 7½	10½	6
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School Premises	- - -	- - -	44 15 7	37 0 0	- - -
Disposal, Home	98 10 2	- - -	18 1 2	- - -	34 15 11
„ Emigration	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Building and Land	52 0 0	- - -	167 15 0	- - -	- - -
Total Extra Charges	150 10 2	- - -	230 11 9	37 0 0	34 15 11
Total Expenditure	2,153 18 9	631 12 6	1,134 0 4	604 4 1	895 4 7
Industrial Departments.					
Profit	170 0 7	125 4 9	136 19 4	- - -	- - -
Loss	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 18 5	36 5 10
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	- - -	94 10 0	31 14 5	192 17 4	97 16 10
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	- - -	39 9 0	65 17 7	223 6 10	72 16 10

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*continued.*

SCOTLAND—Boys and Girls.

Old Mill.	Wellington Farm.	Parkhead, Catholic.	Glasgow.	Paisley,	Receipts and Expenditure.
Boys, 75. Officers, 7.	Boys, 82. Officers, 9.	Boys, 169. Officers, 14.	Boys, 278. Officers, 50.	Girls, . Officers, .	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	
					Receipts.
1,078 17 1	1,378 3 10	2,749 2 8	4,397 12 3	110 2 3	Treasury Allowance.
26 0 0	15 2 0	* 25 12 0	90 6 9	4 10 0	Parents' Payments.
49 10 0	374 4 5	550 0 0	- -	502 3 2	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
- -	250 0 0	- -	1,445 19 11	- -	Payments from Rates.
21 5 0	- -	- -	23 7 5	27 12 7	Payments, Voluntary Associations.
16 6	- -	- -	- -	4 9 3	Sundries.
1,176 8 7	2,017 10 3	3,324 14 8	5,957 6 4	648 17 3	Total Receipts.
					Expenditure.
					Ordinary Charges.
357 2 1	296 5 7	605 13 6	1,536 1 1	223 10 0	Officers' Pay and Rations.
493 3 4	475 12 6	932 9 2	1,707 4 11	350 7 3	Food of Inmates.
384 8 3	230 15 8	349 16 8	1,247 17 10	67 8 6	Clothing ,,
44 1 4	35 11 4	137 9 3	256 18 1	37 1 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
64 11 11	72 0 0	35 18 7	264 19 0	- -	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
189 15 9	- -	41 4 0	131 8 8	39 6 1	Furniture and House Sundries.
95 10 2	29 4 5	15 19 5	145 12 9	19 17 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
31 11 4	10 5 11	21 1 5	- -	- -	Travelling and Police.
31 0 3	52 2 3	30 11 2	243 16 6	6 3 8	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
14 3 11	40 0 1	39 1 9	569 6 4	10 19 2	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,705 8 4	1,241 17 9	2,209 4 11	6,103 5 2	754 13 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
22 14 9	15 2 11	13 1 5	21 19 2	- -	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 6	2 3	2 1½	2 4½	- -	Ditto Food.
2 0	1 1	11½	1 8½	- -	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
120 0 0	16 13 4	280 0 0	- -	- -	Rent of School Premises.
3 8 11	- -	96 19 8	189 3 0	- -	Disposal, Home.
- -	92 7 5	- -	34 0 0	- -	,, Emigration.
- -	903 12 3	1,016 19 4	- -	- -	Building and Land.
123 8 11	1,012 13 0	1,393 19 0	223 3 0	- -	Total Extra Charges.
1,828 17 3	2,254 10 9	3,603 3 11	6,326 8 2	754 13 10	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Departments.
75 5 1	- -	42 13 9	464 15 5	- -	Profit.
- -	69 1 0	- -	- -	6 8 2	Loss.
414 18 2	423 14 10	277 13 6	3,425 3 11	10 13 3	Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862.
579 15 1	574 10 7	348 18 0	3,379 12 11	3 8 11	Ditto Dec. 31, 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (A.)

Return of Receipts and Expenditure of Certified Reformatory Schools for 1863—*cont.*

Receipts and Expenditure.	SCOTLAND—Girls.			
	Aberdeen.	Daley.	Glasgow.	Dalbeth, Catholic.
	Girls, 11. Officers, 2.	Girls, 41. Officers, 3.	Girls, 70. Officers, 12.	Girls, 92. Officers, 12.
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance	150 9 4	410 17 6	1,022 9 4	1,444 15 4
Parents' Payments	- -	13 8 6	11 6 6	6 11 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	41 16 2	131 15 8	- -	59 10 0
Payments from Rates	- -	255 5 0	546 3 9	- -
Payments, Voluntary, Associations	18 0 0	36 7 6	4 0 0	9 14 6
Sundries	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Receipts	210 5 6	847 14 2	1,583 19 7	1,520 11 4
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay and Rations	65 15 0	117 0 0	502 3 3	409 6 0
Food of Inmates	58 7 4	254 17 7	737 9 1	602 3 3
Clothing „	16 2 11	91 1 4	252 7 0	149 10 0
Washing, Fuel and Light	15 12 1	51 1 9	127 18 9	57 7 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes	4 9 9	22 0 11	134 19 5	199 2 3
Furniture and House Sundries	2 18 3	44 0 4	7 12 1	25 4 11
Printing and Office Expenses	18 14 4	9 15 1	14 9 4	18 14 8
Travelling and Police	6 8 1	3 6 6	1 4 6	2 16 6
Medical Expenses and Funerals	1 12 10	- -	100 2 8	54 4 11
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	5 6 4	2 13 5	106 11 0	15 6 4
Total Ordinary Charges	195 6 11	595 16 11	1,984 17 1	1,533 16 2
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management	17 15 2	14 10 8	28 7 1	16 13 5
Ditto Food	2 0½	2 4½	2 0¾	2 6
Ditto Clothing	6½	10½	1 5	5¼
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises	- -	- -	- -	139 7 7
Disposal, Home	- -	8 16 7	- -	- -
„ Emigration	- -	- -	92 10 10	- -
Building and Land	- -	130 12 6	- -	- -
Total Extra Charges	- -	139 9 1	92 10 10	139 7 7
Total Expenditure	195 6 11	735 6 0	2,077 7 11	1,673 3 9
Industrial Departments.				
Profit	11 15 2	31 13 1	439 7 2	127 14 2
Loss	- -	- -	- -	- -
Stock in hand, Dec. 31, 1862	- -	- -	- -	- -
Ditto Dec. 31, 1863	- -	- -	- -	- -

Certified Reformatory Schools.

APPENDIX VIII. (B.)

SUMMARY

OF THE

ACCOUNTS for EXPENDITURE in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS for MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, and DISPOSAL,

For the Year 1863.

APPENDIX VIII. (B.) - - - -

SUMMARY of the ACCOUNTS for Expenditure in Reformatory Schools

Name of Reformatory.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Cost per Head including Disposal.
ENGLAND.—BOYS,		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Monmouth - -	10	272 14	4 11	72 4	- -	20 5
Essex - - -	19	487 15	47 15	- -	16 13	29 0
Devon - - -	28	606 19	3 8	12 8	- -	21 7
Woodbury - - -	26	590 5	6 5	57 6	- -	20 15
Glamorgan - - -	29	835 7	1 6	- -	317 13	39 16
Buxton - - -	29	616 15	54 12	94 18	- -	19 17
Dorset - - -	30	583 7	30 19	120 0	- -	16 9
Bedford - - -	31	583 8	13 12	193 18	- -	13 1
Northampton - -	32	638 1	25 12	- -	16 14	21 5
Herts - - -	34	717 18	45 19	- -	48 0	23 17
Wilts - - -	39	1,116 1	5 0	- -	69 12	30 12
Cumberland - - -	36	685 19	27 12	- -	30 2	20 12
Hardwicke - -	41	859 11	30 16	174 9	- -	17 9
Suffolk - - -	43	626 7	78 10	34 8	- -	15 11
Manchester - -	46	905 14	45 8	- -	48 11	19 12
Hants - - - -	52	1,176 6	105 7	- -	42 5	23 16
Castle Howard - -	52	1,176 11	77 3	13 10	- -	23 17
Stoke Farm - -	53	959 10	31 10	- -	18 6	18 7
North Lancashire -	57	797 7	42 17	- -	331 19	20 11
Bradwall - - -	61	1,094 8	55 5	- -	57 1	19 5
Leeds - - -	64	1,163 9	1 9	- -	253 13	22 3
Warwickshire - -	66	1,220 17	145 16	235 9	- -	17 2
Home in the East - -	65	1,105 15	26 9	- -	193 11	20 7
Liverpool - - -	73	1,570 6	79 10	- -	207 15	25 9
Saltley - - -	74	1,112 14	138 6	24 19	- -	16 18
Kingswood - - -	97	1,637 12	168 15	162 6	- -	16 19
Calder Farm - -	93	1,817 18	11 5	141 12	- -	18 3
Brook Green - - -	103	2,220 16	57 3	68 14	- -	21 7
North Eastern - -	121	1,950 5	63 7	- -	699 9	22 8
Boys Home - - -	166	3,202 18	213 6	425 2	- -	18 0
"Akbar" Ship - -	168	3,347 2	211 10	241 9	- -	19 14
"Cornwall" Ship - -	180	3,858 19	203 19	- -	- -	22 11
Market Weighton -	204	3,378 0	162 8	215 17	- -	15 10
Red Hill - - -	243	6,293 17	507 8	544 19	- -	25 14

APPENDIX VIII. (B.)

for Maintenance, Management, and Disposal, for the Year 1863.

Name of School.	Average No. of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Rent.	Cost of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Cost per Head including disposals.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.						
Surrey, Girls	17	540 16	- -	10 4	- -	31 4
Allesley	19	410 9	11 5	21 8	- -	21 1
Wakefield	20	337 5	- -	72 1	- -	13 5
Toxteth	28	584 11	23 10	138 5	- -	16 15
Ipswich	29	591 12	17 18	181 17	- -	14 15
Birmingham	33	760 5	- -	84 17	- -	20 9
Sheffield, Catholic	38	664 12	- -	29 19	- -	16 14
Limpley Stoke	40	822 9	40 18	183 5	- -	17 0
Doncaster	42	640 10	14 14	10 4	- -	15 3
Sunderland	48	750 15	- -	91 5	- -	13 15
Devon and Exeter	55	966 11	32 0	50 6	- -	17 4
Liverpool	59	1,216 2	85 10	396 7	- -	15 7
Red Lodge	64	1,055 0	36 0	86 10	- -	15 14
Hampstead	95	1,678 9	80 0	396 13	- -	14 6
Arno's Court, Catholic	123	2,003 8	98 10	170 0	- -	14 8
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.						
Inverness	24	631 12	- -	125 4	- -	21 2
Stranraer	44	948 3	18 1	136 19	- -	18 17
Rossie	40	604 4	- -	- -	42 18	16 3
Kibble	56	860 8	34 15	- -	36 5	17 17
Old Mill	75	1,825 8	3 8	75 5	- -	23 8
Wellington	82	1,258 10	92 7	- -	69 1	17 6
Parkhead	169	2,489 4	96 19	42 13	- -	15 0
Glasgow	278	6,103 5	189 3	464 15	- -	20 12
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.						
Aberdeen	11	195 6	- -	11 15	- -	16 14
Dalry	41	595 16	8 16	31 13	- -	13 19
Glasgow*	70	1,984 17	92 10	439 7	- -	23 8
Dalbeth	92	1,673 3	- -	127 14	- -	16 16

* The accounts for this Institution include part of the costs of the adult department or refuge. The real cost of the Girls' Department would be probably about 16*l.* per annum per head.

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Boys and Girls re-convicted after Detention in a Reformatory School, for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Counties.	Prisons.	Boys.	Girls.
BEDFORDSHIRE	Bedford County	2	—
BERKS	Reading	3	—
BUCKS	County Gaol	2	—
CHESHIRE	Knutsford	3	—
	Chester City Gaol	2	—
DEVON	Exeter, County Gaol	2	—
	Do. City	—	1
DURHAM	Durham	4	1
ESSEX	Ilford	1	—
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Cardiff	1	—
	Swansea	1	1
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	County Gaol	3	1
	Bristol City	2	1
HANTS	Portsmouth	1	—
HERTS	Hertford	1	—
HUNTS	Huntingdon	2	—
HEREFORDSHIRE	Hereford	2	—
KENT	Dover Borough	2	—
LANCASHIRE	Kirkdale	9	—
	Preston	3	—
	Manchester City	12	—
	Salford	4	1
	Liverpool Borough Gaol	35	2
LEICESTERSHIRE	Leicester, County Gaol	9	—
	Do. Borough Gaol	2	—
LINCOLNSHIRE	Kirton Lindsey	2	—
	Stamford	2	—
MIDDLESEX	Westminster, Female	—	3
	Cold Bath Fields	35	—
	Newgate	1	—
NORFOLK	Norwich, County	1	—
	Do. City	1	—
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Northampton	—	1
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	—
SOMERSET	Taunton	1	—
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford, County	—	1
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	2	—
SURREY	Horsemonger Lane	1	—
	Wandsworth	7	—
SUSSEX	Lewes	4	—
WARWICKSHIRE	Birmingham Borough Gaol	12	2
WILTS	Salisbury	1	—
WORCESTERSHIRE	Worcester, County	2	—
	Do. City	3	1
YORKSHIRE	York	2	—
	Beverley	2	—
	Doncaster Borough	—	1
	Hull	1	—
	Leeds	7	1
	Wakefield	15	—
	Totals	214	18

APPENDIX IX.

RETURN showing the Reformatory Schools to which the above-mentioned 214 Boys and 18 Girls, re-convicted after detention, belong, respectively, and the total number of Discharges from the same Schools, up to December 31, 1863.

Reformatory School.	Boys.		Reformatory School.	Girls.	
	Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting those since dead or transferred.	Reconvictions in 1863.		Total No. of Discharges from the School, deducting those since dead or transferred.	Reconvictions in 1863.
Bedford - - -	42	6	Devon and Exeter, Girls	50	2
Berks - - -	33	1	Sunderland, Girls -	19	1
Bradwall - - -	114	7	Arno's Court (Catholic)	146	6
Cumberland - -	55	1	Red Lodge - -	97	1
Devon and Exeter -	58	2	Liverpool, Girls -	77	1
Sunderland, Boys -	28	1	Hammersmith, Catholic.	7	1
"Cornwall" - -	135	5	Ipswich, Girls - -	17	1
Glamorganshire - -	43	3	Allesley Farm - -	43	2
Hardwicke - - -	126	6	Birmingham, Girls	52	1
Kingswood - -	149	3	Yorkshire, Catholic, Girls.	1	1
Hants - - -	68	1	Doncaster, Girls -	5	1
Herts - - - -	47	1		514	18
"Akbar" - - -	257	4			
Liverpool Farm - -	36	4			
North Lancashire - -	52	7			
Manchester and Salford -	44	5			
Leicestershire - -	57	2			
St. Bernard's (Catholic) -	437	53			
Home in the East - -	57	5			
Brook Green (Catholic) -	177	16			
Buxton - -	84	3			
Northampton - -	49	5			
North Eastern -	188	7			
Suffolk - - -	69	1			
Redhill - - -	368	20			
Boys' Home - -	58	2			
Saltley - - -	112	1			
Warwickshire - -	59	1			
Wilts - - - -	50	1			
Woodbury Hill - -	68	7			
Stoke Farm - - -	60	2			
Calder Farm - -	65	5			
Castle Howard - -	69	2			
Leeds - - -	55	6			
Market Weighton (Catholic)	137	18			
	3,506	214			

N.B.—The total number of discharges for England, deducting those since dead or transferred, up to Dec. 31, 1863, was,—

Boys - -	3,599
Girls - -	643
	4,242

APPENDIX No. X.

Payments from Parents.

A List of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1863, and the Amount collected at each such Place.

		£	s.	d.
Bedford	Bedford	3	11	6
	Luton	8	4	0
Berks	Reading	26	1	3
	Windsor	2	10	0
	Wantage	7	3	0
	Wokingham	0	2	0
	Clewer	5	5	0
	Faringdon	0	19	6
Buckingham	High Wycombe	3	16	0
	Slough	3	18	0
	Steeple Claydon	1	10	0
Cambridge	Cambridge	12	8	6
	Chesterton	5	2	0
	Whittlesey	5	17	0
Cheshire	Chester	3	10	0
	Nantwich	6	7	0
	Hyde	8	7	0
	Middlewich	2	3	3
	Lymm	1	7	0
	Runcorn	0	6	0
	Macclesfield	1	8	0
	Birkenhead	8	10	6
	Stockport	7	9	6
Cornwall	Truro	0	16	0
Cumberland	Penrith	1	19	0
	Whitehaven	5	8	0
Derby	Derby	2	9	0
	Eckington	2	8	9
	Bakewell	1	6	0
	Litchurch	7	12	0
	Ashbourne	0	6	0
Devon	Exeter	7	5	6
	Plymouth	6	1	0
	Paignton	5	19	0
	Teignmouth	1	9	6
	Cullompton	1	6	0
	Copplestone	5	8	0
	Devonport	4	2	9
	Stonehouse	3	13	0
Dorset	Dorchester	3	18	0
	Beaminster	4	1	8
	Weymouth	0	10	0
	Sherborne	3	18	0
Durham	Durham	3	0	0
	Gateshead	9	19	3
	Sunderland	39	18	9
	South Shields	12	2	6
	Bishop's Auckland	11	14	6
	Hartlepool	9	13	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
ESSEX	Colchester	4	4	6
	Braintree	1	13	0
	Rochford	0	19	0
GLOUCESTER	Gloucester	14	8	6
	Bristol	45	5	6
	Stroud	4	10	10
	Cheltenham	23	8	3
	Coleford	1	8	0
	Cirencester	0	13	0
	Staple Hill	5	13	6
	Chipping Campden	1	6	6
HANTS	Southampton	0	18	6
	Winchester	3	6	6
	Ringwood	6	8	6
	Newport, Isle of Wight	0	12	0
	Gosport	3	5	0
	Portsmouth	13	19	0
	Alton	4	4	6
	Lyndhurst	0	3	6
HEREFORD	Hereford	3	19	5
	Harewood's End	0	18	0
HERTFORD	Hertford	3	0	0
	Bushey	1	16	0
	Bishop's Stortford	3	14	0
	Hemel Hempstead	2	12	0
	Watford	1	19	0
HUNTINGDON	Huntingdon	1	5	10
	St. Ives	1	11	0
KENT	Canterbury	8	3	6
	Chatham	7	10	6
	Dover	8	1	0
	Ashford	0	14	0
	Sittingbourne	4	6	8
	Ramsgate	10	4	0
	Margate	3	7	0
	Tonbridge	0	5	0
	Tonbridge Wells	1	8	0
	Sandwich	3	8	0
	Faversham	0	12	0
	Gravesend	4	7	0
	Rochester	4	0	0
	Cranbrook	1	11	0
LANCASTER	Lancaster	12	8	0
	Liverpool	169	15	3
	Manchester	68	13	6
	Bury	2	17	0
	Blackburn	1	10	9
	Bolton	14	17	0
	Little Bolton	3	4	0
	Burnley	5	16	0
	Oldham	4	15	6
	Ormskirk	5	14	0
	Rochdale	6	16	6
	Royton	2	17	0
	Salford	10	13	6
	St. Helens	5	0	6
	Ulverstone	2	16	6
	Wigan	0	8	0
	Warrington	3	11	0
	Prescot	4	18	0
	Bootle	12	0	6
LEICESTER	Leicester	3	14	0
	East Norton	0	10	0
	Market Harboro'	3	3	0
	Hinckley	3	6	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	s.	d.
LINCOLN	Boston	13	17	6
	Brigg	4	15	0
	Spalding	3	6	0
	Sleaford	0	16	0
	Gainsborough	0	12	0
	Great Grimsby	3	2	6
	Market Rasen	4	17	0
MIDDLESEX	London	665	10	9
MONMOUTH	Monmouth	0	19	6
	Pontypool	1	18	0
	Newport	6	18	6
NORFOLK	Norwich	4	18	0
	Docking	2	18	6
	Downham	2	5	0
	Thetford	2	4	0
	Aylsham	1	8	0
	Great Yarmouth	1	0	0
	North Walsham	0	13	9
	Walsingham	1	15	3
	Terrington	5	4	0
	East Dereham	0	7	0
	Wymondham	2	9	0
NORTHAMPTON	Northampton	6	10	0
	Peterboro'	1	19	0
	Towcester	10	6	0
	Wellingboro'	2	10	0
	Weedon	0	9	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	Newcastle-on-Tyne	10	16	11
	Hexham	4	18	6
	Alnwick	1	10	8
	Bulman's Village	3	18	0
	Tynemouth	8	18	6
	Morpeth	1	15	0
NOTTINGHAM	Nottingham	10	1	0
	East Retford	6	13	0
	Mansfield	2	11	0
OXFORD	Oxford	4	1	10
SHROPSHIRE	Shrewsbury	1	11	0
	Bridgenorth	6	14	2
	Whitchurch	2	6	6
	Owestry	0	11	0
SOMERSET	Bath	12	14	6
	Temple Cloud	0	9	9
	Taunton	4	5	0
	Axbridge	3	0	6
	Yeovil	1	17	6
	Glastonbury	2	8	9
	Wincanton	0	15	4
	Frome	5	19	6
	Weston	2	7	0
	North Petherton	0	19	6
	Somerton	7	1	1
STAFFORD	Hanley	0	2	0
	Newcastle-under-Lyne	3	18	0
	Tipton	5	18	0
	Wolverhampton	8	17	2
	Walsall	7	15	0
	West Bromwich	0	5	0
	Longton	3	18	0
	Bilston	4	8	0
	Leek	2	3	3
	Wednesbury	0	5	0
	Tettenhall	1	0	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£	*s.*	*d.*
SUFFOLK	Ipswich	11	7	6
	Ixworth	1	6	0
	Lowestoft	1	6	0
	Clare	7	4	6
	Stowmarket	1	18	0
	Beccles	4	9	0
	Boxford	1	19	0
	Bury St. Edmunds	1	11	0
	Woodbridge	14	9	6
	Yoxford	6	14	5
	Eye	0	10	0
	Mildenhall	0	11	0
	Newmarket	1	12	0
SURREY	Godalming	0	8	0
	Chertsey	4	12	6
	Farnham	4	17	6
	Dorking	2	0	0
SUSSEX	Chichester	3	19	8
	Brighton	11	17	0
	Hastings	2	12	0
	Hailsham	2	12	0
	Horsham	5	0	0
	Lewes	2	18	0
	Petworth	0	10	6
	Rye	0	12	0
	Steyning	2	12	0
	Uckfield	2	4	0
	Cuckfield	2	12	0
	Eastbourne	0	19	6
WARWICK	Warwick	3	5	0
	Alcester	3	18	0
	Aston	5	4	0
	Birmingham	58	12	6
	Coventry	4	14	0
	Henley-in-Arden	6	10	0
	Kenilworth	4	3	0
	Leamington	7	16	0
	Foleshill	2	12	0
	Rugby	3	18	0
	Stratford-on-Avon	16	14	0
	Shipton-on-Stour	1	13	0
WESTMORELAND	Kendal	2	2	0
WILTS	Salisbury	7	0	6
	Marlborough	4	12	3
	Westbury	0	12	0
	Bradford	4	3	6
WORCESTER	Worcester	3	3	0
	Bewdley	6	1	0
	Bromsgrove	5	17	6
	Kidderminster	3	4	0
	Pershore	1	13	1
	Stourbridge	0	8	6
YORK	York	0	6	0
	Sheffield	57	8	9
	Hull	54	19	3
	Leeds	35	16	0
	Huddersfield	15	19	0
	Halifax	20	18	0
	Bradford	11	16	6
	Beverley	2	3	0
	Dewsbury	1	6	0
	Doncaster	2	17	0
	Keighley	4	0	0
	Knaresborough	1	12	6
	Market Weighton	0	11	0
	Pontefract	1	0	0
	Rotherham	11	1	0

APPENDIX X.

Payments from Parents—*continued.*

		£ s. d.
YORK	Scarborough	4 15 0
	Saddleworth	3 19 6
	Tadcaster	6 19 9
	Wakefield	2 18 6
	Barnsley	0 5 4
	Total amount received from Parents in England	2,250 5 4

	WALES.	£ s. d.
CARMARTHEN	Llanelly	1 13 0
CARNARVON	Carnarvon	2 12 0
GLAMORGAN	Merthyr Tydvil	0 13 0
	Newbridge	1 6 0
MONTGOMERY	Welshpool	1 1 6
RADNOR	Presteign	1 19 0
	Total amount received from Parents in Wales	£9 4 6

	SCOTLAND.	
ABERDEEN	Aberdeen	26 0 0
EDINBURGH	Edinburgh	23 3 6
LANARK	Glasgow	124 6 0
RENFREW	Paisley	17 17 0
	Total amount received from Parents in Scotland	£191 6 6
	GRAND TOTAL	£2,450 16 4

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